

The Weather

Today—Occasional rain; warmer late in afternoon. Yesterday—High, 41; low, 38. Details on Page 14.
Fuel oil consumption 81 per cent of allotment to date for period ending January 4.

The Washington Post

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

JAN 4 1943

Loss Something?

Classified Section. Lost and Found notices taken until 11 p. m. for tomorrow's Post. Call NATIONAL 4200.

NO. 24,300

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WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1942

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TEN CENTS

U.S. to Ration Canned Food In February By Point Plan

Wickard and Davis To Reveal Program Over Air Networks Tonight at 8

By Ben W. Gilbert
Post Staff Writer

Government plans to ration canned goods to consumers beginning in February are scheduled for announcement today.

Informed officials said that this was the subject of "an important announcement on the food situation" which Food Administrator Claude A. Wickard and Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, will make over four radio networks tonight between 8 and 8:30 o'clock.

The rationing program is expected to be the first instituted under the point system of rationing and is designed to insure equitable distribution of present limited stocks of canned foods.

Point rationing of meat products—already announced as impending—probably will be postponed until shortly after the canned goods program is put into effect.

Hogdging One Reason for Move

It is understood that the two officials plan to caution the public against raising present stocks of canned goods in food stores pending institution of the rationing plan. Under the proposed system, consumers will be asked to declare stocks on hand when rationing starts and to deduct them from the amount allowed under the program.

This requirement has been placed in the proposed plan for the twofold purpose of preventing a run on supplies during the next few weeks and to uncover hoards of canned goods which have been accumulated by many consumers.

Widespread hoarding of canned goods is one of the main reasons for the new rationing move, it was learned.

Because of lack of tin plate for canning and the demands of the armed forces, rationed consumption is expected to be held somewhat below normal peacetime consumption.

The decision to make the broadcast was revealed by the Office of War Information yesterday in a formal statement.

Point System Planned

The OWI statement said the message "will be of unusual importance, directly affecting every family in America."

The broadcast will be heard over the Columbia, National, Mutual and Blue networks, OWI said.

Information was not available on the full scope of the rationing program, but it was learned that most canned foods are to be controlled. Inclusion of dried and frozen foods was also regarded as possible in some quarters.

The point rationing system which has been used with considerable

Consumer Counsel, Montgomery, Quits Marketing Office

The Department of Agriculture announced yesterday the resignation of Donald E. Montgomery, Consumer's Counsel of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. The resignation is to become effective December 31.

In accepting the resignation, Roy V. Hendrickson, director of the Food Distribution Administration, said that he planned to choose Montgomery's successor within a few days and at the same time lauded Montgomery's work with the department since he joined it in 1935.

Men Behind the WPB Scenes

Two of the men whom C. E. Wilson has brought to Washington to take over posts in the WPB are William Francis Gibbs and Ralph J. Cordiner. Gibbs is in charge of WPB Ship Production and Cordiner is director of production schedules. Drew Pearson in his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," today tells what these men have already done and what they continue to do for the war effort. For a closer view of what goes on behind the scenes in WPB read Drew Pearson's column, Section II, in today's Post.

Home on the Range:

Sammy Baugh Stays in Texas As 'Skins' Play Pro Bowl Today

Last-Minute Trip By Air Fizzles Before Charity Game

By a Staff Correspondent

Philadelphia, Dec. 27 (Sunday).—The champion Washington Redskins will meet the National Football League All-Stars here today minus the services of their great passing ace, Slingin' Sammy Baugh.

Baugh, who did not appear here yesterday as the Redskins went through their final workout in the 100 per cent United Nations' Seamen's Service benefit game for which none of the players will be paid, was reached at his Rotan, Tex., home via long distance telephone, said he was ill with influenza and was in no condition to play.

Redskins General Manager Jack Espey attempted to reach the passing specialist early yesterday afternoon but was told Sammy was out on his ranch and could not be reached. At 6 p. m. last night (5 p. m. Texas time) Espey finally reached Baugh and pleaded with him for 1 hour and 20 minutes to put in an appearance. Baugh refused, protesting that he could not make connections in time to reach the Dallas airport 280 miles away in time.

Espey then contacted J. A. Bland, chief of police at Sweetwater, near Baugh's ranch. Bland promised Baugh a police escort to Dallas and



SAMMY BAUGH

said, "If necessary he would charter a plane" in order to get the star to Dallas on time. Espey then called Washington and secured a flying priority, and then phoned Baugh again. Baugh agreed to attempt the trip.

At a late hour last night Chief Bland told National Football League officials that Baugh "couldn't make it."

(See complete story on Page 4, Section III)

WMC Opposes Freezing Labor In Ill-Paid Jobs

Regional Officials Also Told to Outlaw Restraint Pacts

The War Manpower Commission, about to embark on "employment stabilization" programs in more than 100 critical areas throughout the country, has instructed its regional directors not to allow workers to be "frozen" in jobs where wages and working conditions are substandard, it was learned yesterday.

Draft Deemed Inevitable

Regional officials were also instructed to outlaw agreements among employers not to hire each other's employees in cases where these agreements have been reached without WMC approval. The instructions were contained in a special memorandum to regional officials—a virtual "blueprint" for prospective employment stabilization plans to be instituted throughout the country in already designated labor-shortage areas.

Meanwhile Senator Warren R. Austin (Republican) of Vermont insisted that the voluntary approach implicit in WMC's orders to regional directors will not work, and that enactment of some form of national service legislation was inevitable.

Austin said he plans to confer soon with Greenville Clark, New York attorney, and author of the original Selective Service Act, on the possible form of such legislation.

Blacklists Developed

"If we are to win the war, we must organize the working mass of men and women," Austin said. "We can authorize and experiment all we want to, but in the end we absolutely must have a national service act to equalize the liabilities of Americans for war."

WMC in attacking informal employer agreements was in effect moving to wipe out developments of the past year of the war program during which it wielded no power over manpower by executive order of President Roosevelt—a step that was then expected to place demands for legislation on

See MANPOWER, Page 6, Col. 1.

The Federal Diary

Roosevelt Expected to Urge Slash in Federal Expenditures

By Jerry Klutz

The President will send his 1944 budget to Congress next week and it promises to recommend a long series of changes that will force a general shaking down and tightening up of Federal activities.

It's reported that Thurman Arnold's trust-busting division will be all but wiped out of existence; that Interior Department will be recommended for one of the smallest budgets in years as all its construction work will be stopped; that the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will be

knocked out; that Agriculture bureau will be asked to take big cuts, and that National Housing Agency and Federal Works Agency will be operated on.

Business lobbies already are at work lining up support for the continuation of the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The President recommended a cut for Thurman Arnold's division previously but Congress put it back and more too. National Youth Administration and Federal Security, two hot potatoes, are likely to lose their identities under the budget but their activities will be carried on. NYA is slated to be absorbed by War Manpower. Rules governing its training of war workers will be revised and

See DIARY, Page 4, Column 2.

Oil Dealers' Quota Limits Lifted Here

Action Assures All Consumers Will Get Fuel Ration Allowances

By Mary Spargo
Post Staff Writer

The Petroleum Administrator for War and the Office of Price Administration yesterday lifted the fuel oil dealers' quota limitations here, thus assuring every District oil consumer of a supply adequate to meet the ration he has been allotted.

Whitney Leary, District OPA rationing officer, in disclosing that fuel oil dealers here now may buy more than 75 per cent of their last year's supply, informed The Post that a fuel oil famine in the District had been averted by this action.

Both he and Renah F. Camaller, consultant to his office, expressed gratification at this order of the petroleum administrator and the OPA, which followed a conference between Leary and Leon Henderson last Thursday at which the District's serious plight was discussed.

Won't Increase Rations

"This step means," Leary said, "that there will be enough oil here to meet the demands of all coupons that have been issued in Washington. It does not mean that consumers will get more than their coupons call for."

Lifting of the dealers' quotas, Leary said, was occasioned by the rapid increase in Washington's population over last year. Had the population remained stable, the 75 per cent of dealers' supplies of last year would have been sufficient to meet the demands of all coupons here, he said.

The population has so increased, however, that the 75 per cent was not nearly adequate.

This has resulted in particular hardship to the District's newcomers, both Leary and Camaller pointed out. Strictly limited in their supply, dealers hesitated to take on new customers, even though they held coupons calling for oil. Many dealers bought 75 per cent of their last year's supply, sold out, and were practically out of business until the following month.

Other small dealers held down their purchases and refused new business, hoping to take care of their old customers.

Dealers Beseized With Cills

The whole theory back of rationing, Leary pointed out, is equal treatment for everyone. The District's situation was actually beginning to penalize the coupon-holding newcomer who had not been established as a customer here a year ago.

War-time population changes, authorities pointed out, under the system which gives a fuel oil dealer 75 per cent of his last year's supply, actually results in dealers in some localities getting more than community's ration book calls for.

See FUEL, Page 9, Column 3.

10-Year-Old Girl's Body Found; Suspect Arrested

Cincinnati, Dec. 26 (P).—The raped and beaten body of 10-year-old Helen Sellers, missing since Christmas Eve, was found today under an abandoned freight warehouse and a few hours later a 45-year-old man was taken into custody for questioning. Detective Frank Harrison reported.

Harrison said the man, a paint sprayer, was apprehended by police in an alley near the warehouse. Shortly before the suspect's capture, Coroner Frank M. Coppock said the girl "had been horribly attacked."

The child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Sellers, located by police three hours after Helen's body had been found, were under questioning. Police said the father, a laborer for a same concern 23 years, had gone to a cafe with his wife and the child Christmas Eve to cash a pay check. The child disappeared and the mother waited there until closing time for her return, police quoted Mrs. Sellers. Police then were asked to start a search.

Officers disclosed the girl's left hand was smeared with aluminum paint.

Jan. 15 Deadline For Registration Of War Ration Book

Registration for War Ration Book No. 1 must be completed by residents of Washington and nearby areas before January 15 if they are to receive War Ration Book No. 2. It was emphasized by OPA officials yesterday.

Book No. 1 must be held before book No. 2 will be issued. Both books combine sugar and coffee ration coupons. Issuance of book No. 2 is expected after January 15.

Giraud Succeeds Slain Darlan, De Gaulle Support Expected; Reds 105 Miles From Rostov

Jaws of Russian Pincers Sweep Toward Strategic Don River City

By Henry C. Cassidy
Associated Press Staff Writer

Moscow (Sunday), Dec. 27.—Soviet troops have driven within 105 miles of Rostov in their middle Don offensive that has taken a toll of 116,000 Germans in 11 days, and another Red Army unit rolling southwest of Stalingrad is nearing Kotelnikovsk, the Russians announced early today in another special communique.

The army newspaper Red Star said this latter drive already had sealed the fate of 22 German divisions pinned between the Don and Volga Rivers before the ruined city of Stalingrad.

By announcing the capture of Verkhnetarsov on the Moscow-Rostov railway and other towns nearby, the Russians disclosed that the Red army was now 190 miles behind the German siege army trapped before Stalingrad. Other Soviet units are clearing the Don River bend which is between Stalingrad and Rostov.

Since the middle Don offensive ground forward inside the Caucasus, the Russians said they had taken 56,000 prisoners and killed 60,000 Germans. These totals were reached by the declared seizure of another 6300 Nazis yesterday and the killing of 3000 on the snowy Don steppes.

This middle Don offensive also was well west of the Moscow-Rostov railway, entering the Ukraine with the apparent aim of trying to reach Kharkov, 150 miles beyond the railway.

Gain in All Sectors

One arm of this offensive wheeled southward to by-pass Millerovo and take Verkhnetarsov, about midway between Millerovo and Kamensk. East of the railway the villages of Krivovozh and Yefremovsk-Stepanovsk were occupied. These two points are 18 and 24 miles southeast of Millerovo, so the latter point now is virtually encircled.

The push southwest of Stalingrad, also aimed at Rostov and the trapping of the huge Nazi army stalled deep inside the Caucasus, was within 20 miles of Kotelnikovsk, key railway point, after capturing Chiklovsk. Seven other villages were taken in this forward surge after a 13-day series of Nazi counterattacks were broken by the Russians in that sector.

The Russians said they gained from 9 to 12 miles yesterday in their continuing middle Don offensive that already has freed 812 populated places and retaken seven

Censorship Office Asks Public Help In Foiling Enemy

On battle fronts every day men risk their lives to discover the location and strength of the military units of the enemy. Yet at home, too, many of us are presenting the enemy with information of the same military value, the Office of Censorship says in a statement.

This is the information which newspapers and individuals are asked not to tell the enemy: Do not tell the names of ships upon which sailors serve. Do not tell the troop units in which soldiers serve overseas.

There is no objection to revealing that Pvt. John Jones is in Australia or that Seaman Tom Brown saw action in the Atlantic, but there is military information which endangers the lives of American fighting men in stating that Pvt. John Jones, "Company C, 600th Infantry," is in Australia, or Seaman Tom Brown, "aboard the U. S. S. Wisconsin," is in the Atlantic.

The Office of Censorship says: "We ask editors not to publish their report identifications, and we ask parents not to reveal them. Don't give the enemy anything that may lengthen the war."

Winant Coming Home To Consult Roosevelt

London, Dec. 26 (P).—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, has gone to the United States for a brief visit, during which he will consult with President Roosevelt. It was made known today.

H. Freeman Matthews, counselor of the Embassy, will be in charge during his absence.

Darlan Slaying Denounced

Hull Makes Plea for Support Of Eisenhower's Policies

By the Associated Press

Secretary of State Hull, deploring the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, yesterday called for unified support of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his associates at the "crucial and critical stage" of the battle for Africa.

"The fullest measure of unified support is needed by General Eisenhower and his associates," Hull said at a press conference in calling Darlan's assassination "an odious and cowardly act."

As to whether the Secretary thus was appealing to the various French factions to get together, or to public opinion in this country and other United Nations to uphold the ensuing military arrangements to be made by Eisenhower, no amplification was available.

Hull went further than President Roosevelt's bare denunciation of the murder and paid tribute to Darlan's contributions in Africa as being "of incalculable aid to the Allied armies in the battle which is still raging."

British Gain Strategic Hill In Tunisia

Unconfirmed Report Puts Allied Units 12 Miles From Tunis

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 26.—British guards fighting a 48-hour see-saw battle through the Christmas holidays drove the Germans up to the top-most heights of a ridge northeast of Medjer-el-Bab and gained new positions along an arc 6 miles east of that vital junction point, reports from North Africa declared tonight.

An Allied command communique said that units of the British brigade of guards went into the battle Christmas Eve despite mud and the cold, driving rain of Tunisia and finally gained their objective late on Christmas Day.

Two Axis Ships Sunk

Elsewhere in the North African area, the communique said, British submarines patrolling the Axis supply line to Tunisia sank two merchant ships of 6000 tons and possibly sank a destroyer while Allied aircraft attacked enemy troops at Stax, on the eastern Tunisian coast, and objectives near Gabes, also in eastern Tunisia.

Earlier British and American forces were reported to have thrust to within 12 miles of the Axis stronghold of Tunis but there was no official claim of such an advance, which would represent a sensational development in the muddy campaign.

The terse, official phrases of tonight's Allied communique told this gripping story of the action in the mud and cold of the holidays.

"Despite bad weather units of a British brigade of guards on Christmas Eve attacked the summit of a hill occupied by the enemy of Medjer-el-Bab (35 miles southwest of Tunis)."

"The action, strongly supported by artillery, was successful and the crest was captured in nearly all

See AFRICA, Page 2, Column 5.

India Premier Dies

Lahore, India, Dec. 26 (P).—Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, 50, premier of the Punjab, died of a heart attack today.

5200 Awaiting Decision

Saturday Work Hours for D. C. Employees Up to Commission

District employees affected by the recent Government pay raise bill worked their regular Saturday half-day yesterday under a temporary decision by Engineer Commissioner Col. Charles W. Kutz. The decision terminated a morning of confusion among department heads over closing time.

A permanent policy affecting Saturday hours will be worked out early this week at a meeting to be held by the three District Commissioners. It was stated by G. M. Thornett, secretary of the Board of Commissioners, who added that so far as he knew there was no definite indication that the present schedule of a half-Saturday would be changed for the 5200 District employees.

The President said, when he signed the measure that he "desired" department heads to place in effect the 48-hour week. This ap-

Way Now Cleared For Full Accord Among Frenchmen Fighting Axis Powers

By the Associated Press

London (Sunday), Dec. 27.—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, a grizzled old French fighter and unrelenting foe of the Germans in two world wars, was named today to succeed the assassinated Admiral Jean Darlan as French high commissioner in North Africa, and this choice probably will clear the way for effective teamwork by all Frenchmen fighting the Axis.

Giraud was named unanimously by the French Imperial Council of Africa, meeting in Algiers. He was given full military and civil powers.

General Giraud, thus given full power as high commissioner and commander in chief of the French land, sea and air forces in French Africa, called for unity in an order of the day issued immediately after his selection was announced. The order, indicating he was more concerned with the military situation than the political situation, follows:

Speedy Action Was Surprised

"In assuming the functions of High Commissioner of French Africa after the tragedy which cost Admiral Darlan's life," his proclamation said, "I ask all to stand united behind me to assure, with the support of our Allies, the success of our armies."

"Only one thing counts: France and her empire; there is but one aim: Victory."

The order was signed by Giraud as "general of the army, high commissioner in French Africa, commander in chief of the land, sea and air forces."

A French spokesman said Giraud has yet to select his cabinet of advisors.

The council's action was taken in accordance with an ordinance promulgated December 2 stating that "in case of the disablement or absence of the High Commissioner of North Africa, his functions will be assumed by General Nogues, resident general of French Morocco. If the disablement is of long duration the imperial council within a month shall choose the person to exercise in full the functions of the High Commissioner of North Africa."

Assassin Is Executed

Those familiar with General De Gaulle's basic policies already had predicted he would be willing to cooperate fully with General Giraud in the event of the latter's selection.

The choice of Giraud came after French military and political leaders met yesterday following the funeral of Admiral Darlan, who

President Names Board to Handle Civilian Awards

Civilian war workers, or any person who performs an outstanding service for the war effort, now may be awarded a medal for merit.

President Roosevelt, acting by executive order, yesterday created a "medal for merit" board, which will give decorations to American civilians or those of any of the United Nations who render meritorious services.

Members of the board are Secretary of State Hull, chairman; Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox, WPB Chief Donald Nelson and OGD Director James M. Landis.

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Secret Soviet Gun Dominates Front

Firing Capacity Tops All; Nazi Clothing Equipment Found Inferior to Russians'

(Here with is another dispatch by the only American reporter to have visited the Stalingrad front.)

By Henry Shapiro.

With the Red Army on the Stalingrad front, via Moscow, Dec. 25 (Delayed). — The most feared weapon along the Russian-German battle front is the Soviet "Katusha" — a gun that is guarded so zealously that each one of them is equipped with an electrical device for immediate destruction if capture seems imminent.

The firing capacity exceeds any weapon seen on this front including the Germans' six-barrel mortars. Red army men told me they were confident none of the Katushas had fallen into the hands of the enemy despite the extent of their use in the defense of Stalingrad and in the present Soviet offensives. I have seen trainloads of the weapons being shipped to all sections of the front.

When the Katusha shells explode, hundreds of fragments pulverize everything within range, and so far the Germans have been unable to cope with it.

Nazi Equipment Inferior

German equipment, generally speaking, now is inferior to that developed by the Russians. Soviet officers told me that the booty captured by the Russians proved that the Germans were using the same weapons with which they started the war. Their aircraft consists of Junkers 87s and 88s and the same Heinkel 118s that were used when Hitler first invaded Russia. Their fighter planes are mainly of the old type and only rarely does the Russian air force encounter a remodeled fighter or bomber.

German mechanized equipment are the same models that broke through in France, and the Russians are convinced that their Klimovskiy tanks can outfight anything the Germans put in the field.

Several captured Germans conceded that the Russian artillery was superior to their own, although the Red army admits that the Nazis have improved their antitank guns. There are other indications that the Germans are being pinched for equipment. Prisoners complained of a shortage of ammunition and said the troops trapped in front of Stalingrad now receive only 60 bullets a day each compared to the 120 they formerly got. Machine gunners now are limited to 1000 rounds whereas they used to get 3500 daily.

Short of Air Crews

The German air force has been a little more active lately on the Stalingrad front, but nothing comparable to summer operations when the Nazis concentrated 1000 planes at times against a single target. Russian officers say the Germans are suffering from a shortage of trained crews to operate their mechanized equipment and cited an incident at the village of Ostrovka where local residents reported that the enemy had left part of his tanks behind because there was no one to operate them.

But it is the clothing with which the Germans have been equipped to withstand the severe Russian winter that provides the most vivid contrast between the Soviet troops and the Wehrmacht.

"Have you seen what the Fritzies call winter clothes?" is a common question asked by Russian soldiers and peasants.

Yes; I have seen it on prisoners being marched through the snow toward the Russian rear lines. Most of them wear forage caps without ear flaps, thin, unpadded coats, and low boots made of ersatz leather. Few had gloves and fewer still the knee-length felt boots which the Russians call "valenki" and which experience has demonstrated is the best footwear for the Russian winter.

June in January

Many prisoners had coarse Russian blankets and peasant shawls wrapped around their shoulders. As one Red army major said sarcastically, "The Germans are ideally clothed for crisp September weather."

The winter dress of the Russian soldier consists of a fur cap with ear flaps, a sheepskin coat reaching to the ankles, a cotton padded jacket, heavy trousers, a flannel shirt and underwear, felt and leather boots and fur-lined gloves. In lieu of socks, many Russian soldiers wrap their feet in warm flannel cloth and many have their own sweaters.

All prisoners complained about the steady deterioration of their rations since summer, and many Rumanians accused the Germans of appropriating the best food. However, I could see little difference in what the Germans and their Rumanian allies were eating. The Axis troops appear to get a small piece of meat daily, a half pound of bread and a little apple jam or hard candy in place of

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, 303 Seventh Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.—The stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown will meet at the office on MONDAY, January 4, 1943, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors for the ensuing year. Polls open from 11 a. m. to 12 noon. ALBERT W. ROWLAND, Secretary. Dec. 22, 1942.

APPLES—SWEET CIDER ROCKVILLE FRUIT FARM. Drive to Rockville, Md., then 1 mile out Poloma Road.

COMPTOMETRY

and all other calculations—Marchant, Moore, Friden, Burroughs—short, exact, train new for Government and private institutions. REED hundreds of students. New Classes—Start Monday. BOYD SCHOOL 1333 P St. N.E. 2330. 22 E. Ave. Civil Service Courses.

Allies Advance Toward Tunis



MOVING UP—As American troops in Tunisia (1) advanced within 12 miles of Tunis, British forces (2) to the east moved closer by taking Sirte, on the road to Tripoli, last major Axis stronghold in Libya.

Soviet Offensive Roars On 105 Miles F

RUSSIA, from Page 1.

large railway stations. Illustrating the demoralization of German troops in this area the Russians said the Red army captured 300 planes on Nazi airfields and seized a train carrying 50 more.

Since December 16, the communiqué said, the Russians had captured the following: 351 planes, 178 tanks, 1926 guns, 850 mortars, 370 machine guns, 690 antitank rifles, 56,000 rifles, 30 million rifle cartridges, 1500 motorcycles, 1150 cars, 310 stores of ammunition and provisions, 920 railway cars and 21 locomotives.

During the same period the Russians said they destroyed 117 planes, 172 tanks and 268 guns in this single offensive spurt that has driven the Germans back from 90 to 124 miles in 11 days. This Soviet achievement was done despite chilling temperatures and lack of roads, the Russians said.

The offensive below Stalingrad toward Kotelnikowski gained from 6 to 12 miles yesterday, and if continued the threat to the Germans in the middle Caucasus is bound to have repercussions. As if in anticipation of a possible German retreat there the Russians also have begun to bid hard in that sector and are gaining ground in the area southeast of Nalchik, although slowed up by rains. The most advanced point taken was Belorechenskaya.

Red Star recalled that the Germans had failed in all previous attempts to break out of a Russian ring around the 22 divisions trapped in the Don-Volga River pocket, and said:

"Now all German efforts to rescue the surrounded group by offensive from the outside, north of Kotelnikowski, have been blasted."

The Germans were reported using buried tanks in a vain attempt to arrest the Russian momentum. Red Star said the Nazis were retreating southward and southwestward toward Rostov leaving only small rear-guard detachments to counterattack from fortified positions.

On the central front opposite Moscow the Russians said they shattered 16 dugouts and blockhouses west of Rzhev with artillery and repulsed counterattacks in the Velikie Luki sector.

The fighting inside Stalingrad was the most violent in weeks. The

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THE MODE

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Civilian and Military Outfitters

THE IMPORTANT MEN'S CORNER

British Gain New Positions On Strategic Tunisian Height

AFRICA, from Page 1.

places. The enemy, after being reinforced, counterattacked six hours later.

"The enemy had some initial success but our forces then regained their positions except for the highest ridges.

"The same hill was the scene of further fighting on Christmas Day. At dawn the enemy counterattacked strongly and we lost the crest of the hill.

"Then our troops carried out a successful counterattack and restored the situation."

The communiqué declared that the French forces at the lower end of the Tunisian front repulsed attacks on Pichon, 63 miles south of Medjez-el-Bab.

The Algiers radio broadcast the report of an Allied thrust to within 12 miles of Tunis, but it gave no indication from what direction the Allies had struck; whether from the west against the main area of Axis defenses before Tunis and Bizerte, or from the south, where little previous action had been reported.

(The Algiers radio is controlled by the American occupation authorities and is used by them at times for transmission of official messages.)

German and Italian broadcasts gave no hint of such an important Allied advance nor reported any large-scale engagements in the swamped Tunisian area. The Germans said merely that they "beat off enemy attacks" and captured "strongly contested positions."

Continuing its relentless pursuit

of Marshal Erwin Rommel's elusive Afrika Korps across Libya, the British Eighth Army occupied Sirte, only 210 miles east of Tripoli, and was hacking steadily away at Rommel's rear guard.

Entered on Christmas

Sirte, some 180 miles west of El Agheila, where the current phase of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's battle of annihilation began, was entered at noon on Christmas Day, a Cairo communiqué said. Sirte has a small harbor useful for barges and launches and small craft, but poor facilities for larger vessels.

To have reached a point 12 miles west of Tunis the British First Army and its American Allies would have been forced to throw the Nazis out of their formidable emplacements outside Tebourba, 20 miles from the capital city, to have recaptured that hotly-contested point and to have swept on eastward another eight miles to Djedeida.

Such a major breakthrough for Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson's forces, observers said, would almost certainly portend the immediate capture of Tunis and the rapid destruction of Axis troops defending their last foothold in northern Tunisia.

The Algiers report thus was viewed with some skepticism, though it was pointed out that a small Allied column might well have swept up from the south to within a dozen miles of Tunis or even that a sizable American parachute force might have been dropped close to the capital.

WMC Prepares 320,000 Trainers For Warworkers

The War Manpower Commission reported yesterday that its training-within-industry service had prepared more than 320,000 supervisors, foremen and crew chiefs to provide job instruction to other workers at their plants.

"The announced goal of 335,000 trainers by the end of 1942 will be reached," the commission said, adding that job instructor training programs have been put into effect in more than 6500 war plants which employ more than six million men and women.

The program teaches job instructors to break down jobs into simple steps or operations. The instructor explains and demonstrates the job, then has the employee perform, first under supervision and later "on his own," explaining to his instructor what he is doing and why.

Navy Flier Missing

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Headquarters of the commandant of the Third Naval District announced today that Lieut. (j. g.) William Young Bailey, U. S. N., 22 of Zanesville, Ohio, has been listed as missing by the naval operating base at Newport, R. I., after his plane disappeared from a flight formation over Long Island Sound Thursday.

18 Concerns Charged With Fixing Prices

The Federal Trade Commission yesterday charged 18 manufacturers of chain and chain products and their trade association, Chain Institute, Inc., with unlawfully fixing prices.

The complaint also was directed against the Washington firm of Shirley, Olcott & Nichols, Government contract brokers, who allegedly acted as the agent for four of the manufacturers in submitting collusive and identical bids to Government agencies in buying tire chains.

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Message of Hope Benes Sees Victory in '43 Over Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 26.—Eduard Benes, president of the provisional Czechoslovak government, declared tonight that 1943 would "quite certainly bring a victorious decision."

Benes, in a Christmas message to the Czechs, said he had information that the Germans already were preparing to launch peace movements through neutral intermediaries and that reliable reports from inside Germany show that German generals are plotting to overthrow Hitler.

"They wish to bring about peace before it is too late," he said. Benes predicted an Allied invasion of Europe within the next few months, Italy's early collapse and withdrawal from the war, and a "literally hellish" bombing of Germany.

"The war will not last much longer," he said. "We are entering a year which will, indeed, be the hardest, full of exciting, fateful events, but which, however, will quite certainly bring us a victorious decision."

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Darlan Rites Held as Slayer Is Executed

By Harold V. Boyle
Associated Press Staff Writer
Algiers, Dec. 26.—The assassin of Admiral Jean Darlan was executed today a few hours before the Imperial Council met to pick a new high commissioner for French Africa.

The 22-year-old killer died before a firing squad with the reason for his act on Christmas Eve still officially unexplained. There was no official explanation, either, why he was condemned by a court-martial instead of being tried in civil courts.

The French did not announce just where the execution took place. They withheld the identity of the assassin as a state secret for reasons of "national security," but he was described as of French nationality with an Italian mother, living in Italy. He was a former university student who studied in Paris.

He was put to death as his victim was being accorded the greatest funeral ceremony in North African history, with British and American military officials participating.

The body of the little French admiral lay in state yesterday in the governor general's palace as a huge throng passed the bier.

Today the Allied forces accorded Admiral Darlan military honors after mass was said in Algiers cathedral.

The body was taken to a small church near the governor's palace, with a stream of automobiles following the hearse. There the body was placed on the threshold and French army, navy and air force units, accompanied by American and British detachments, marched by.

Planes dipped low over the palace, where crowds of French, Arabs and others of diverse nationalities had gathered. Suddenly, Gen. Henri Giraud,

As One Soldier to Another



Associated Press Wirephoto
FRENCH SPAHI "MEDAL MAN"—Maj. Doyle R. Yardley (left) of Raymondville, Tex., examines the decorations on the chest of a native French Spahi cavalryman attached to the command in Tunisia of Col. Edson Raff of New York. Major Yardley is an American paratrooper and has his automatic rifle slung over his shoulder.

his successor, walked upon the scene. He looked neither to the right nor to the left but straight ahead.

His tall, straight and austere figure seemed for a moment to embody nothing but chill impersonality.

Gen. Giraud Succeeds Darlan

DARLAN, from Page 1.
fell under a young assassin's bullets Christmas eve. The 22-year-old gunman, whose identity still is being withheld for "military security" reasons, was executed at dawn yesterday. The assassin's mother is an Italian living in Italy, and he was of French nationality.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower cut short his Christmas inspection trip on the Tunisian front to return to Algiers when he learned Darlan was killed. A quick solution of resulting political problems was vital for effective Allied military operations against the Germans anchored in Tunisia.

The selection of Giraud was expected generally but the speed with which the council reached the decision came as a surprise and some political quarters in North Africa also were startled by the announcement that he would wield both the civil and military authority.

There was no immediate announcement whether Giraud would continue in active command of the French army, which already is a highly important factor in the Allied campaign in Tunisia, or relinquish that role to a subordinate.

Gen. Charles De Gaulle, head of the Fighting French who bitterly opposed Darlan's strange arrival on the North African scene, was to see Prime Minister Churchill of Britain at lunch today, presumably to discuss the future role of his organization.

The selection of Giraud thus was regarded as fortunate. He is respected in his homeland, the colonies, and abroad for his fighting qualities and integrity. He is implacably anti-German and not motivated by any permanent political ambitions. He is interested in only one thing—the restoration of France by French troops fighting alongside their old Allies.

Giraud was the original choice of the Allied command for the post he now holds, but the appearance of Darlan in Algiers complicated the Allied political calendar.

Escaping from the Great German prison at Konigsstein last spring, Giraud lived under the watchful eyes of Pierre Laval's pro-Axis policemen, but again slipped out of France to turn up in Africa a few days after the Allied invasion early last month.

A British submarine operating under an American officer's directions picked up the elderly general from a rowboat off the French coast, ferried him to a rendezvous at sea where an Allied plane picked him up and whisked him across the Mediterranean to Africa.

But Admiral Darlan had appeared in Africa, ostensibly to direct its defenses against any attacker, and was in Algiers when the American troops took that city. Darlan was "detained," and a few days later it was gone over to the Allied side.

Darlan ended hostilities that undoubtedly would have taken many additional American lives. It was Darlan's influence that gained Dakar and French West Africa for an additional Allied base without bloodshed.

General Eisenhower had found Darlan's influence great, of more weight than Giraud's under the circumstances, and so the American commander quickly made a deal with Darlan. General Eisenhower made it clear that he was principally interested in an expediency that aided the Allied military task—of throwing the Germans out of Africa.

General De Gaulle's Fighting French immediately cried out bitterly against any recognition of Darlan, a man they deemed a traitor. President Roosevelt then declared that the arrangement was a temporary one, necessitated by military operations.

The full strange story of Darlan never has been told now that he has been killed. The little admiral himself declared there was nothing so inconsistent with his allegiance to the Allies after his Vichy days. Those days at Vichy, he said, were valuable time-saving devices that prevented the Germans from taking over control of French Africa long ago—before the Allies were ready.

Bishop Greet 'Old Friends'



Associated Press Photo
MEETING IN BENGASI—Gesticulating with his hands, the Bishop of Bengasi welcomes "old friends" in the British Royal Navy upon their return after recapture of that Libyan port. The bishop had met the same group in the last British capture of Bengasi and this time he had returned from Italy just three days before. He said he had no interest in wars or politics—only the spirit

ago—before the Allies were ready, to leave Toulon and not be captured by the Nazis who overran all in the name of Marshal Petain when he ordered the French fleet

Support Policy Of Eisenhower, Hull Urges

HULL, from Page 1.

vited the Fighting French leader, but that he had been asked, by quarters he did not identify, whether he would receive De Gaulle and had agreed to do so if he came.

With the expectation general in high diplomatic circles here that Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, commander of French forces under Darlan, would be named by the Imperial Council as high commissioner, reports of a visit from De Gaulle assumed new significance.

The Fighting French, who had bitterly opposed Darlan, were reported ready to cooperate with Giraud even before the death of the admiral. One high diplomat here, who cannot be quoted by name, saw Giraud as the one figure around whom all sections of the French could rally.

Hull issued the following statement:

"The all-important consideration is that we be not diverted for a moment from the supreme objective of the United Nations in the present battle against the Axis forces for control of the African continent and the Mediterranean. This battle is still at a crucial and critical stage. The fullest measure of unified support is needed by General Eisenhower and his associates."

"Of Admiral Darlan, it may be repeated that the part he played in North Africa related primarily to the military situation and was of incalculable aid to the Allied armies in the battle which is still raging. His assassination was an odious and cowardly act."

The Secretary declined to go beyond these remarks when asked if he were hopeful that the assassination would not seriously affect French Africa's support of the Allied cause. Hull replied that his remarks covered all he could say at the moment.

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British Extend Burma Gains, Pound Bases

By Thornburn Wiant
Associated Press Staff Writer
New Delhi, Dec. 26.—British stabs at Burma extended 110 miles northeast of the Bay of Bengal port of Akyab in the Chin Hills, a British communiqué announced today, while patrols within 50 miles of Akyab maintained steady pressure on the Japanese.

(An indication that the R. A. F. had established an air base in Burma was found in a Berlin broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch saying "23 enemy aircraft were brought down or destroyed on the ground in Burma between December 21-26.")

The British cautioned again that all land operations were merely small-scale problems and that air attacks presently were the weightiest offensive actions.

The Tounoung airdrome in Burma was raided again yesterday and several Japanese planes were destroyed. An oil tank at Chank railway cars at Kyaukaung, buildings at Akyab, trains and locomotives near Monywa and a large river steamer and other boats on the Chindwin River were hit.

The action in the Chin Hills occurred two days ago. The British had captured high ground and Japanese patrols attempted to route Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's men with cross-fire. The British said the Japanese were repelled with losses. The Chin Hills lie along the Indian frontier north and slightly east of the Arakan area, where the British are nearest Akyab.

Calcutta was free of Japanese bombers last night after four successive raids. None of the vital services such as electricity, water and trolley service was affected. Damage to the city was superficial.

Small first-aid posts were controlled swiftly. When the bombers were overhead, the Indians tended to congregate at railway stations or flee over the Howrah Bridge across the Ganges.

Big Guns Beat Yank Patrol To Jap Position

By Robert C. Miller
United Press Staff Writer
With United States Forces on Guadalcanal, Dec. 17 (Delayed).—A bearded, sweaty band of marines and soldiers trudged back to their base today after the toughest patrol mission since American forces occupied the island last August. Most of the men sloped on the ground from sheer exhaustion.

The patrol leaders reported to headquarters merely: "Mission completed successfully."

The mission was a three-day trek into unexplored jungles. The men hacked through dense vegetation and forded a winding, insect-infested stream while looking for a Japanese artillery emplacement that menaced our positions from a high ridge. A dozen men fainted along the tortuous trail.

But the patrol found its prize—two enemy artillery pieces. The mission was carried out without casualties because our own big guns and disease had beaten the patrol to its objective. Every Jap was dead.

The patrol was led by Marine Capt. Louis G. Ditta of Monessen, Pa., and Lieut. George C. Brainard, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio.

Move in Single File

The patrol left the American lines at dawn on December 15, heading toward the ridge 10 miles inland as the crow flies. It was many more miles over the snaking jungle route that the men had to follow. Three hours out the jungle was so dense that the troops had to move single file.

During the first day the patrol crossed and recrossed the Tenaru River 48 times. One drenched machine-gunner remarked: "Now I know what it means by amphibious warfare."

An order was passed along the line for absolute quiet as the patrol crept Indian-like toward the Japanese position. When the ridge was reached the task became even more difficult. Ropes had to be stretched from tree to tree for the climb up the steep grade. Sometimes the men had to crawl. This lasted three hours.

The word was whispered from man to man: "Quiet! The Japs are on this ridge."

The men gripped their tommy-guns.

A flock of squawking jungle birds rose suddenly to add to the tension. In a few minutes the patrol came upon the Japanese trail paralleling the coast line linking Cape Esperanza and the Koli Point area.

No Signs of Enemy

There were no signs of the enemy. The men came upon a helmet and a telephone wire stretching to an observation post atop a 75-foot tree. But still no enemy.

Then they came upon what had been the enemy camp. There they found a whitened skull and a high-top boot with a shin bone protruding. Our artillery had been accurate. Later they found the bodies of dozens of the enemy who perhaps had died from an illness.

Shortly before noon word passed down the line that a big gun had been found.

The men gathered around, curious for a look at the 77-millimeter gun, still in good condition with ammunition nearby. The second gun of the same type was found a short distance farther.

Demolition charges were placed in the muzzles and the guns were destroyed.

Pilot Tells of Blind Flying Across Ocean in Early Days



"THEY JUST TOLD US TO GO places and we went," said Maj. William N. Vickers (right) as he told of the early days of the Army Air Transport Command. The major and Maj. Gen. Harold Lee George, commander of the air transport group, were interviewed yesterday at the United Nations Club by Meredith Howard, cofounder

Maj. William N. Vickers of Beaumont, Tex., an aviation barnstormer at age 14, plane commander on the first flight ever made from Washington to Britain to Moscow, told here yesterday how the Army Air Transport Command goes places, of how it used to be and is now.

Addressing the United Nations Club at Hotel 2400, he said of the command's early days: "They just told us to go places and we went."

"At first it was over the North Atlantic. There was no regular information, and the northern lights put our radios out of action. Sometimes it was light all the way across, with the northern lights looking like a Hollywood opening or a hot dog stand. We'd fly into whatever weather we happened to find. Sometimes we'd come into a field and find it had been closed down. We'd have to fly an extra thousand miles on gas enough to go 800—I don't know how, we just did it."

Uncertain of Airports

"At the first," he asserted, "we couldn't be sure an alleged airport on the maps was really there. Lots of times to get weather information all we could do was open the almanac and see that at this certain time of year the weather was generally good or bad—and fly on that. But when we got back

Guidebook Tells U. S. Troops How to Make Friends in China

The best passport anyone can have in China is to say, "I am an American soldier," the War Department advises in a new guidebook for troops made public yesterday.

The way to say it in Chinese, a phonetic glossary adds, is "Wah-sher, May-ay gwah-bing."

Unlike the situation confronting American troops entering North Africa where many of the native women are veiled and do not even speak to foreigners, the War Department recognizes the possibility of some entangling alliances in the following official admonition to American doughboys being sent to China:

Women's Attitude Different

"The modern Chinese girl, in her long, loosely fitting gown, her bare arms and short hair, is often very pretty. Yet it is well to remember that in China the attitude toward women is different from ours in America. Chinese women are in some ways more free than they are here in America; that is, they do some things which American women don't do yet. They are in the army, for instance, and fight side by side with the guerrillas. But in their relations with men they haven't the same freedom as women have in America."

"There are Chinese girls in cabarets and places of amusement who may be used to free and easy ways," the guide continues. "But the average Chinese girl will take you more seriously than you probably want to be taken. A mistake in this may cause a lot of trouble."

China, the guide reminds the United States troops, has been at war for five years with her enemy and ours—the Japanese—and has suffered more than 5,000,000 casualties. "You and your outfit have been ordered to China to help this gallant ally. Your job, fighting side by side with the Chinese, is to rid that country of the Japanese. No American troops anywhere have a more important assignment."

The guide book is one of a series. Others have been issued in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Australia and North Africa. Each is designed primarily to help troops assigned to those places in their relations with the local population.

Equal Treatment Asked

Giving advice on how the warm feeling of the Chinese for Americans may be maintained, the latest guide emphasizes that Americans who look down on nonwhite people are supporting the propaganda

of the Japanese, who ask: "Why fight for the white man?"

"If we treat the Chinese as we treat any of our Allies, as human beings on an equality with ourselves, we stop the Japs' insinuations," the guide reminds.

"Don't sneer at the lack of sanitation you will find in Chinese towns," it advised. "The people are desperately poor and have suffered terribly in this war. When it started, they were only just beginning to get modern doctors, nurses and hospitals."

Other advice: "Never slap a Chinese on the back; he doesn't like it a bit. 'The face' about which you hear so much means only self-respect. As for 'squeeze,' that is a custom of the country, and when the 'boy' who renders you a real service adds 5 or 10 per cent to the cost, you still are getting your money's worth. 'Be certain that germs have been boiled out of any food you eat or water you drink."

How to Detect Japanese

The guide also offers advice on how to spot a Japanese who may try to represent himself as Chinese:

"The Jap will be short, squat, with almost no waistline; his skin lemon-yellow, his whiskers fairly heavy, his eyes slanted toward his nose. There will usually be a wide, calloused space between his first and second toes where a thong ran to bind his sandals before he began to wear army shoes. He can't pronounce our liquid 'l' and he hisses on any 's' sound, so try him on 'lalapa-lapa.' And never neglect to search a Jap prisoner to and including his 'g-string.' Concealed in it is more than likely to be a small pistol or knife which he'll use on you at the first opportunity."

Sharks Balked By Raft in Ship Sinking by Japs

By the Associated Press
Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 26.—While sharks followed only a few yards behind, crewmen of the sunken Australian corvette Armindale pushed the wounded and nonswimmers on an improvised raft through the Timor Sea for four days early in December.

When a storm broke, 27 hungry and thirsty men licked the rain off their arms for water.

Ordinary Seaman John Parkes, 22, one of the survivors, said the Armindale was sighted by Japanese November 30 in the vicinity of Timor, and defended itself against relays of air attacks lasting two days. Nine bombers, three fighters and a reconnaissance plane gave the ship its knockout blow on the second day.

The Armindale, 998-ton vessel being used as a minesweeper, went down 250 miles northwest of Darwin, with a loss of two officers and 38 men. Forty-three crewmen were rescued.

Antiaircraft gunners on the Armindale hit three or more planes, and an Australian government announcement said one enemy bomber and one fighter were destroyed, and perhaps another fighter.

Japanese planes machinegunned survivors struggling in the water, diving to within 10 feet. When the machinegunning ceased, some survivors plugged a bullet-riddled motorboat with their clothing, and rescued the badly wounded.

Others formed a raft from floating wreckage.

"Several crewmen, including myself," Parkes said, "paddled the raft, with the fins of sharks cutting through the water sometimes only 10 feet away. We frightened them by splashing when they came too near."

The motorboat was picked up and gave the position of the raft. It was located and supplies were dropped seven days after the sinking. The men kept up their spirits singing "We're Going to Spend Christmas With the Old Folks at Home."

Allies Down 11 Jap Planes; Cargo Ship Hit

By C. Yates McDaniel
Associated Press Staff Writer
Allied Headquarters in Australia (Sunday), Dec. 27.—Allied airmen downed eight Japanese fighters over New Guinea and three more Zeros over New Britain yesterday to take the operational spotlight as Australian and American ground forces pressed the comparatively unimpressive but successful envelopment of the enemy's tenaciously held positions near Buna.

American fighter planes and Australian-flown Hudsons tangled with at least 12 Zeros over the Buna battle area in a number of scattered dogfights. The incomplete aerial picture revealed that the Japanese lost eight Zeros—three by the guns of the Hudson bombers—and the Allies lost three planes.

A Consolidated B-24 accounted for the remainder of the day's battles when it shot down three and possibly a fourth of 12 Zeros which attacked the big four-engine bombers while reconnoitering over New Britain Island.

Australian-flown Hudson bombers and Beaufighters maintained aerial pressure on Japanese-held Port Moresby yesterday in a series of bombing and strafing attacks which resulted in the destruction of an unspecified number of enemy planes on the ground and a direct hit on a 600-ton cargo vessel. Concentrating attention on a port 70 miles northward of Dill, the Hudsons unloaded 300 and 150 pounders among Japanese vessels in the harbor.

(The harbor was not identified either in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's noon communiqué or in McDaniel's dispatch.)

Other Allied planes bombed the Japanese air base at Gasanuta in New Britain and strafed enemy-occupied villages along the New Guinea coast northwest of Buna. One group of Beaufighters spotted canoes filled with Japanese soldiers below Salaua. Bringing a small arms fuselade from the shore, the Beaufighters swept in low, sinking the canoes and killing or drowning 18 Japanese.

"Close envelopment of the enemy's new positions is under way," the noon communiqué said tersely of the fighting around Buna. Previous dispatches had placed this fighting in the vicinity of the Buna government station gardens and had described it as a triangular defense pocket about 1500 yards inland from Buna.

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Japs Lose 12 Planes to Our 1 in China

By the Associated Press
The American air forces in China have destroyed 12 Japanese planes for every one of their own lost. Col. Merian C. Cooper, chief of staff to Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, the commanding general in China, said yesterday.

Cooper, who talked with reporters at the War Department, expressed the opinion it would be possible to gain air superiority in the China theater with movements of supplies by air alone.

"One of the great developments of this war is air transportation," he said. "In a year or two what we will be moving by air will be fantastic."

He emphasized, however, that the China Air Task Force, as Chennault's command is designated, is still a "little force."

"But everything is on the up," he said. "We can take the Japs, though it won't be a cinch."

Served in First War

Now 49 years old, Cooper was a combat pilot in World War I and afterward served with the Polish air forces in 1919-20. He went to China last January and the present visit is his first trip home.

Cooper attributed the 12-to-1 ratio for the American fliers in China primarily to General Chennault's leadership. "I think Chennault is the outstanding genius of aerial warfare," he said. "He has thought out and executed 83 major air battles and never lost a one."

Chennault uses unorthodox tactics, he said, adding that for military reasons he could not discuss them in detail. He commented that Chennault was considered by many to be a great operations commander of fighters, but that in his opinion Chennault was an even more successful bomber commander.

"He planned 48 bombing raids which were carried out with the loss of only one bomber," Cooper added.

Could Use Some P-40's

In response to a question, Cooper said he had not noticed any deterioration in the quality of Japanese air forces in China. There have been reports of a marked falling off in the gunnery and flying abilities of Japanese pilots in some other theaters notably the Solomons area.

Asked about the performance of American planes, he said that of course we want the very best planes we can get. We have been doing well with what we have. With P-40's we can lick anything the Japs have got now."

Cooper reported that Col. Robert Scott of Macon, Ga., was the ace of the China Air Task Force. He said Scott had 11 confirmed Japanese planes, four probables and had destroyed an indefinite number on the ground.

Use of Prime Steel In Bottle Caps Halted

The War Production Board yesterday prohibited the use of prime steel in the manufacture of crown caps for beer and carbonated beverage bottles.

An exception provides, however, that prime steel already allocated for such crowns and in the inventory of a crown manufacturer or bottler on December 11 may be used.

The ruling means that in the future a manufacturer may purchase only scrap or reject metal for use in crowns for beer and carbonated beverage bottles.

way," the noon communiqué said tersely of the fighting around Buna. Previous dispatches had placed this fighting in the vicinity of the Buna government station gardens and had described it as a triangular defense pocket about 1500 yards inland from Buna.

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YEAR-END CLEARANCE

BROKEN LOTS, Odds and Ends, 1- and 2-of-a-kind merchandise... all of standard Y. M. S. quality being reduced in this Year-End Clearance, which takes place annually at the

Young Men's Shop. No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. orders accepted... Every size in one style or another... check your needs and take advantage of these savings.

1 & 2 TROUSER SUITS

22—\$40 to \$45 All-Wool Worsteds and Worsted Cheviots. Regs. 35 to 39, 1/42. Shorts, 2/39, 1/40. Longs, 2/38, 3/40, 1/44. Stout, 1/42. Short Stout, 1/46 \$31.75

Special! Just 56!

\$32.50 ALL-WOOL SUITS

Worsted, Tweeds, Cheviots. Regs. 34 to 46, Shorts 36 to 42, Longs 1/40. Shorts 40 to 46. Short Stouts 1/48 \$26.75

Special! 23 Hair Fabric

\$43.75 OVERCOATS

Camel Tan, Navy Blue Oxford Gray. Regs. 1/34, 3/36, 1/37, 40 to 44; Shorts 36 to 44, Longs 36 to 46 \$31.75

Special! 20 Water-Repellent Gabardine

\$35 TOPCOATS

SIZES: Regs. 1/34, 1/42, 3/44, 3/46. Shorts, 42 to 46. Longs, 44 to 48 \$29.75

EXTRA! \$41.50 Genuine HARRIS TWEED SUITS.

Variety of shades, in regulars, long and shorts \$36.75

MEN'S SPORT COATS

6—\$16.50 to \$18.50 All-Wool Sport Coats. Regs. 2/38, 1/40, 1/42. Shorts, 1/36, 1/42 \$13.95

Thrill MEZZANINE Year-End Clearance

7—\$22.88 Green Heather Tweed Suits. Regs. 1/34, 1/36, 1/38. Shorts, 1/35, 1/36, 2/38 \$14.88

7—\$26.88 Brown and Gray Herringbone Tweed Suits. Regs. 1/37, 1/38, 3/40, 2/42. Shorts, 1/36 \$21.88

10—\$22.88 Topcoats, Camel Tan, Brown and Blue. Regs. 1/35, 1/36, 1/38, 3/42. Shorts, 1/37, 1/38, 1/40. Longs, 2/36, 4/37, 1/38, 3/42 \$16.88

8—\$16.95 2-Pc. Camel Shade Suits \$10.99

13—\$16.95 and \$22.95 Tweed Suits \$12.00

8—\$5.95 Wide-Wale Corduroy Skirts \$4.00

8—\$8.95 Wide-Wale Corduroy Jackets \$6.00

5—\$14.95 Camel Shade Jackets \$12.99

Exceptional Values in Silver Fox Trimmed Coats

CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED

The Young Men's Shop

30th YEAR AT 1319 F STREET

Japs Complete Undersea Road Linking Ports

By Wilfrid Fleisher

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Indicative of the great secrecy with which Japan was able to carry out her military preparations for the present war is the surprise announcement by the Office of War Information here, that a new undersea tunnel has been completed, linking Shimoda, the port at the southernmost tip of the main island of Honshu, with Moji, the northern port of Kyushu Island, a distance of 6 miles—probably the longest undersea tunnel in existence.

It now appears from the Tokyo broadcast that the work of constructing this tunnel required six years and that a million laborers were employed. Another undersea tunnel is to be opened between the two ports next year, and an undersea highway is scheduled to be completed in 1948.

Under Way a Long Time

While plans for an undersea tunnel from Shimoda to Fusan, the southern port of Korea—now a 10-hour boat trip—have long been under contemplation in Japan, little more attention was given by the Japanese public or foreign observers in Japan to such a scheme than to the long-discussed possibility of a tunnel under the English Channel connecting England and France. Similarly, the Shimoda-Moji tunnel project has been discussed, but it was not known outside Japan that its construction was under way.

According to Japanese reports, the tunnel cost 50,000,000 yen—approximately \$12,500,000—to build, and 31 men were killed in the process of excavation. We now learn that a committee headed by Gen. Sadao Araki, nationalist leader, was organized in the summer of 1935 to study the project, and that work began in November, 1936, from the Moji end—the southern tip—while excavation from the Shimoda side was started in January, 1937. A million men worked in shifts. Because of soft strata it was necessary to build a cement tunnel ahead to check in-rushing water, it is reported.

Summer of 1941

The last wall separating workers making their way from opposite ends was blasted away in the summer of 1941. And the laying of rails began in November of that year. Trains are said to be running through the tunnel.

Most astonishing of all is the fact that the Japanese have had the steel rails to lay this line and presumably have a sufficient reserve of them for another parallel tunnel. The track through the Kannon Tunnel is believed to be narrow-gauge, but it is reported that the second tunnel will be equipped with a wide-gauge track.

The question, of course, arises as to where Japan obtained the steel for this new six-mile roadbed. Steel is one of the products of which Japan is short, and the scarcity of steel has delayed her shipbuilding program. Presumably, the rails were imported some years ago and kept for this purpose.

The construction of the tunnel is a matter of considerable importance, shortening the rail distance between Tokyo and Nagasaki, one of Japan's biggest ports, situated at the southwestern tip of Kyushu Island, and between Tokyo and Sasebo, one of Japan's four largest naval bases, close to Nagasaki. Since the outbreak of war with China, more than five years ago, Sasebo has served as the principal port for Japanese naval operations to the south. Nagasaki also has served as a port of embarkation for Japanese troops.

Four Naval Yards

The naval yards at Sasebo are capable of building the largest warships. At least one or possibly two large capital ships, believed to be of 40,000 tons or more, are said to have been building there. The three other important bases are at Yokosuka, close to Yokohama; Kobe, in central Japan, and Skure, at the northern extrem-

She's the Mother Of 6-Pound Son



MRS. JOE PASTERNAK, the former actress, Dorothy Darrel, presented her film producer-husband a 6-pound son yesterday in Hollywood. They named the infant Mickey, after Screen Actor Mickey Rooney.

Col. Carlson's Raiders Win U. S. Citation

Carlson's Raiders, the tough shock battalion of the United States Marine Corps, commanded by Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, has been cited for its part in operations on Guadalcanal Island, the Navy announced yesterday.

At the same time the Navy reported that four Navy enlisted men had been decorated for gallantry when the U. S. S. Neosho was sunk by Japanese aircraft and the Army announced that two Air Force pilots had won their Silver Star for meritorious conduct in the Solomons fighting.

The citation won by Carlson's Raiders from Maj. Gen. A. Vandegrift, commanding on Guadalcanal, was the second awarded a Marine Corps force in this war. Marine ground and air troops were cited last January 5 by President Roosevelt for their courageous defense of Wake Island.

Citation Quoted

"From the operational records of this division," said General Vandegrift's citation of the Raiders, "it appears that the Raider Battalion, while attached to this division, took the field against the enemy in early November, 1942. For a period of 30 days this battalion, moving through difficult terrain, pursued, harried and, by repeated attacks, destroyed an enemy force of equal or greater size and drove the remnants from the area of operations. During this period the battalion, as a whole or by detachments, attacked the enemy whenever and wherever he could be found in a repeated series of carefully planned and well-executed surprise attacks.

"In the latter phase of these operations, the battalion destroyed the remnants of enemy forces and bases on the upper Lunga River and secured valuable information of the terrain and the enemy line of operations. In these battles the enemy suffered 40 killed and the loss of his artillery, weapons, ammunition and supplies, whereas the battalion's losses were limited to 15 killed.

"For the consummate skill displayed in the conduct of operations, for the training, stamina and fortitude displayed by all members of the battalion and for its commendably aggressive spirit and high morale, the commanding general cites to the division the commanding officer, officers and men of the Raider Battalion."

Four Sailors Decorated

It was this battalion which carried out the successful raid against the Japanese base at Makin Island, August 17, 1942.

The four Navy enlisted men decorated for gallantry aboard the Neosho were Harold Bratt, machinist's mate, first class, of San Diego; William John Ward, pharmacist's mate, first class, of Dallas, Tex.; Wayne Simmons, machinist's mate, second class, of Wellington, Utah; and William A. Smith, seaman, second class, of Jerome, Idaho.

Bratt received the Silver Star for saving the lives of two men in the compartment below the Neosho's fire room when a Jap bomb exploded in the fire room. The Navy and Marine Corps Medal was awarded to Ward for remaining aboard the sinking vessel to help save many wounded men who otherwise might not have escaped.

Simmons got the Silver Star for risking his life to maintain the supply of water to the ship's boilers after the principal supply had been cut off by a bomb explosion. Smith received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for rescuing exhausted men who had slipped into the sea from rafts.

Pilots Decorated

Air Force pilots decorated with the Silver Star by the Army were Maj. Thomas J. J. Christian, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., and Maj. Thomas H. Hubbard, of Fort Worth, Tex. Both were with a fighter squadron which reached Henderson Field on Guadalcanal last August, early in the Solomons operation.

Major Christian was decorated for outstanding performance September 14, when with two other airplanes he bombed and strafed Japanese positions in the face of heavy fire. Marines defending the airfield were thus given air support which contributed to their success in repelling enemy attacks.

Major Hubbard's service was performed October 10, when he led his depleted squadron against Japanese strong point heavily defended by anti-aircraft, destroying it.

85,000 Bikes for January

A total of 85,000 new adult bicycles will be available for rationing in January, the same number as in December, the Office of Price Administration announced yesterday.

Former Sculptor Medal Design Wins \$1500 For Soldier

Next pay day, Pvt. Walker Hancock of the Army Medical Corps hits the jackpot.

The Government, said the War Department yesterday, will pay off a total of \$1550, the \$50 being Private Hancock's regular pay and the \$1500 an award for his winning design for the new air medal.

Hancock, 41, a native of St. Louis with a sculpture studio in Gloucester, Mass., entered the open competition for a design when President Roosevelt authorized the air medal for meritorious achievement in aerial flight not warranting the award of a Distinguished Flying Cross.

Then he was drafted and assigned to the Fourteenth General Hospital Detachment, Camp Livingston, La. Following a day on kitchen police, he was engaged in close-order drill when he was ordered to report to headquarters. There he was informed his design had been selected and he was to go to Washington to put the finishing touches on it.

This was not his first successful medal design, however. He designed the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal and the Air Mail Flyers Medal of Honor. A graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy, he won the coveted Prix de Rome in 1925, and has done a number of portrait busts and sculptures for public buildings, including the Kansas City (Mo.) city hall and war memorial, the St. Louis War Memorial, and the Pennsylvania Avenue pediment of the Post Office Building in Washington.

Pearl Harbor Repairs Began During Raid

The Navy reported yesterday that repair work on ships and shore installations damaged in the Pearl Harbor attack actually started before the enemy bombs stopped falling and that immediately after the disastrous raid the production of the Navy yard there was more than doubled.

Several months before the attack started the war in the Pacific, the Navy frankly said, "Pearl Harbor was not in true fact the 'Gibraltar of the Pacific' which it was alleged to be."

"When the Pacific Fleet began using Pearl Harbor as an operating base in 1940," the Navy resume continued, "many deficiencies became apparent and immediate steps were begun to remedy the situation. Construction of the more important new facilities, which were so badly needed, was approaching completion on December 7, 1941."

The force of workmen at the yard had been increased sixfold by the time the attack came, but many were wholly inexperienced in marine construction and engineering. This handicap was cited as all the more reason for giving great credit to the yard force for successfully accomplishing "by far the biggest and most difficult job which had even confronted any navy yard."

"Before the heat of the attack had passed and, literally, before the bombs stopped falling," the Navy related, "men not engaged in defense, rescue, or control of damage were busy at their assigned repair tasks or in the survey and planning of damage to be repaired. A quick survey of the Navy yard itself showed that only minor damage had been done to the plant facilities."

"Officers and men went to work with such zeal and energy that production output immediately more than doubled in an already hard-working, efficient organization. A pace was set which all knew could not be a spur but which had to be maintained indefinitely following the declaration of war."

Drydock, Warship Repaired Together

The destroyer Shaw, damaged in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, was fitted with a false bow for her trip to the United States last spring in the great floating drydock at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, which itself had been sunk, the Navy Department revealed.

While the drydock was being repaired and raised, the Navy said, the false bow for the Shaw was built in a shop ashore. Then, as soon as the drydock was available, the Shaw was run in, and while the bow was being fitted, repairs to the drydock were continued.

Sense of Fair Play Obstacle in Fighting Japs, Hand-to-Hand Combat Expert Says

By International News Service

The American soldier's inherent sense of fair play and instinctive use of his fists were described last night as two handicaps which could give the tricky Japs a "first round" edge in hand-to-hand jungle fighting.

Actually, Army physical instructors said, the open hand is a more deadly weapon than the fist.

While a solid blow with the fist does not seriously hurt a man even if he is knocked unconscious, a blow to the side of the head with the back edge of an open hand can break a man's skull.

The Army instructors added that rules of fair play which American men learn from boyhood must be forgotten in this war.

The Japs recognize no code of honor in their fighting, they said. Expertly trained in the art of jujitsu, they can use their free fingers to break an opponent's thumb or wrist, or to hurl him to the ground. They do not hesitate to jab eyes, to kick, claw or bite—nothing is barred.

Fists Seemed Useless

"Even our trained boxers haven't a chance with their fists against this kind of opponent," one instructor said. "It should be remembered that boxing is a game. The Japs are taught to kill."

Only moderate attention has

been devoted to the subject so far, because the Army does not ordinarily expect a soldier to be without a weapon, at least his bayonet, and does not believe hand methods are effective against a well-handled pistol or knife.

However, in the swamps and jungles of the South Pacific actual hand fighting has become more frequent, and several "get tough" programs have been launched. How to escape from a careless captor, even though unarmed, is also being taught.

Use of the fist robs a fighter of half of his offensive power, because he can only strike a straight blow, hook or uppercut, it was explained.

Heel of Hand Is Deadly

For a trained man, these blows are equally possible with an open hand, using the palm or "heel" of the hand to strike, and in addition even more deadly blows can be struck from either side with either edge of the hand.

In addition, the five fingers are "five weapons" with which the fighter can jab or grab. An opponent can be temporarily blinded by barely touching his eyelids. A finger-tip punch below and behind the ear may hit him out.

Brooks Mendell, former Syracuse University athlete, now conducting preliminary courses in the new com-

bat methods, said the American soldier's natural aggressiveness brings about his most frequent mistake in hand fighting.

The attacker is at a great disadvantage in open-hand fighting because he is in motion and more easily thrown off balance, Mendell explained. The Japs, he said, are trained never to attack, and the American's first forward move gives them just the chance they want.

"The key is 'never make an offensive move,'" Mendell said. "And the minute the Jap moves, grab him, or kick him, and throw him off balance."

Mendell declared that what he called preinduction "commando" courses should be given throughout the country to teach boys the art of self-defense as it is becoming understood in the South Pacific.

Billy Church Dies; Famed Minstrel Singer

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 26 (AP).—Billy Church, of Al G. Fields' minstrel fame, died at his home here today of a heart attack. He was 50 on Christmas Day.

Church and his singing partner, the late Jack Richards, joined the Fields' company in 1914 after several years in vaudeville, and helped popularize "Someone More Lonesome Than You."

Old-Age Insurance

Men & Women—Ages 70 to 90

Costs Only One-Cent-a-Day

The National Protective Insurance Co., 475 Pickwick Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has especially prepared a new Old Age accident policy with Hospital and General Coverage benefits to be issued exclusively to men and women—ages 70 to 90, who are prevented on account of their advanced age from getting insurance from other companies.

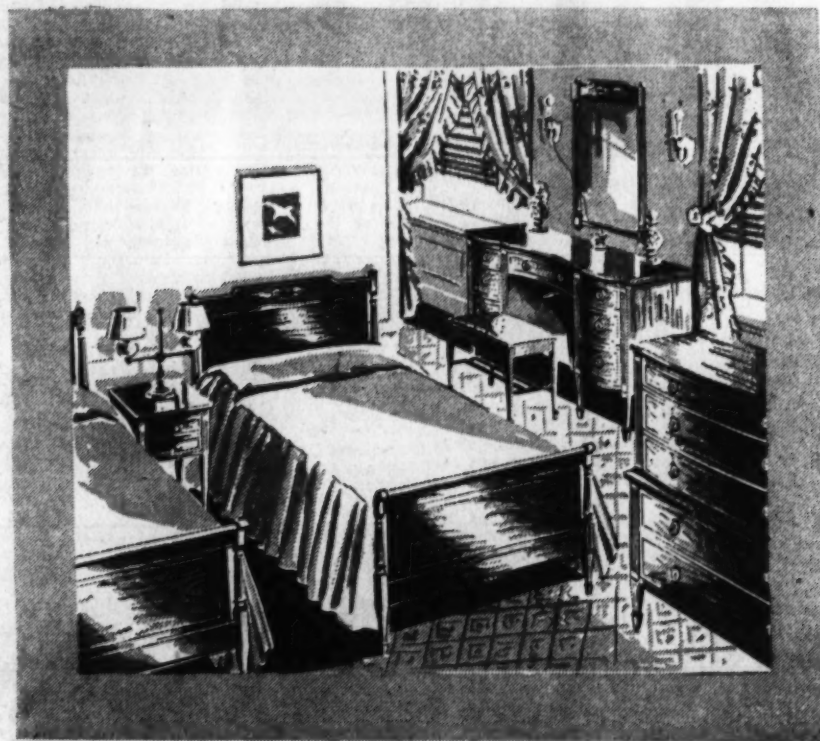
This new policy pays maximum benefits of \$2,000, increasing to \$3,000. Maximum monthly benefits of \$150, including Hospital care. Large cash sums for fractures, dislocations, etc. Doctor bills. Liberal benefits paid for any and every accident.

The Company is the oldest and largest of its kind and has promptly paid Over Two Million Dollars in cash benefits to its policyholders.

The entire cost is \$3.65 for a whole year—365 days—Only One-Cent-a-Day. Simply send name, age and address of person to be insured, and the name and relationship of the beneficiary—that is all you do—then the Company will send a policy for 10 days' FREE INSPECTION, without obligation. 30 days' insurance will be added free when \$3.65 is sent with request for policy. Offer is limited, so write today.

Sell odd pieces of furniture with Post Classified Ads. Call an Ad-Writer at NATIONAL 4200.

STORE HOURS TOMORROW (MONDAY) 12:30 TO 9 P.M.



Something to Show for your "Gift Money"...

If Christmas found you the recipient of some "gift money," and if you want to invest it in a gift of enduring quality, may we suggest a new Lifetime Bedroom Suite? Furnishing your very own bedroom as you have always wanted it furnished will be a constant joy and comfort to you and the donor of the "gift money" will be glad to know of the permanency of the gift you have chosen. We are quoting a few of the many artistic Lifetime Bedroom Suites in our present display. There are many others! Stop in tomorrow and see all!

LIFETIME BEDROOM GROUP . . . three sturdy pieces of Chippendale influence and available in your choice of mahogany and gumwood or walnut and gumwood. Dresser, Chest-on-Chest and Double-Panel Bed, priced at \$239

ATTRACTIVE BEDROOM GROUP . . . of lovely Hepplewhite influence and done in beautifully figured walnut veneers and selected American gumwood; dresser with wall mirror, chest of drawers and double bed, 3 pieces \$159

ASPENWOOD BEDROOM GROUP . . . available in many combinations; one group with dresser, chest and double bed is quoted; full dustproof drawer construction, hanging wall mirrors and charming 18th Century design, 3 pieces \$163

CHIPPENDALE TYPE BEDROOM GROUP . . . all exposed parts of mahogany and full dustproof drawer construction; skillful carving and shaped case fronts; dresser with wall mirror, roomy chest of drawers and double bed, 3 pieces \$295

GRAND RAPIDS BEDROOM GROUP . . . delicately carved and exquisitely done in mahogany. Dresser possesses a sliding jewelry tray and has hanging mirror, reeded post double bed and chest of drawers, 3 pieces \$225

HEPPLEWHITE TYPE BEDROOM GROUP . . . Double bed, bow front dresser with wall mirror and bow front chest with reeded and chamfered corners, mahogany veneer and gumwood, brass hardware, three pieces \$149

Many Special Clearance Values This Week In Odd Pieces of Lifetime Furniture

Lifetime FURNITURE

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Seventh Street

Between D and E

Sidelights of the War

Hirohito Asks Jap Strength, Sees War in 'Crucial Phase'

By International News Service

London, Dec. 26.—A speech appealing to the Japanese people to develop the strength of the nation as the war enters its "crucial phase" was delivered by Emperor Hirohito today as he opened the eighty-first Imperial Diet in Tokyo. Reuter's News Agency reported.

"We have annihilated the enemy everywhere but the war now has entered a crucial phase," he declared. "The Japanese people should, therefore, in complete unity strengthen still further the country's forces."

(In New York, the Federal Communications Commission quoted the Emperor as asserting, "the war situation at present is serious.")

Bretons Sentenced

London, Dec. 26 (AP).—Reuters said the Rome radio broadcast a report today from Paris that 25 Bretons had been sentenced to death by a German military tribunal at Rennes, France, on charges of committing sabotage.

Argentine Spy Trial

Buenos Aires, Dec. 26 (AP).—The German government acknowledged through its embassy today the receipt of the Argentine Supreme

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DANCING and ENTERTAINMENT

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Under Personal Direction of

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TWO SPECIALS ALL THIS WEEK

Complete Glasses \$5 or Bifocals, spherical prescription lenses, eye exams, while lenses, \$5.00

Frame or Glasses \$15.00 or Case and Glasses \$10.00

COLLEGE GRADUATE EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS

Map Service Gets 'E' Award For Output

For extraordinary production and the highest degree of cooperation with the Army during the past year, the Army Map Service here will get the Army-Navy Production Award January 5, it was announced yesterday. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, will present the award.

The Army-Navy E for industry is comparable to the Distinguished Service Cross awarded our armed forces for service "above and beyond the call of duty." It is granted for outstanding production, cooperation between management and workers and cooperation with the Government. In addition to the banner, which is flown by the plant, each worker will receive a silver E as a personal prize.

Started on a small scale in 1909 as the Lithographic School for the Army Engineers, the Army Map Service has been known successively as the Central Map Reproduction Plant and the Engineer Reproduction Plant, and has grown from a personnel of 18 enlisted men, acting as instructors, to a plant which employs 1874 men and 1700 women.

Operated almost entirely by civilians, the present plant was launched in 1941 and was designed exclusively for the making of maps.

Subsidiary plants in several parts of the country are maintained by the service and four libraries are kept where maps are collected, classified and filed.

Women, fast replacing men in the plant, are being instructed in lithography by Mrs. Irene Sayre, technical editor of Modern Lithography.

WMC Issues Labor Program

MANPOWER, from Page 1.

the shelter for some time.

It is understood that informal "blacklists" have been developed in some areas as a result of these unauthorized agreements. Instances of oppression of individuals who wanted to change jobs but could not because of one of these agreements have come to WMC's attention.

WMC's attitude toward the problem is contained in its instruction to regional directors to make sure that adequate appeals machinery is provided in any "employment stabilization" plan approved by WMC.

Appeals machinery should make it possible for individual workers, labor unions, present and prospective employers to appeal any order keeping a man on the job, WMC said.

WMC also made it clear in its instructions that it does not consider blanket "freeze" plans desirable.

Under WMC standards, workers may move when they are not employed at their highest skills, when they are employed only part time, where distance to work represents a transportation hardship, and where compelling personal reasons for a change exist.

Regional officials were told to set up programs on a community basis wherever possible, rather than on an industry basis.

The wage clause states that "no program shall require, encourage, or facilitate the continued employment by any employer of a worker at wages or under working conditions substantially less favorable than those prevailing in the community for the kind of work on which he is employed."

Programs are to conform to all Federal labor laws, and are not to permit denying employment to specified individuals, presumably to protect workers against possible discrimination for union activities.

Job Freeze Adopted In Des Moines Area
Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 26 (AP). An agreement having the effect of freezing critical and essential workers to their jobs after January 1 in the Des Moines industrial area was adopted today by the area committee of the War Manpower Commission.

A total of approximately 22,000 workers are affected in seven counties in the first such agreement in Iowa. Similar plans covering other Iowa war industrial centers are expected within a few months.

Bill Restoring Tax Exemptions Signed

BILLS, from Page 1.

approved by both House and Senate and sent to the President.

McCarran Sponsored Bill

The bill was sponsored in the Senate by District Committee Chairman McCarran (Democrat), of Nevada, and in the House by Representative Hunter (Democrat), of Ohio. It had the support of the Board of Trade's Municipal Finance Committee which contended, in effect that the income from the properties which the Commissioners were willing to tax would be only a very small portion of the city's total revenue needs.

It was estimated that one-half of the properties on the list which the Commissioners wanted to tax would bring in \$225,000 a year out of a total revenue need of 60 million dollars a year.

The bill as signed by the President, District officials contended, not only restored tax exemption to all of the properties they desired to tax, but made possible additional exemptions.

Author Weds Third Time



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

HONEYMOONING—Erskine Caldwell, 40, author of "Tobacco Road" and other plays, was honeymooning in Phoenix, Ariz., yesterday with his third wife, the former June Johnson, 20, University of Arizona student. Caldwell's marriage to Miss Johnson December 21 revealed for the first time that he had been divorced from Margaret Bourke-White, photographer and writer of note.

Agencies Face Cut In New Budget U. S. to Ration Canned Foods

DIARY, from Page 1.

broadened. It has been recommended that Farm Security be gobbled up by Agriculture's New Food Production Division. Agriculture's food stamp plan also is expected to be junked in the new budget as there'll soon be food shortages instead of surpluses.

The new line-up for the Democratic National Committee will be Postmaster General Frank Walker as chairman and Representative Joe Casey of Massachusetts, as executive director. Walker has not yet accepted but friends believe he won't refuse the President. His first big job will be to lure Jim Farley back into the party. Casey's appointment will please the New Dealers. Chairman Ed Flynn, who'll retire, is demanding an ambassadorship to a South American country. The several thousand employees in the British missions and commissions here were given a nice Christmas present, a flat 10 per cent pay raise. They'll be continued on a 44-hour week. Economic Czar Jimmy Byrnes is being promoted as the 1944 Democratic nominee.

A phony Britisher in uniform was picked by G-Men the other night at the Stage Door Canteen. He was turned in by an alert housekeeper. Gen. William N. Porter, chemical warfare chief, got his employees paid off in time the other day after the checks had been misplaced. He personally conducted the hunt.

Employees in the accounts section of Public Roads bought more than \$200 worth of war stamps instead of sending Xmas cards to one another. Recently a lady with two children and a large dog walked into the War Housing Center at Post Square and demanded a sunny room with a kitchen in the downtown area. She was willing, she said, to pay \$4 a week. "This is Washington," she was reminded, by the attendant "not Utopia."

Army ordnance plants soon will be turning off employees instead of hiring new people. This step is welcomed by the critics of big Government. General Campbell, Ordnance chief, has worked out more efficient production schedules which anticipate more production with fewer employees. Arrangements have been made with the U. S. Employment Service to place the released employees in private industries. United Federal Workers of America is trying to get Government cafeterias to reduce food prices. Social Security operations are costing less. Half a million fewer people have resigned because of age in the past year than was anticipated.

The resignation of Leon Henderson and the delay in appointing his successor is threatening to turn the Office of Price Administration upside down. The suspended state of OPA is leaving it wide open for personnel raids from about every other Federal agency. Scores of employees the past week have had several offers. It isn't news any longer if an employee get only one offer. The employees don't know what to do. Their bosses are certain to offer their resignations to Henderson's successor and some of them are sure to be accepted. Rank and file employees really haven't a thing to worry about but they fret nevertheless.

War Department probably will be the first agency to pay its employees overtime. The machinery already has been set up for a swift job. Priority Ramblers, U. F. W. A.'s excellent folk song group, has had several of its members join the armed forces and is looking for replacements. Call District 3250 for further information.

The transfer of employees to the Pentagon Building is now a military secret. Federal employees in all offices will be taught how to conserve equipment. Employees soon will be told in detail the reasons for all payroll deductions and why.

War Writer Takes License
New York, Dec. 26 (AP).—George Fielding Eliot, military writer of the New York Herald Tribune, and Mrs. June Mabel Johnston Hynd today obtained a license to be married New Year's Day.

Food Industry Outlook Seen Tied to Prices

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

New York, Dec. 26.—What 1943 has in store for America's manufacturers of food and groceries is the most puzzling question the industry has ever faced, with war developments and the newly organized Food Administration holding most of the answers. Trade leaders point out that in previous years, even under emergency conditions, certain authoritative predictions could be made, based upon trends which already had developed.

Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, declared yesterday that the recent revision of the food-packing system by the Office of Price Administration "offers a hopeful outlook for the future."

"From the very beginning," the manufacturers' spokesman declared, "the general maximum-price regulation has failed as it applied to the food field, because it did not take into account the practical realities of long-established and essential business practices. It now appears the Government is making a sincere effort to make the pricing regulations simpler and more realistic. It is still too early, however, to be certain that the new plan will provide adequate relief from the unfair squeeze in which this industry has been caught since last May."

"The new regulations offer the food industry an opportunity to work in close cooperation with OPA and to help to achieve a genuine check on price spiraling. We hope the new administrator will profit by the mistakes of the last few months and follow a policy based on trust in the honesty of the American people."

"America—and that means Americans—want to check price spiraling. Give them an honest practical job to do and they will do it. Give them a meaningful mountain of regulations, and no Gestapo can make it work any better than prohibition worked."

Indication that price controls may be simplified, however, is the only hint of what may be expected in 1943, Willis asserted. He said that the Nation's food manufacturers face numerous other problems in addition to the price mud,le, naming transportation shortages, the manpower shortage, uncertainty of raw material and machinery supplies and rationing as typical of the problems which will confront the industry in 1943.

District to Decide On Saturday Hours

WORK, from Page 1.

cision nor, it is expected, will employees working on a per diem basis. Meanwhile, Federal workers began their week by working all day yesterday. One effect of the longer working hours was a requested revision of Saturday traffic rules to regulate the heavier Saturday afternoon traffic.

William A. Van Duzer, director of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, asked the District Commissioners to pass a ruling whereby all streets, which have one-way traffic on all days except Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, would carry the one-way system over to include Saturday afternoons.

Van Duzer also pointed out that in the future Saturday parking restrictions will be more rigidly enforced than heretofore. He said that formerly Saturday parking regulations were relaxed due to the diminished traffic. This practice, he added, must be discontinued with the expected traffic increase.

Another effect of the full Saturday workday was the maintenance of weekday bus schedules for all day Saturday. Capitol Transit officials announced. They credited annual leave taken by Federal workers over the holiday period as the reason for the light traffic yesterday.

Successful educational program proves and on the schedule met by printers assigned to the enormous task of preparing the books.

Penalty for Lying
Final safeguard is the requirement that hoards be declared. Heavy penalties may be invoked for making false statements to the Government.

Ration Book No. 2 will provide the average housewife with a new kind of currency which will have to be used along with money in buying point-rationed commodities.

Coupons numbered for 1, 2, 5 and 8 points are provided in the book. Points will have to be budgeted in buying the controlled commodities. Scarce commodities will be "expensive" in points, while plentiful commodities will be "cheap."

The book contains 192 coupons of different colors. Officials believe that there is a sufficient amount of coupons to institute at least the meat and canned goods programs, and possibly also two other programs.

Technically, rationing of the canned goods would be ordered by Wickard and conducted by OPA. It is understood, however, that OPA has requested the institution of this program for some time as a wartime food distribution measure.

Both the January 20 estimate for completion of Ration Book No. 2, and the "sometime in February" estimate for rationing tinned foods are regarded as subject to change by officials, depending both on how

Free for Asthma During Winter
If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is cold and damp; if each snap for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a "remarkable method."

No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried everything you could care of without relief, even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address: Frontier Asthma Co., 152-E Frontier Bldg., 162 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York.

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AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE

MEN'S HIGHER-PRICED

OVERCOATS

TOPCOATS

AND TWO-WAY COATS

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OVERCOATS... a solid lineup of thick, warm fleeces to shut out those near-zero readings. These burly body warmers are going to give you lots of thankful service as they fit in with your new sidewalk habits! No strain on the budget... not when you can get them at this kind-to-the-pocketbook price! Blue, brown, and oxford. All sizes. All wool, and wool and reprocessed wool.

TOPCOATS... medium weight fabrics that provide you with all the style and appearance that you look for in an in-between coat. Choice of covert cloth, soft fleece, herringbones, smooth-faced fabrics (100% wool). Also camel type fabrics (100% wool face, 100% cotton back). Popular colors and sizes.

TWO-WAY COATS... the practical self-starter! You wear it in cold weather with a warm lining securely fastened in. With a rise in temperature, the lining is quickly removed! It's the same coat you've seen at much higher prices previously. In all wool tweedy fabrics. Grey, blue and heathers.

All coats properly labeled as to material content

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ENTIRE STOCK of
SPORT COATS
20% off

Odd jackets team up with extra trousers to save your suits! Colorful plaids and stripes styled in 3-button models.

15.75 Coats.....Now 12.60
18.50 Coats.....Now 14.80
22.50 Coats.....Now 18.00
25.00 Coats.....Now 20.00

LANSBURGH'S—Men's Shops—Street Floor

In Time for New Year's!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Tuxedos & Tail Suits

20% OFF

Our 29.75 Tuxedos on sale at.....23.80
Our 35.00 Tail Suits.....28.00
Our 37.50 Finer Tuxedos.....30.00

Complete range of sizes in the 23.80 and 28.00 groups. But we suggest you be in early to pick yours. Typical Lansburgh quality clothes at a handsome savings! Alterations in time for New Year's!

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Special Furnace.....\$9.91
Egg.....\$10.56 Stove.....\$10.81
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BITUMINOUS BLUE EGG
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Egg.....\$8.51
75%.....\$8.31 50%.....\$7.81
BLUE RIDGE SMOKELESS
Egg.....\$10.31 Stove.....\$10.31
80%.....\$9.31 1/2-in. Slack.....\$5.46

POCAHONTAS
Egg.....\$11.81 Stove.....\$11.56
Pea.....\$8.51
PENH. ANTHRACITE
Stove.....\$13.75 Nut.....\$13.76
Pea.....\$11.91

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Rayburn Expected To Retain Post

Hawaiian Dancer Remembers Dec. 7



Associated Press Wirephoto
PRINCESS LUANA.

dancer and member of Hawaiian royalty, remembers December 7 for more reasons than the attack on Pearl Harbor. On December 7, 1940, she married Lieut. M. H. Sauer, now with the Army ferry command. On December 7, 1941, she escaped death in the Jap attack. On December 7, 1942, she and her husband parted. Now, she is seeking \$150 a month temporary alimony pending trial of her divorce in Los Angeles.

Camp-Chasing Girls Object Of New Drive

A Nation-wide drive to curb the activities of girl gangsters on the part of all armed camps and areas is being conducted by sheriffs and police forces in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission, WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt revealed yesterday.

Police officials, who have closed "red light" districts in 350 towns and cities, are now turning their attention to the "street walker, the call-girl and the noncommercial girl who is promiscuous with men in uniform," McNutt's announcement declared.

The enforcement section of the National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection submitted a series of recommendations for dealing with the "unorganized channels" and "third parties to the prostitution racket," which has been forwarded to sheriffs and police officials throughout the country.

McNutt said, Charles P. Taft, assistant director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, is chairman of the police advisory committee.

Closing the "red light" districts was a comparatively easy task, the report stated, declaring: "It either existed or it did not. If it was there, it was closed in most communities. But to reach the street walker and the semi-professional prostitute requires search, inquiry and cooperation."

To search out these types, the committee recommended that law enforcement officers obtain the cooperation of "unwitting third parties" whose facilities aid the prostitute—hotel managers, taxicab owners, tourist camp and tavern operators.

"We sincerely hope," the report added, "that no law enforcement executive will in the future permit two infections to be reported from the same place. One was too many."

"Further available contacts at that particular location, or by that particular woman, must be stopped. She is more dangerous to the community than a mad dog. Rabies can be recognized. Gonorrhea and syphilis, ordinarily, cannot."

The law enforcement officers were urged to provide medical treatment for women found to be diseased, and not "shove them onto another community," to deal sternly with recalcitrant hotel managers, tourist home or tavern operators, and taxicab owners who refuse to cooperate and act to cancel licenses and permits to do business if they refuse.

Wounded General Gets D.S.C. in Australia

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Dec. 26 (AP)—A general wounded in the fighting area near Buna in New Guinea, Brig. Gen. Clovis E. Byers of Columbus, Ohio, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

General Byers was decorated yesterday by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Earlier the same award was given Brig. Gen. Albert W. Waldron, Rochester, N. Y., also wounded in action near Buna.

Texas Is Placed In Key Position Of New Congress

By Edward Jamieson

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun
A man whom circumstances have tended to obscure is almost certainly to emerge during 1943 as one of the key men in this Nation's Government. He is Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives.

Rayburn, barring an absolutely unexpected upset, will be elected Speaker of the House for the Seventy-eighth Congress when it convenes January 6. It will be his third election as Speaker, but this time, because of the heavy Republican victory last November, the margin will be extremely close.

It is that close margin, however, that will move Rayburn into the limelight and importance that his post demands in the American form of government.

Upon his shoulders will fall the responsibility of holding the slim working majority of the Democratic Party in the House together. His ability to do this will go a long way in determining the legislative results of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Second to President
Since the inception of the Democratic form of government for this country, the Speaker of the House has been considered second only to the President in power and importance.

During the early period of the Roosevelt Administration, however, the Democratic Party held such a heavy majority in the House that the duties and powers of the Speaker eased off. When Rayburn was first elected in 1940, war was impending and the Democratic majority still great. This situation continued throughout the Seventy-seventh Congress.

But with the convening of the Seventy-eighth Congress there will be a major change. No longer will the Administration be able to count on legislative victories in the House merely by overwhelming numbers. Measures which were once jammed through by mere power will have to be carefully worked through a closely divided House.

The man to whom this job will fall is Rayburn. It means that the President will have to rely upon him more than he has any Speaker or congressional leader in the past decade. It means that the President will have to consult and confer with the Texas frequently and with real deliberation. The result will be a tremendous increase in the responsibility and power of the Speaker.

Rayburn Is Capable
In the opinion of his colleagues, both Democratic and Republican, Rayburn is fully capable of handling the task. His years of work to earn the respect and personal friendship of his 434 fellow members are almost certain to pay off real dividends.

Rayburn, whose tutor was former Speaker and Vice President John Nance Garner, is skilled in the job of combining an iron-hand rule with compromise. He realizes the necessity for using the big stick on an unwieldy House at times. But he also knows that most major legislative battles in a closely divided House are not won on the floor—they are won in the cloak-rooms and offices.

Time and again in the past, personal friendships have turned a loss into victory. Few members of the House in the past quarter century have been better liked personally than Rayburn. That he will be able to count on this friendship in a tight place in the future has been proved by experience.

Rayburn's job during the next two years will not be an easy one. On the contrary, he faces probably the toughest assignment handed to a congressional leader in American history.

OPA Increases January Quotas For Tire Caps

By the Associated Press
The Office of Price Administration yesterday sharply increased the quota of truck tire recapping services and passenger car tire recapping for January.

The January allotment of 368,200 recapping services compares with the December allotment of 149,250. Passenger car tire allotments for January follow:

Grade No. 1, 161,000 compared with 126,007 for December; grade No. 2, 230,000 compared with 368,000; grade No. 3, 690,000 compared with 92,000.

The passenger car tire recapping quota for January is 800,000, compared with 867,245 for December, and the passenger car tube quota 709,336, compared with 357,372.

The truck tire quota for January is 345,307, and the allotment for farm tractors and implements is 21,000. The December quota for these two classifications was lumped at 340,229.

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VICKS VAPOR-RUB SALVE.....	24c
35c Size Jar	
MISTOL NOSE DROPS.....	49c
Plain, 65c Size	
BAUME BEN-GAY ANALGESIC.....	49c
Ointment, 75c Tube	
GROVES COLD TABLETS.....	24c
35c Box of 20	
60c REM FOR COUGHS.....	49c
For Two-Way Action	
REL HEAD COLD JELLY.....	24c
For Common Head Colds, 30c Size	
PENETRO NOSE DROPS.....	45c
Large 60c Size	

GRAHAM'S TABLETS	
Help Bring Prompt Relief to Cold Misery	
Take them at the first sign of an approaching cold. Mildly laxative, pleasant to take.	
Box of 25.....	25c

JUNIPER TAR COMPOUND.....	30c
35c Size	
PERTUSSIN FOR COUGHS.....	51c
Due to Colds, 60c Size	
40c MUSTEROLE SALVE.....	27c
Regular Strength, Jar	
PAPES COLD COMPOUND.....	29c
Tablets, 35c Box of 24	
SMITH BROS. COUGH SYRUP.....	29c
35c Size, 3-Ounces	
KONDONS NASAL JELLY.....	23c
30c Size, Priced Low	
50c PINEOLEUM LIQUID.....	34c
Yasal Preparation	

Hills Cold TABLETS

Bring fast, welcome relief from the discomforts of common colds.

Box of 20
30c Size... 19c

Graham COUGH SYRUP

3-Ounces

21c

Keys NOSE DROPS

With Dropper

35c

Phillips MILK OF MAGNESIA

50c Size

34c

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PRESCRIPTION SERVICE

Buy More War Saving Stamps

LOW PRICES on DAILY NEEDS

Thompson's Vitamin ABD&G CAPSULES		
Easy, sure way to get 4 important vitamins.		
Box of 25.....	89c	
Thompson's VITAMIN B1 TABLETS		
The energy vitamin. Supplement your diet daily with thiamin chloride tablets.		
Bottle of 50 1-mgm.....	49c	
Thompson's IRMACO		
Special tonic containing malt extract, iron, cod liver oil concentrate. Provides vitamins A and D.		
POUND JAR	\$1.39	
60c Scott's Emulsion.....	47c	
75c Bell-Ans Tablets.....	49c	
25c Anacin Tablets, 12's.....	17c	
15c Bayer Aspirin Tablets.....	12c	
25c Bisodol Mints, 30's.....	21c	
Kurbs Tablets, Vial of 12.....	23c	
75c Listerine Antiseptic.....	59c	
Squibb Adex Tablets, 80's.....	89c	
30c Sal Hepatica.....	23c	
25c Carters Little Pills.....	17c	
75c Squibb Mineral Oil.....	59c	
40c Fletchers Castoria.....	28c	
60c Serutan Laxative.....	50c	
60c Alophen Pills, 100's.....	49c	
25c Ex-Lax Chocolate.....	19c	
50c Unguentine, Tube.....	43c	
60c Musco Rubbing Oil.....	49c	
\$1.25 Absorbine Jr.....	79c	
25c Stopit Tablets.....	19c	
65c Bisodol Powder.....	44c	
ICE BAG & Mallet.....	25c	
HAND BRUSHES.....	49c	
HAND TOWELS.....	15c	
POCKET KNIVES.....	25c	

Prices May Vary Slightly in Maryland and Virginia Stores on a Few Items Which Are Under State Contract Laws. Right Reserved to Limit Quantities.

Feature VALUE

Regular \$1.75 Jar

Harriet Hubbard Ayer

NIGHT CREAM

Beginning Monday

\$1.00

Take special care, this cold weather, to guard your skin against roughening winds and drying indoor heat. Treat it to gentle, beautifying massage each night with this rich lubricating cream—help it stay smooth, petal-soft! Get your cream tomorrow, at savings!

For A Limited Time Only!

Admiracion Oil SHAMPOO TREATMENT

An Oil Treatment and Shampoo at the same time. Fine for dry hair and scalp.

50c Size..... 39c

Big BARGAINS

KEY CASES 10c	THERMOS BOTTLES \$1.09	Men's SHOE TREES 25c Pair
Easy-To-Fold CARD TABLES \$1.39	POKER CHIPS Square Deal	VISION PLAYING CARDS Double Deck
Glass Coin BANKS 10c & 25c	ADHESIVE PLASTER Johnson & Johnson	ABSORBENT COTTON Johnson & Johnson
MOPS Dry Floor	8-Cup Glass Coffee MAKERS	CARAVAN PLAYING CARDS
Handy Maid SPONGES (In Notted Bag)	Glass Fruit REAMER & JUG SETS	English CHAMOIS
STEEL SKILLIETS 69c	CHECKER BOARDS With Men 29c	NAIL FILES 19c
EYE CUPS 10c	BAND-AID Johnson & Johnson	

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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Cleanses teeth, refreshes breath. You'll like the famous Listerine flavor.

40c Tube. 33c

CAMPANA Balm Lotion 50c Size..... 39c

CONTI Castile Shampoo 50c Size..... 34c

VITALIS Hair Tonic 50c Size..... 29c

FASTEETH Plate Powder 60c Size..... 40c

PONDS Facial Creams 55c Jar..... 34c

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122 13th St., N.W.

Pay-as-You-Go Tax Collection Held Inevitable

By Robert De Vore
Post Staff Writer

Strong support in the new Congress for the principle of collecting wartime taxes from current incomes of taxpayers was indicated last night in public and private statements of members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

But on the method of collection, wide divergencies of opinion continued to exist, while the fact that the committee in the Seventy-eighth Congress will have eight new members, who must remain unknown quantities until they are named, made hazardous any unqualified prediction on the form of the new tax bill.

Committee Chairman Doughton (Democrat) of North Carolina said he thought income tax collections should be worked out on some "pay-as-you-earn" plan, but reiterated his opposition to the proposal of Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for payment of current taxes through earnings deductions. Ruml's plan would do away with taxes on the previous year's earnings.

Sees Sales Tax Approval

Another Democratic committee man, who asked that his name be withheld, also endorsed the "pay-as-you-earn" principle, but said he believed a substantial amount of revenue should be obtained by means of a Federal sales tax. He gave it as his opinion that a sales tax would be approved in the next Congress.

"I don't see how we can get away from a Federal sales tax next year," he stated.

"In view of the unprecedented burden on the Federal treasury in wartime, I cannot see how we can erase several billions of dollars, the taxpayers owe the Government on their individual incomes for one year," said Doughton in explaining his opposition to the Ruml plan.

"The Nation's financial integrity must be maintained. I think that in protecting the credit of my Government, I am protecting myself, my family and all of the people."

The developments on the House side of the Capitol followed by a few days a declaration by Senator Clark (Democrat) of Missouri that it appears "inevitable" that Congress would put tax payments on a current-year basis. Clark is chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee which recommended the Ruml proposal.

Doughton's objections to the plan fell into two categories. First, he remarked on the difficulty of determining how current-year taxes could be levied without creating an unnecessary burden for the taxpayer who at the same time would have to pay taxes for the previous year, which fall due on March 15. Second, he objected that some income earners, particularly farmers, are unable to provide accurate future estimates of incomes on which periodic tax payments would be based.

New Independence in Congress

Meantime, white-haired Senator McCarran (Democrat) of Nevada gave new expression to a maturing disposition in Congress to move with an independence of the Executive unknown since 1933.

In an interview with the Associated Press he called for an end to "blank check" appropriations and Executive interference with Congressional exercise of its taxing responsibility and restriction to the States of powers taken by the Federal Government.

"This is going to be an unusual Congress, for it has heard a rumbling from the people," he stated. "Congress should stand upon its own feet, its responsibility for its own actions and be what the Constitution intended it should be—Government by representation of the people."

"We have all about us today subsidiary agencies that take to themselves the distinction of being the Government when as a matter of fact, they are but employees of the Government."

The Nevada did not, however, interpret the November 3 election as a sign that liberal legislation will be "thrown into the discard."

No particular group, he said, holds a monopoly on "progressive steps in Government" which "are growing and continuing things that come out of popular demand and popular necessity that no democratic Government can be deaf to."

Five Seek Ways, Means Berths

It was learned, meantime that five Democrats at this juncture loom as outstanding candidates for the six Democratic vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee. They are Representative-elect Paul H. Maloney, who will return to Congress as successor to Hale Boggs in the Second Louisiana District, and Representatives Gregory of Kentucky, Lynch of New York, Forand of Rhode Island and Waslewski of Wisconsin.

Another Democrat, Representative Costello of California was to have been a candidate, but is believed to have decided to take over the aviation subcommittee chairmanship on the Military Affairs Committee.

House Democrats elect their Ways and Means Committee members who also constitute the Democratic committee for assignment of other committee memberships. A Republican committee comprised of one member from each State delegation will fill committee vacancies for the minority.

Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts is reported to have contended that the slim Democratic majority in the new Congress entitles the Democrats to no more than a majority of one on major committees except the Ways and Means and Rules.

While Speaker Rayburn, with whom the final decision rests, is not expected to accede to the request, Democratic majorities are certain to be pared down vigor-

Kermit Roosevelt's Daughter Wed in Fairfax



PRESIDENT ATTENDS—President Roosevelt motored yesterday to Fairfax, Va., to attend the wedding of Belle Wyatt Roosevelt, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and John Gorham Palfrey, Jr., of Boston, who will report to the enlisted Reserve Corps Tuesday. The President is shown with the newlyweds after the ceremony, which took place in historic Truro Church in the town which was the county seat of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Willard.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt motored to Fairfax, Va., yesterday to attend the wedding of their distant cousin, the granddaughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, Belle Wyatt Roosevelt, 20, of New York City, to John Gorham Palfrey, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

The wedding was performed in the Truro Episcopal Church by the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The bride is the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and a niece of Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth. She attended Miss Chapin's school and Foxcroft and is a member of the senior class at Barnard College, New

York. The bridegroom was graduated from Harvard University and is scheduled for duty soon in the Army Signal Corps.

Following the ceremony, the President drove to Layton Hall, home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, and there kissed the bride and congratulated the groom. The First Lady also felicitated the couple.

Belle Roosevelt, known as Clochette, was dressed in a tight-fitting ecru satin gown, worn by her mother for her wedding. Her train was lined with lace and trimmed with clusters of orange blossoms. A tulle veil edged with lace flowed from a halo cap also trimmed with orange blossoms. She

carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Roosevelt's two cousins, Kermit Roosevelt 3d, aged 4, and Jonathan, his 2-year-old brother, preceded the bride to the altar. Jonathan carried white satin ribbons along the aisles of the church and attached them to the front pew. The groom's family also attended.

The bridal couple left on a brief honeymoon after the reception. Accompanying the presidential party were Mrs. J. Roosevelt of New York, sister-in-law of the President; Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, widow of the President's cousin, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr., wife of the President's son.

ously. It is believed likely that the Democratic majority on the all-important Rules Committee will be smaller than that with which any majority party has ever operated.

Rules is now divided ten-to-four in favor of the Democrats. Nine Democratic and all Republican members of the committee are re-elected in the new Congress. It gives the Republicans an additional seat on Rules.

will not fill the place on the committee vacated by the Republican defeat of Representative Nelson (Democrat) of Missouri and will turn in the new Congress. It gives the Republicans an additional seat on Rules.

4 Shot, 2 Army Police Beaten In Tavern Row

By International News Service

Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 26. Military and local authorities tonight opened an investigation into a free-for-all in a night club at nearby Black Eagle, in which four civilians—including two women—were shot and two military policemen were badly beaten.

Investigators reported the military policemen opened fire with their revolvers at the height of an argument with a civilian, Roy Gardner, who was wearing a leather military jacket.

Gardner said his jacket was a "reject" that he purchased in a secondhand store, but that the military policemen ordered him to leave the night club early this morning.

During Gardner's dispute with the "M. P.'s" a friend identified as Bud Corwin, entered the row and fists started flying. Investigators said the two military policemen then drew their revolvers and fired 12 bullets.

The four civilians in the club struck by the bullets were listed as "innocent bystanders." They were Irene Dotseth, right arm shattered; Mrs. Peggy Michelotti, shot in leg; Walter Parks, shot in shoulder, and Harold Smith, slight wound in head.

Parks said he was shot as he stood on a piano 20 feet away and yelled to the two soldiers, "Don't use your revolvers."

The "M. P.'s" were identified as Corp. Joe Campbell and Pvt. John MacMillan, recently transferred to the Great Falls Army air base from Blythe, Calif. They were beaten by the night club patrons during the melee which was ended when a riot squad arrived and relieved the soldiers of their revolvers.

Actor's Son to Wed

New York, Dec. 26 (AP).—Alan Dinehart, Jr., son of the actor, stationed at Fort George G. Meade, Md., and Collette M. Lyons, a New York actress, obtained a marriage license here today. No date for the wedding was given.

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SHOP BROOKS TOMORROW FROM 12:30 TIL 9 P. M.

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Pure Virgin Wool Suits!

SALE 19.95 to 22.95 SUITS

All-Wool Shetlands & Tweeds distinctively tailored higher-priced fashions. Loads of detail. Pleated skirts. Black, brown, green, navy, wine and blue.

\$15

SALE 25.00 to 29.95 SUITS

All-Wool Cashmeres and All-Wool Shetlands in fitted & 5-button jacket styles. A superb variety to choose from—in lovely shades of black, brown, blue and green. Also in Plaids and Stripes.

\$21

SALE 35.00 & 39.95 SUITS

Suit Aristocrats in finely designed and tailored All-Wool Shetlands, Coverlets, Twills, Tweeds. Black, brown, blue and green. Dressy and casual styles—including Chesterfields.

\$27

Sizes 10-20, 36-44, 33-45
BETTER SUITS—Second Floor
Sizes 9-15—JUNIOR COLONY—Fifth Floor

Formals

LACE & "BOW-PRETTY"
BLACKS, WHITES, PASTELS

Misses & Junior Sizes

16.95 to 22.95

Billowy clouds of white or pink rayon net with frothy lace trims. Full-skirted styles in gay, young, starlight-fashions for you—Miss or Junior! Off-or-on shoulder types. Pretty black bows or tier after tier of delicious trim. Many with rayon velvet. White, black and pastels.

Sizes 10-20
BETTER DRESSES—3rd Floor

Sizes 9-15
JUNIOR COLONY—5th Floor



SALE woman-fashioned
FURRED ALL-WOOLENS

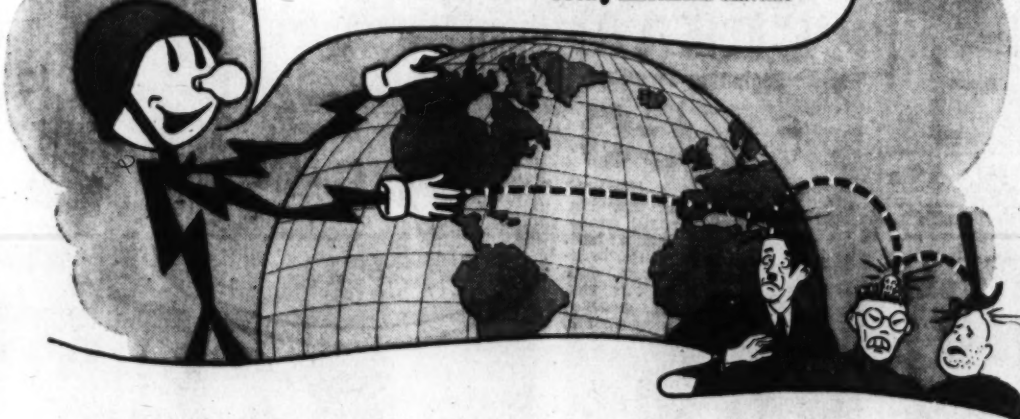
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Full Persian trim on Pure Virgin Woolens—youthfully styled aristocrats of our Women's Better Coat Collection—women's favorites at far higher prices. A grand group of fur-tipped Skunk, London-Dyed Squirrel, Dyed Fitch and Tipped Raccoon. Fitted and Box styles. Sizes 36-44, 33-45. Truly Amazing Values!

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Women's Better Coats

GIVE YOUR METAL AND GIVE YOUR SCRAP.
AXE THE AXIS AND SLAP THE JAP!
SAVE THE IRON THAT PRESSES YOUR CLOTHES—
YOU CANNOT REPLACE IT. GOODNESS KNOWS.
TREAT IT MOST KINDLY. HANDLE WITH CARE.
METAL FOR NEW ONES IS NOW "OVER THERE."

says Reddy Kilowatt
YOUR ELECTRICAL SERVANT



Electric irons, like other electric appliances, are doing their part toward winning the war. While critical metals are needed, no new irons will be available but, if you will give your present iron a little added care, it will continue to serve you well.

Suggestions for the care of your electric iron and other appliances are included in the illustrated, 32-page booklet which we have secured, from a prominent manufacturer, for FREE distribution to our customers. Write for your copy, or telephone NATIONAL 8800, Branch 402. Ask for "The Care and Use of Electric Appliances in the Home."

Make This Pledge "I WILL TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE THINGS I HAVE"

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★ EVERYTIME YOU BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS YOU ARE HELPING TO BRING THE DAY OF VICTORY CLOSER ★

HOUSE & HERRMANN
7th & Eye Sts. N.W. 8433-35 Georgia Ave.
— ONE GENERATION TELLS ANOTHER —

2 U-Boats Sunk By British in Convoy Battle

By the Associated Press
London (Sunday), Dec. 27.—The sinking of two enemy submarines by ramming and the probable destruction of another by shell fire and depth bombs in a four-day battle to protect an Atlantic convoy were credited today to British and Norwegian naval units.

News of the successful actions, which occurred in October, had been held up. The convoy suffered some losses, details of which were not revealed officially.

The British destroyer Viscount caught a U-boat on the surface near dawn of the fourth day of the battle, broke its back by ramming and shelled it until it sank.

The British destroyer Fame brought a submarine to the surface with depth charges, then rammed and shelled it so it sank in a few minutes.

The Norwegian corvette Potentilla scored several gun hits on a submarine, and heavily depth-charged it. After it dove, large oil patches appeared, it was said.

Nazis Claim 7 Ships Sunk

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Dec. 26 (P)—A D. N. B. broadcast said today that U-boats had sunk seven merchant ships, totaling 40,000 tons, in the Atlantic including a fully-laden 7000-ton tanker en route to North Africa.

Four of the ships, the report said, were sunk from a "small but strongly protected convoy in the North Atlantic, and the other three, the tanker among them, were sunk between Natal, Brazil, and Free-town, British West Africa.

U. S., British Ships Sunk By Axis Subs

By the Associated Press
The sinking of two medium-sized United Nations merchantmen—of American and British registry—by Axis submarines was announced by the Navy yesterday with all 93 crewmen apparently saved.

The British ship was blasted by two torpedoes without warning in mid-December while almost on the equator, 350 miles off the coast of South America, by a U-boat whose commander offered apologies and said he hoped the war would end soon.

The merchant captain, who arrived at an East Coast United States port from South America, said the entire crew of 41 escaped from the ship, but one of the lifeboats, with 12 men, was missing. It was reported from South America, however, that 12 members of the ship's crew arrived there recently.

The United States vessel was torpedoed in the North Atlantic during the middle of November, survivors disclosed, and the merchant and Navy gun crew of 52 had ample time to get away in three lifeboats. They were rescued an hour later.

The sinkings raised to 572 the Associated Press count of announced sinkings of Allied and neutral merchantmen in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Gale Pounds R. A. F. Station Like Air Raid

By the Associated Press
London (Sunday), Dec. 27.—Drenched by rain, almost choked by sand, bombarded by flying debris, men of the Royal Air Force, coastal command station on a remote island off the Scottish Coast went through a nightmare night recently to protect their planes and keep their airfield in operation.

When dawn broke and the worst gale in years had subsided the planes were ready for a take-off, but not until—

A 70-mile-an-hour wind, with gusts up to 100 miles, had blown in huge metal hangar doors, lifted one building into the air and scattered its pieces over the field.

One man, bleeding from head wounds, was found far away from any building, his body being covered rapidly by sand.

A plane which could not be accommodated in the hangars was anchored to a heavy gasoline truck and sand bags were stacked around its wheels.

"Every few yards we had to stop to clear the sand from our eyes," one man related.

"It was like walking into a wall of sand. Metal whistled through the air and clattered into the buildings. It was almost like being bombed."

Oldest Smithy Dies

Marion, Ohio, Dec. 26 (P).—Nathan W. Spratt, credited by the Illinois Historical Society as the Nation's oldest active blacksmith, died today at his home in nearby Richmond. He would have been 92 New Year's Day.

Old? Get Pep, Vim with Iron, Calcium, Vitamin B.

Kitt's
1330 G Street
Open Monday to 9 P. M.

A Corporal and Two Ladies Fair



BETWEEN DANCES—Many servicemen from Army posts in the nearby area last night attended the dance staged by the Provost Marshal's Office in the Wardman Park Hotel. Corp. Dan Franzel of Fort Belvoir, Va., found himself with two young ladies, Leda Mae Rohloff (left) and Lyndel Hubbard. Here they sit one out.

First Sub Built on Great Lakes on Way to Sea

By the Associated Press
Chicago, Dec. 26.—The U. S. S. Peto, first naval submarine ever built on the Great Lakes, has begun its long voyage to the sea.

Headquarters of the Ninth Naval District announced today that the big undersea boat, more than 300 feet long and dead as a nest of rattlesnakes, had entered the Illinois waterway on her way to join the fleet.

She will not be ready for action, however, until she has undergone extensive fitting out in New Orleans.

The Peto was constructed at Manitowoc, Wis., by the Manitowoc Ship Building Co. Her keel was laid June 18, 1941. She was launched last April 30 and commissioned November 22. Four subs are in the water at Manitowoc and five more on the way.

For reasons of national security, news of the Peto's departure was withheld until she had passed safely through the Chicago River and was on her way to Lockport, Ill. There she will be eased into a great box, a sort of floating dry dock, for her trip down the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

This drydock will enable it to float across the shallow reaches of the rivers.

All tests for the Peto, including dives, were conducted in Lake Michigan, with compensation being made for the fact that fresh water is not as buoyant as salt water. The undersea craft was accompanied on the tests by the Tamarack, a converted Coast Guard vessel equipped with a diving bell and other rescue devices.

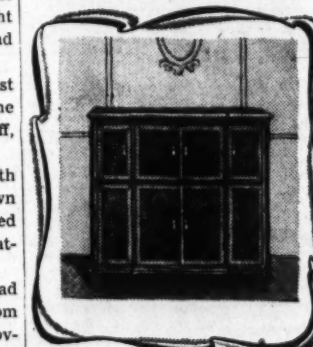
Details of the Peto's construction are closely guarded secrets, but the Navy has authorized a statement that she cost \$7,500,000 and is of long-range type. She was built in sections and welded, a new method developed at the Manitowoc yards.

Fire Escape Weights Break, Boy Injured

Edgar Mels, Jr., 13, 3411 Fourteenth Street Northwest, was seriously injured yesterday while playing in an alley in the 1400 block on Park Road, when he pulled down a fire escape and was struck on the head by the balance weights. Police said the cable holding the weights broke.

Taken to Emergency Hospital, the boy was treated for a possible fracture of the skull and concussion. The District Fire Board has been notified to examine the fire escape.

The **CAPEHART**
The Adam, \$1175



... the world's most luxurious musical instrument for the home. Brings you the world's finest recorded music and radio. It gives you superb command of the treasurers of music, from the classics of the immortals to the masterpieces of the modern artists.

The only fully automatic phonograph-radio with the exclusive Capehart record - changer - plays 20 records on both sides, 40 selections.

CALL REPUBLIC 6212

Kitt's
1330 G Street
Open Monday to 9 P. M.

Aircraft Men Quit WPB as New Unit Rises

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun
At least 15 officials of the aircraft production division of the War Production Board—including Harold E. Talbott, director of the division—have resigned or revealed their intention of resigning from their posts, it was learned yesterday.

It was understood the resignations were made in anticipation of the transfer of the powers of the division to the newly formed Aircraft Production Board under Charles E. Wilson.

The new board has been the focal point of a controversy between WPB and the armed services as to how much control the military is to have over war production. Talbott, who had headed the aircraft production activities of WPB, was not named to the new board when its formation was announced early this month.

Talbott's Letter

The WPB made public the text of Talbott's letter to Wilson announcing his resignation. The letter said: "Confirming my conversation with you a few days ago, I am resigning as of December 31 from the War Production Board. I will be available in my New York office at any time for consultation for such matters as pertain to aircraft production."

"It has been a great pleasure to have worked with you and I am sorry it seems advisable that this relationship end."

Following Talbott's quitting came several other resignations of engineers and section chiefs of the aircraft production division. Others, it was learned, planned to resign before the functions of the division were transferred to the new board.

Talbott, it has been reported,

TNEC Reports Seen Groundwork for Fascism

By the Associated Press
New York, Dec. 26.—Two researchers for the National Association of Manufacturers reported today that some publications of the Temporary National Economic Committee, prepared at Government expense, attempt to lay the groundwork "for Government control of private activity along virtually Nazi and Fascist lines in the postwar world."

Noel Sargent, secretary of the N. A. M., and John Scoville, chief statistician of the Chrysler Corp., gave the findings of their analysis in a book titled, "Fact and Fancy in the 43 TNEC Monographs."

The N. A. M. commented that while the final report of the TNEC said views expressed were "solely the responsibility of their authors," it seemed obvious they would come to be regarded as at least semi-official Government views.

Sargent and Scoville reported taxpayers were charged an estimated \$750,000 for:

Forty-three monographs of highly uneven value.

Several statistical and economic studies in the monographs which provide real contributions to economic knowledge.

Several studies which are both harmless and valueless.

A majority of studies which contain glaring errors, inconsistencies and inadequacies which do no service to the TNEC or to the public and certainly not to their authors.

A majority of studies which in-

was not entirely acceptable to the Army members of the new board. On the other hand, he felt that the new board would not have sufficient power to do the job as he thought it should be done.

Wilson is vice chairman of the WPB in charge of production. Recent directives issued by Donald Nelson were believed to have strengthened Wilson's control over production—control which the Army has been disputing.

Such initial bias by their authors against the individual enterprise system that they cannot be regarded as impartial and valuable studies.

Evidence of a deliberate design by many of the monograph authors to lay the groundwork for, and set forth the pattern of, Government control of private activity along virtually Nazi and Fascist lines in the postwar world.

"Many, but not all, of these monographs are impregnated with hostility to corporations and individuals of wealth," Scoville and Sargent commented.

These reviews expose those statements and conclusions which, in the opinion of the reviewers, are fallacious or unsupported by evidence. It was a favorite trick of some of the monograph authors to present a vast array of evidence and then to draw conclusions which were not supported by the evidence.

ON, PEP, THE NEW BOSS IS PICKING HIS ASSISTANT TOMORROW. HE'LL LIKE MY STYLE!

HE'LL LIKE YOUR STYLE, ALL RIGHT, YOUNG MAN, WHEN I FOR YOU UP... RED NOSE, SPREADING EYES, BULLDOG VOICE

THERE, TOM, BETTER ALREADY?

SWELL! SOOTHING, WARM! BEN-GAY KNOWS OUT COLD DISCOMFORT IN FIRST ROUND, HNT?

KNOCKS ME OUT, YOU MEAN, A FLASURE ON MEET! CURSE ON BEN-GAY!!!

GET OUT ALL YOUR HANDKERCHIEFS, YOU! AND GRAB YOUR HOT-BOX OF A THROAT. HURTS? YOU BET!

PEP! I CAN'T EVEN GO TO WORK TOMORROW WITH THIS COLD THROAT HURDS, TOO!

OH, BUT TOM! THE BEN-GAY!

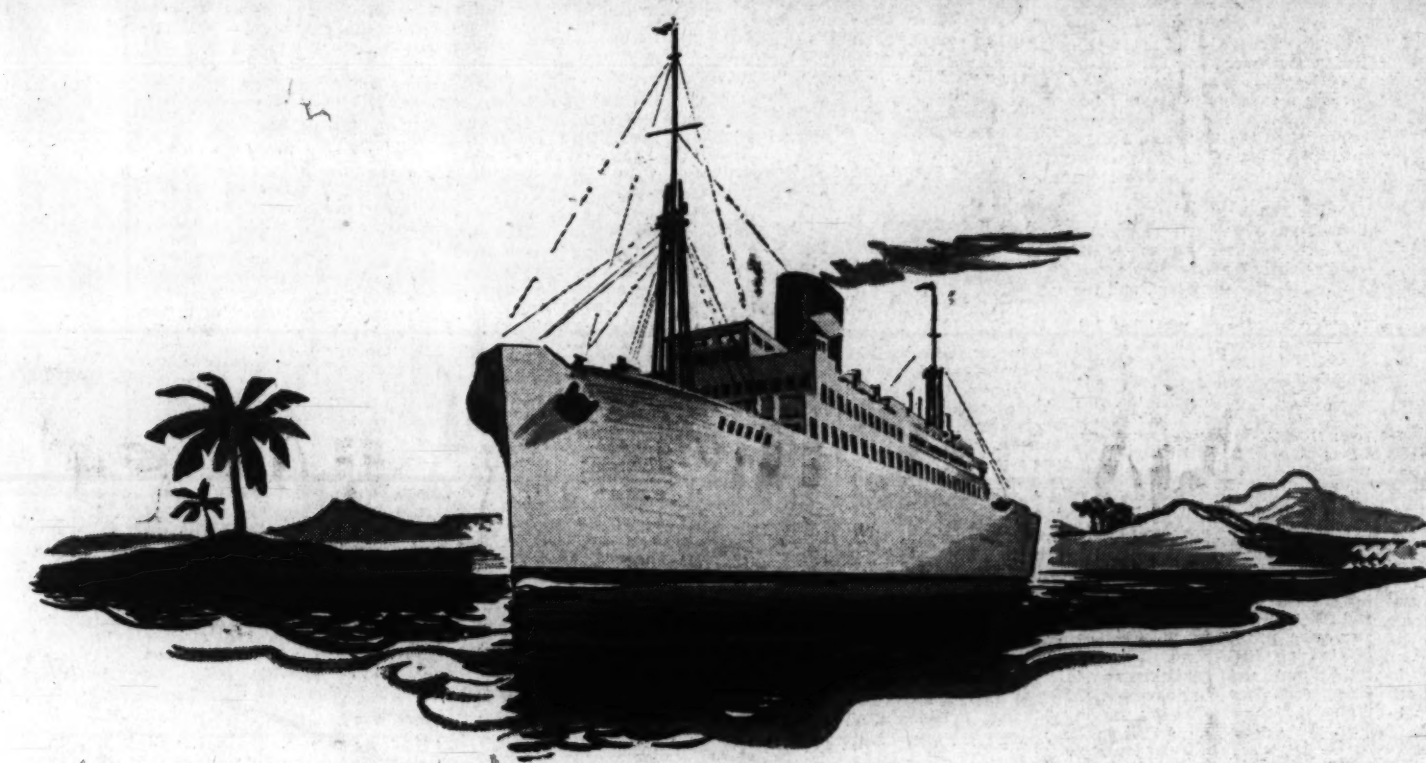
GOT THE PROMOTION, HONEY! COLD PAINS DISAPPEARED! I WAS IN TOP FORM, AND I'M THE GUY HE PICKED!

SMART ALEC! NOW I'M THE GUY WHO'S GET! I'LL BOMB THE BEN-GAY FACTORY. THAT'S WHAT!

Ben-Gay contains up to 2 1/2 times more of those two famous pain-relieving agents—methyl salicylate and menthol—than 8 other widely offered rub-ins! There's also Ben-Gay MILD for children.

FOR FAST RELIEF FROM PAIN DUE TO COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STRAIN

Ben-Gay ACTS FAST WHERE YOU HURT



When ships can be spared...

FOR more than forty years, ships of the Great White Fleet have played a vital part in the development of trade and commerce between the United States and our Good Neighbors, the Republics of Middle America.

Thousands of men and women sailing on these American flag liners have travelled within these countries... promoting good will through science, government, business and the arts.

Below decks these same ships have moved the cargoes that have been the very lifeblood of Inter-American economic health and growth.

They have carried bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, pineapples and other important Middle-American export crops to the markets of the United States... carried back the farm and factory machinery, automobiles, radios, household appliances, drugs, and other products so necessary to Middle America's progress.

Today, this traffic is greatly changed. The United States and Middle America are fighting side by side... sharing a common stake in the United Nations' struggle for victory. It is a war that must be won no matter how great the sacrifices or how difficult the disruption of peacetime economic pat-

terns. Global war is making terrific demands on United States shipping. Men and materials vital to the actual war effort must be moved first.

Many wartime essentials, formerly imported almost exclusively from the Pacific Tropics, are now being grown and shipped from Middle America... rubber, abaca or manila hemp, cinchona for quinine, palm oil, rotenone and others... while hides, minerals and essential tropical woods such as balsa and mahogany have taken on new importance as Middle American exports.

But when ships can be spared, after Victory and perhaps before, those great food surpluses of Middle America—especially bananas—will again come into their own... helping to feed a hungry, war-ravaged world...

★ ★ ★

Today, as always, the Great White Fleet is proud to be serving the Americas... proud to be wearing wartime grey as it carries out government orders necessary for Victory and the protection of the entire Western Hemisphere. Tomorrow, it will be ready to resume its place in the trade and travel between the United States and Middle America.

Great White Fleet

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

GUATEMALA ★ EL SALVADOR ★ HONDURAS ★ NICARAGUA ★ COSTA RICA ★ PANAMA ★ COLOMBIA ★ CUBA ★ JAMAICA, B.W.I.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps regularly and budget for that "trip to come."



THE HECHT CO.—OPEN MONDAY from 12:30 noon 'TIL 9 at NIGHT

WE HAVE MOVED OUR THURSDAY NIGHT OPENING TO MONDAY, BECAUSE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31st, IS NEW YEAR'S EVE

After Christmas Savings!



Furred COATS of 100% Wool

Special purchase plus reductions from stock! And every coat of handsome 100% wool, including Forstmann and other famous fabrics. The season's fashion hits piled high with such flattering furs as: Silver Fox, Dyed Blue Fox, Dyed Persian Lamb, Dyed Squirrel and Dyed Opossum. Shawl and choir boy collars, also tuxedo closings. Red, blue, brown and black; sizes 12 to 20 and 36 to 42 in the group. Some subject to 10% tax.

Better Coats, Third Floor,
E Street Building, The Hecht Co.

All-Occasion DRESSES

Dresses for holiday festivities... dresses that are efficient on any job... dresses for casual, everyday wear... and glamorous evening frocks! Yes... you'll find them all in this brilliant After-Christmas selling at The Hecht Co. Prints and combinations... navy or black with delicate lingerie trims... soft wools... smart rayon crepes... bouffant gowns and sleek dinner dresses. A wealth of one and two piece styles... and sizes for Misses, Women and Half-Sizes, too! All properly labeled as to rayon and wool content.

Better Dresses, Third Floor, The Hecht Co.

Junior Miss DRESSES

Juniors!... here's your chance to "pep-up" winter wardrobes. You're sure to choose several frocks from this outstanding After-Christmas selling... cocktail frocks with sparkling trims... luscious pastel rayon-and-wool mixtures and winter whites... cotton corduroys... rayon crepes... and gabardines. All in a wealth of styles, both one and two piece, and in beautiful colors you won't be able to resist. Sizes 9 to 15 in the group... all properly labeled as to rayon and wool content! Some slightly soiled.

*Remember, Junior Miss is
a Size, not an Age!

Young Washingtonian Shop, Third Floor,
The Hecht Co.



ONE OF A KIND FUR COATS

Exactly 20 prize "finds" in outstanding fur fashions and values... every coat taken from our finer stocks and reduced for this event. Study the list below carefully. If your size is here in your fur, waste no time!

- 1 Grey-Dyed Caracul Lamb Swagger. Size 16... \$149
- 1 Seal-Dyed Muskrat Swagger. Size 18... \$149
- 1 Black-Dyed Caracul Lamb Swagger. Size 12... \$149
- 2 Black-Dyed Cross Persian Lamb Swaggers, 12, 18, \$149
- 1 Silver Fox Stroller. Size 16... \$144
- 1 Black-Dyed Caracul Lamb Swagger. Size 14... \$115
- 1 Black-Dyed Pony Swagger. Size 11... \$98
- 1 Black-Dyed Skunk Swagger. Size 18... \$144
- 1 Dyed China Mink Swagger. Size 16... \$155
- 1 Black-Dyed Cross Persian Lamb Swagger. Size 15, \$119
- 1 Black-Dyed Persian Lamb. Size 18... \$129
- 1 Let-Out-Skin Raccoon Swagger. Size 16... \$149
- 1 Black-Dyed Caracul Lamb Princess Coat. Size 12, \$149
- 2 Black-Dyed Persian Paw Princess Coats, 14, 16... \$169
- 1 Brown Persian Paw Princess Coat. Size 12... \$169
- 1 Black-Dyed Persian Lamb Swagger. Size 20... \$155
- 1 Mink (Skin-on-Skin) Swagger. Size 16... \$169
- 1 Mink-Blended Northern Back Muskrat Swagger, 16, \$215

Subject to 10% Excise Tax

ASK ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT PAYMENT TERMS

Better Furs, Third Floor, E Street Building, The Hecht Co.

The Hecht Co.
F STREET, 7th STREET, E STREET
NATIONAL 5109

250 File Out In Film Blaze At Movie Here

Two hundred and fifty persons filed out in orderly fashion shortly before 10 o'clock last night from the Little Theater, Ninth and F Streets Northwest, when film in the projection room broke and caught fire, sending smoke through the projection room apertures into the theater.

When the film broke, toward the end of the picture, one of the two projectionists hastily shut off all switches and then climbed down to the street level to inform an usher, who in turn asked the audience to leave by front and back entrances, which they did promptly.

Extent of damage to the projection room, to which the fire was confined, was not ascertainable. Eight fire fighting units responded to the alarm.

Barkings by their 8-year-old Spitz, Teddy, was credited with saving the lives yesterday morning of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bright of 1909 block of Naylor Road Southeast, when a pipe in the refrigerator exploded.

Locked in the kitchen, the dog made considerable noise with scratching and barking when the pipe burst, wakening his master and mistress, who made their way downstairs and outdoors with the dog, all groggy.

Bright was retired eight years ago from the Navy Yard, where he had been employed as an engineer for 39 years. The dog was reported doing nicely last night. He was a Christmas present when a pup.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that a few of the parcels salvaged from the \$100,000 box car fire Monday in the Washington railroad yards were being held in the sub basement of the main postoffice waiting to be claimed.

The baggage car, coming from the Carolinas with some 400 bags of Christmas mail bound for the entire upper Eastern seaboard, burst into flames from spontaneous combustion while sidetracked in the yards.

A locomotive was quickly attached to the car which pulled it, still flaming, about a mile from the yard, where firemen from Engine Co. No. 15 extinguished the blaze.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Frederick F. Bellmund, 62, 3559 Sixth Street Northwest, died Friday at Georgetown Hospital from burns incurred when a kerosene stove flared up at his home on Thursday.

Arthur Redmond, 9, 1243 Thirty-fourth Street, who was saved from death in a room by Fireman Jimmy DeChard Friday, was reported "doing nicely" at Georgetown Hospital last night. Two other persons were less seriously injured in the fire at the Redmond home, Arthur's father, Milton Redmond, and Irvin Senger, a roomer. Redmond suffered an arm injury and Senger second degree burns of the hands.

500 Dwellings Authorized for Warworkers

Immediate construction of 500 temporary dwellings for warworkers on a tract of land near Shaw Lily Ponds, Kenilworth Avenue, Northeast, was authorized yesterday by the Alley Dwelling Authority.

The contract was awarded the C. B. Ross Co., Inc., who were requested to complete the entire project in 150 calendar days, ADA officials stated.

The construction is planned on a temporary basis for the removal of the houses after the war is over. Officials said that the site was selected because it was entirely suitable for permanent construction after the war. The site was approved by the District Coordinating Committee and the National Park and Planning Commission.

Tenants of the new development will be white Government workers engaged in war work. Certification of tenants will be made to the ADA by the personnel offices of their respective agencies.

Each dwelling will have a living room, kitchen and bath and one or two bedrooms. A small number of three-bedroom homes will be provided by remodeling three houses that now stand on the project. ADA authorities pointed out that the further advantage of a community house containing space for a day nursery plus rooms for war-time activities will also be provided.

23 More Concerns Enroll for U. S. Payroll Savings

Sixteen printing, engraving, type composition, bindery and wholesale paper firms are among the 23 business establishments here which have subscribed to the Treasury's Payroll Savings Plan last week, it was announced yesterday. The firms are:

Byron S. Adams, American Printing Co., Capital Garage, Oliver B. Cassell, Cornellius Printing Co., Inc., D. C. Engraving Co., Inc., Frank Foster Co., Free Printing Co., Inc., Gibson Brothers, Inc., Harlowe Composition Co., Inc., Inc.

Law Reporter Co., Inc., Mid-Atlantic Liquor Co., National Engraving Co., Frank Parsons Paper Co., Progressive Printing Co., Inc., George Simonds & Co., A. L. Sauls Pianograph Co., Southern & Standard Engravers, Standard Engineering Co., Inc., Stone Paper Tube Co., Stone Straw Corporation and Stone's Mercantile Agency.

Vice Admiral, Banker, Judge, WAAC Captain Get Certificates Of Distinction From Central High School Alumni Association



WIN CERTIFICATES OF DISTINCTION—Graduates of Central High School cited for achieving outstanding distinction in 1942 were presented awards at a reunion yesterday by the Alumni Association. Charles E. Smooth, alumni club president, gives a certificate to Capt. Mary Agnes Brown, director of the WAAC Eighth Service Command. Others who received awards were Judge William E. Richardson (left), Vice Admiral Russell Willson and Bruce Baird (right).

Foxhall Village Area Bus Line To Be Reduced

Bus service in the Foxhall Village-MacArthur Boulevard section of the city will not be discontinued, despite a public impression to the contrary, it was announced yesterday by James H. Flanagan, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

The statement was issued after Flanagan reported receiving a large number of telephone calls from persons who were under the impression that service on this line would be abandoned. He said, however, that the line would be shortened under a new schedule now being worked out and to be placed in effect January 31.

The new service at present operating as the Potomac Heights Line, will be operated as a branch of the Glover Park-Trinidad line. The shortening of the line will occur on MacArthur Boulevard, which PUC officials claim duplicates the Cabin John streetcar line which runs between Nebraska Avenue and Norton Street, only a short distance from the bus line.

Under the new schedule, the terminal of the line will be on MacArthur Boulevard just east of Nebraska Avenue. Present time schedules will be maintained, with the added advantage that a through service will be available, making it unnecessary to transfer for downtown transportation at Western High School or Wisconsin Avenue and R Street.

PUC officials said that service for school children would be furnished over the shortened line. This will make it necessary, they said, for those children who live between Nebraska Avenue and Norton Street to use the Cabin John streetcar line and get off at Thirty-fifth and O Streets for transfer to the bus line.

The new Nebraska Avenue-Laughboro Road bus line will also be available to students of Western High School and Wilson Junior High School, as it will give them a through connection for the Cabin John streetcar line, officials announced.

War Department Group to Probe Camp Springs Fire

The War Department announced yesterday a board of officers had been appointed to investigate all aspects of a fire which destroyed a construction Administration building at Camp Springs, Md., Christmas Day.

"There is no evidence at this time of sabotage," the announcement added. The appointment of a board of investigation was described as in accordance with usual Army procedure.

"I said the loss had not been fully determined, but was expected to reach \$125,000."

Board of Trade Cancels Dinner

Cancellation of the twenty-fifth mid-winter dinner of the Washington Board of Trade, scheduled for February 7, "because conditions are not conducive to the holding of large gatherings," was announced yesterday by L. P. McClachlen, president of the organization.

Plans for the dinner will be held in abeyance until the time is more appropriate, Garrett A. Pendleton, chairman of the mid-winter dinner committee, said.

Victory Sidelights

150 Army Cadets, Midshipmen Attend War College Reception

More than 150 Army cadets and Navy midshipmen, spending Christmas furloughs in the Capital, escorted dates to a reception for Army Emergency Relief given by Army Ground Force headquarters at the Officers' Club at the Army War College yesterday.

In the receiving line were Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, ground forces chief of staff, and Mrs. Parks; Col. Thomas F. Bresnahan, post commander, and Mrs. Bresnahan; and Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of Army ground forces, and Mrs. McNair.

Among guests were Gen. Mallin Craig, former chief of the Army general staff; Brig. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling, assistant chief for G-1, and Brig. Gen. John M. Lance, assistant chief for G-3.

Arrangements for the reception were made by Lieut. Col. Ross G. Rede, post executive officer.

B'nai Israel Members To Donate Blood

Sixteen members of the Sisterhood of B'nai Israel, Fourteenth and Emerson Streets Northwest, will donate their blood at the District Red Cross Blood Donor Center, Twenty-third and E Streets Northwest, Tuesday, it was announced yesterday.

Fire Department Dedicates Flag

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Cabin John Fire Department dedicated on Christmas a service flag to the boys of the community who have joined the armed forces.

Gellette, Lee Aide, Pins Lieutenant's Bars on His Son

Fort Benning, Ga., Dec. 26 (NS).—Maj. Gen. O. R. Gellette, 97, last surviving member of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate staff, today pinned on the shoulders of his son, William C. Gellette, the bars of a second lieutenant as the latter graduated from the Fort Benning officers training school.

He wore a gray uniform, with three gold stars and an open wreath embroidered on the collar. Still sound in health, General Gellette said he stood, because of the crowded condition of the train, for 125 of the 600 miles from his home in Shreveport, La., to Fort Benning.

General Gellette served with the Confederate cavalry and was with Stonewall Jackson when the latter was mortally wounded at Chancellorsville.

Service Men at Press Club

British and American soldiers and sailors partook of fun, hot dogs and beer yesterday at the weekly matinee of the National Press Club. Canteen and were told by Rear Admiral Brent Young, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, that they presented "a spectacle of the best of recreation—diversion, the sort of diversion that will keep the soldier going when he leaves for the fight."

Retiring "Price Administrator" Leon Henderson took the stage for a few moments and, contrary to his professional announcements, told the soldiers jokes.

Master of ceremonies was Maj. Gordon Hittmanmark, U. S. A., former Washington radio announcer.

First prize in an amateur stage contest went to a group of 50 British sailors who sang. They were given a keg of beer. Second prize, \$50, went to Pvt. Rafael Sanchez, former member of the American Civic Opera Company, also for singing.

Third prize went to British Tar Leslie Anthony for ingenious manipulating of two spoons.

The Navy Band provided music.

1 Dead, 5 Hurt In D. C. Traffic Accidents

D. C. traffic deaths this year... 105
Deaths this date last year... 94
District total last year... 95

One man was dead and four pedestrians were in hospitals last night as a result of traffic accidents late Christmas Night, yesterday and last night.

Benjamin Frazier, 53, of 4339 Hunt Place Northeast, was fatally injured at Sixth and H Streets Northeast. He was knocked down by a sedan operated, according to police, by Lee C. Miles, Negro, 27, of 1723 Fifth Street Northwest.

The accident occurred 20 minutes before midnight Christmas and Frazier died at Casualty Hospital of a crushed chest at 12:30 a. m. yesterday, the 105th traffic victim in the District this year.

Seriously hurt in other accidents were Benjamin McKnight, Negro, 50, of 1765 Swann Street Northwest; Mrs. Bertha Shaw, 56, of 914 G Street Southeast, and Casper Horn, 58, of 645 E Street Northwest. All suffered possible skull fractures.

McKnight was struck by a trolley in the 1500 block Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, as he was crossing the Avenue diagonally. Mrs. Shaw also was struck on Pennsylvania Avenue, but by an automobile in the 800 block Southeast.

Horn was knocked down at Seventh Street and South Carolina Avenue Southeast.

All of the injured persons were admitted to Casualty Hospital.

Two Negroes, Gladden Richey, 32, 1408 Swann Street Northwest, and Roosevelt Williams, 32, 1427 R Street Northwest, were struck by a hit-and-run vehicle as they were walking on a crosswalk at Fourteenth and T Streets Northwest early last night. Both were taken to Freedmen's Hospital in a hospital ambulance.

Richey was treated for a fractured left leg and Williams, whom attendants said was dazed and suffered contusions of the head, walked out of the hospital without treatment.

City News In Brief

A service flag containing 78 stars, representing the number of home office and field employees in the armed forces, was presented to William Montgomery, president of the Acaela Mutual Life Insurance Co., by fellow workers at a party on Christmas.

Montgomery also was presented with a Christmas tree decorated with red, white and blue lights indicative of varying amounts of business written during president's month in honor of Montgomery.

'On Striver's Row' Here

"On Striver's Row," a comedy by Abram Hill, will be presented by the American Negro Theater of New York City today at 9:30 p. m. in Turner's Arena, Fourteenth and W Streets Northwest. The play has been presented more than 100 times in New York.

Sisters Become Mothers Same Day

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP).—Two sisters married to brothers became mothers the same day.

Hospital attendants today disclosed the birth—on Christmas Eve—of a girl to Seaman and Mrs. Hugh Minter and a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minter. All formerly lived in Galt, Iowa.

Woman's Body Found In Illinois Mine

Eldorado, Ill., Dec. 26 (NS).—Authorities tonight sought to identify the nude body of a woman, believed to have been dead at least six months, which was found in water at the foot of an abandoned mine shaft near Eldorado.

The body was weighted down by a 60-pound concrete block. Officials described the woman as between 30 and 35 years old, brunette and weighing about 150 pounds.

Attempts to bomb the convoy were on a scale much smaller than ever before, the announcement said.

60 D. C. Laws 77th Congress' Wartime Crop

Probably the biggest crop of District legislation in history was turned out by the legislators of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

Altogether, the District Committee saw 206 bills and resolutions pass through its files during the life span of the Congress, and saw about 60 of these become law.

Miss Mabel Haller, committee clerk, estimated that this total of local laws written by the Seventy-seventh Congress came to four times the number enacted by its predecessor. She also pointed out the startling contrast with the output of the two World War I Congresses, which enacted a total of 14 District laws between them.

Attention has focused primarily on the many measures put through to provide for the defense of the city and to adjust her to the pressure of being an overcrowded wartime Capital—but by for the majority of the legislation has pointed the way to needed municipal reforms and peacetime reorganizations.

Three Important Acts

The wartime legislation list is headed by three bills authored by Representative Jennings Randolph, committee chairman from West Virginia. These are the blackout bill, the rent-control bill and the aviation-education bill. The latter introduced in August of 1941 and enacted just after Pearl Harbor, provides for preliminary air education in public high schools, and has served as a model for similar training programs throughout the country.

The blackout law, enabling Washington to mobilize for civilian defense, was also forehanded. When Randolph first sought to pass the bill in April, 1941—nine months before war—the House laughed it to scorn and killed it by striking out the emergency clause. Two weeks after the Japs bombed Hawaii, it had been reintroduced and signed into law. Its provisions, too, have been widely copied in other communities.

Wartime Measures

Many other smaller measures have been passed to meet wartime exigencies—such acts as that heavily increasing the penalty for fire thefts, that providing for nursery schools to care for war workers' children, and that authorizing petroleum pipeline construction through city parkland.

The outstanding municipal reform bill of the Congress was the court consolidation law, reorganizing the police and municipal courts into one tribunal. Following on its heels are measures establishing the Accident Prevention Board and the Recreation Board, revising the District's vagrancy laws, and providing for off-street parking facilities.

Also passed was the tax exemption bill, redefining the property tax exemption rights of charitable, educational and religious institutions here, but, however, has not yet been signed into law. A last-minute bill granting wage increases to local police and firemen is also awaiting executive signature.

Some Measures Died

Several bills went by the boards when the Congress adjourned. Killed when the committee was unable to act upon them, which are considered important enough to warrant reintroduction next session.

Chief among these is the McGee unemployment compensation bill, substituting a sliding scale of employer payroll taxes for the flat 2.7 per cent tax now in effect. A bill increasing slightly the interest rate which may be charged on small loans, also will be brought in again, in all likelihood.

It is also predicted that another effort will be made to refile the District-Virginia boundary line.

Though it will not come before the District Committee, the expired bill whose reintroduction will be of chief interest to Washingtonians is the "Legiate bill." Written by Representative Padonck (Republican) of Illinois, the bill died when the Judiciary Committee was not able to hold hearings in time. It is scheduled for reconsideration next session.

Military Stoves Made Available To Alexandrians

Chilly Alexandria residents who can buy a coal stove and present a purchase certificate from their local ration board will have an opportunity to buy a military model at a United States Army price.

Relief for Alexandrians willing to convert from oil or stuck with worn-out equipment was assured yesterday by an announcement of Thomas J. Fantone & Sons of the purchase of \$8000 worth of heating stoves from the United States Army, originally built for heating barracks.

A reduction in the local dealer's margin of profit was promptly consented to by the Army, in the belief that heat in the homes is 100 times more important than profit.

To be eligible for a purchase certificate an individual must use the new stove to replace old fired heating equipment, and must agree to use the unused and unexpired fuel oil rations.

Woman's Body Found In Illinois Mine

Eldorado, Ill., Dec. 26 (NS).—Authorities tonight sought to identify the nude body of a woman, believed to have been dead at least six months, which was found in water at the foot of an abandoned mine shaft near Eldorado.

The body was weighted down by a 60-pound concrete block. Officials described the woman as between 30 and 35 years old, brunette and weighing about 150 pounds.

Sisters Become Mothers Same Day

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP).—Two sisters married to brothers became mothers the same day.

Hospital attendants today disclosed the birth—on Christmas Eve—of a girl to Seaman and Mrs. Hugh Minter and a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minter. All formerly lived in Galt, Iowa.

Attempts to bomb the convoy were on a scale much smaller than ever before, the announcement said.

Scrap Sights Raised Salvage Yield Put at 40-45% Of Maximum

Horace Walker, executive secretary, District Salvage Committee, declared yesterday that most concentrated drives, "regardless of how effectively they are planned," produce only about 40 to 45 per cent of the over-all available material.

Most drives, he said, are made to fill particular requirements of specific materials for a definite purpose, necessary because of acute shortages of the materials at a given time.

In the President's special rubber drive, July 1-15, the idea was to determine the amount of available reclaimable rubber, he said. The drive produced 2,281,000 pounds in the District. In the ensuing period, August through November, the Salvage Committee collected 931,232 pounds.

In the special scrap metal drives made by the Commissioners' Special Scrap Committee in cooperation with the salvage committee in September, a total of 4,332,881 pounds was collected.

During October and November, the District produced 20,316,342 additional pounds of scrap iron and metal.

The salvage committee established the District Salvage Corps to serve as its collection media of scrap iron and metal, rubber and rags for the duration. Salvage committees and chairmen have been installed in all the 63 civilian defense areas here.

Approximately \$15,000 has been realized by the committees from sales of salvage materials and the funds, in many instances, are utilized for improvement of civilian defense areas here.

About 28 areas are still to perfect their depots and captain their organizations.

1942 a Year Of Pride for D.C. Red Cross

The District Chapter, Red Cross, yesterday looked back "with considerable pride" on 1942 in giving a resume of its activities.

The chapter's blood-donor center, working against demands, is now sending out mobile units five times a week for blood in nearby Maryland and Virginia. Residents of the District and vicinity during the year gave nearly 50,000 pints of blood to the armed services.

In the October flood here, the Chapter spent \$2541 for relief. Eighty-five victims were cared for, nearly 3000 meals were saved. In the interim, 22 of the families have been rehabilitated.

68,000 Trained

With the aid of 1500 instructors, more than 68,000 persons were trained in first aid and approximately 4000 got training in water safety.

The nursing service launched a campaign to enroll nurses for the Army and Navy early in January and during the year accepted more than 240, including 140 sent from the District on active duty. Seven hundred nurses aides were trained during the year the Gray Ladies Corps was increased by one-third, and now serve in 11 hospitals as compared with six in 1941.

Home nursing training was stepped up. More than 2500 women were certified in 142 home nursing classes.

The nutrition service held its classes and trained more than 3000 women to make well-balanced meals despite rationing, it was said.

Service Men Aided

Every night of the year, the mobile canteen served food and refreshments to servicemen on duty here. Hot lunches are served daily to the day nursery in the D. A. R. Building.

Work of the home service, which acts as a liaison between the serviceman and his family, was stepped up. It handled more than 12,000 cases.

More than 5000 packages went from the chapter to war prisoners, and inquiries were made into several thousand requests for information about prisoners of war.

Many Dressings Made

Nearly two million surgical dressings were made for Army and Navy hospital units. More than 250,000 garments, knitted and sewn, were distributed to the services and needy civilians. Five thousand utility kits were made and filled. The wool-conservation center collected and sorted more than 2 tons of wool clippings.

The staff assistants corps trained 330 women in clerical and administrative work. They serve in hospitals, on rationing and Selective Service boards.

The Junior Red Cross had a banner year. Enrollment reached the all-time high of approximately 100,000, the largest enrollment of any city in the Nation.

Ships Reach Malta

New York, Dec. 26 (NS).—Speedy American merchant ships comprised half of the convoy which recently supplied the British island fortress of Malta in the Mediterranean without loss. B. B. C. said today in a broadcast heard by C. B. S. in New York.

Attempts to bomb the convoy were on a scale much smaller than ever before, the announcement said.

Nursery School Projects Face Delay Here

Miles of red tape and the long uncertainty about who was responsible for what, threatens to delay tangible steps toward the actual establishment here of nursery schools with Lanham Act funds for at least two months, The Post learned yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Randolph bill, permitting the Board of Education to open the District public schools to children under 5, signed Christmas Eve by President Roosevelt, gives authorization only for six months, the balance of the current fiscal year.

Sent over to Federal Works Agency, administrators of the Lanham Act Funds, yesterday, The Post learned, was an administrative chart setting forth who is to operate the contemplated projects here. This was signed by Dr. Frank Ballou, superintendent of schools; Milo F. Christianson, District recreation superintendent; Conrad Van Hynning, welfare commissioner, and Dr. George Ruhland, District health officer.

Advisory Board Proposed

This chart proposes the appointment of an advisory committee under the District Commissioners, composed of the heads of the four District boards named and the chairman of the O.C.D. Child Care and Protection Committee. Under the advisory committee will be an administrative official.

According to the chart, the child care situation is divided into three parts: the nursery schools for children under 5, to be operated by the Board of Education, foster homes for children under 2 of working mothers, and after school care of in-school children. The foster home comes under the board of Public Welfare and the after-school care under the Board of Education and the Recreation Department.

Federal Works Agency officials are pressing for an overall definite project to be submitted at once also, so that it may go through all the legal and budgeting processing. Local officials, however, don't want to submit the over all plan until the administrative chart is approved.

Commissioners Not Bound

The chart is being considered along with the first project submitted, a nursery school project at Second and D Southeast, which is now being processed by FWA.

Explaining that local officials need not wait for the administrative chart to be approved, all Izzetta Jewell Miller, FWA official concerned in the matter, declared that the commissioners would not be bound to accept FWA allotments on the overall plan if one were submitted. She said that since the plan would need to go through the hands of various legal and financial officials, early submission was essential if the District was to get any action at all.

Until authorized the Board of Education could not work on the nursery-school plan. FWA thought the O.C.D. Child Care Committee, as representatives of the commissioners, who are legal authorities to whom money will be allotted, had the responsibility for preparing the project. The Child Care Committee denies that such preparation was their responsibility. The commissioners are said to be cold to the whole business.

Working parents of children from 6 to 12 who have been unable to arrange for their care during the long school vacation were offered assistance yesterday by Friendship House, 619 D Street Southeast, which is keeping its recreation rooms open from early morning until late afternoon. Cost will depend upon parents' ability to pay.

Miss Lydia A. H. Burkin, director, will be at Friendship House from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. today to interview parents needing this service.

Policewoman Commissioned In SPARS

Miss Beatrice Ball, member of the United States Park Police and for 10 years as an operative with the Metropolitan Police Department, has been commissioned a lieutenant (1. g.) in the SPARS, United States Coast Guard auxiliary corps. It was announced yesterday.

A graduate of Northwestern Oklahoma State College and Columbus University, she is, Miss Ball left the local Police Department one year ago to become the first woman member of the Park Police staff. She resides at 3528 North Third Street, Arlington, Va.

Prior to entering service with the police here, Miss Ball conducted a Y. M. C. A. class in gym in a small town in Colorado.

Commissioned as officers in the WAVES, the Navy auxiliary, were two other Washington area women, it was announced by the Navy Department.

They are Lieut. Marie Neeb of 6022 North Twenty-sixth Street, Arlington, Va., former research assistant in the District Public Schools; and Ensign Alice Arbuthnot, 2100 block of California Street Northwest, who was a principal clerk in the Navy Department's Bureau of Ships.

LIEUT. BALL

Miss Ball left the local Police Department one year ago to become the first woman member of the Park Police staff. She resides at 3528 North Third Street, Arlington, Va.

Shop Monday 12:30 to 9 P.M.

the Palais Royal
G STREET AT ELEVENTH DISTRICT 400

Drastic Reductions on Home Furnishings

Out go Furniture, Draperies, Rugs and Homefurnishings at drastic reductions.
All on Sale while quantities last. Sorry, no mail, phone or C. O. D. Orders.

Clearance of Curtains, Draperies

33 Draperies, Curtains, Portieres. Fine 3.98 to 12.95 1/2 price
52 Display Curtains. Tailored or ruffled styles. Were 1.28 to 3.95... 1/2 price
16 Rayon Panné Satin Bedspreads and Draperies. Were 5.95 and 6.95 1/2 price
118 "Swiss Tex" Bedspreads and Draperies. Single and double size spreads.
Draperies 2 1/2 yards long. Were 2.99; Draperies 88c pair... each Spread... 88c
316 Yards Upholstery and Drapery Remnants. Were 89c to 2.98 yd... 1/2 price
480 yards Blackout Muslin. Heavyweight. 36 in. wide. Was 49c yd., 4 yds. 1.00
11 Venetian Blinds. Various sizes. Sold as is. Were 1.95 to 4.95... 1.00
100 Window Shades. Various widths, lengths, colors each 27c
9 Custom Made Chair Covers. Display pieces. Were 15.00 to 17.50... 5.00
10 Custom Made Sofa Covers. Used as displays and floor samples.
Were \$25 to \$30 3.00
7 Ready Made Sofa Covers. Were 3.95 to 7.95 1.50
23 Ready Made Slipcovers for Chairs. Were 2.99 to 5.95... each 33c

THE PALAIS ROYAL... SECOND FLOOR

Fine Rugs Greatly Reduced

88 Suffolk Axminster Rugs. 9x12 foot. Were 42.95 39.95
14 Axminster Rugs. All rayon face. 9x12 foot, 6 patterns. Were 34.95. 29.95
7 American Oriental Type Rugs. 9x12 foot. Handsome patterns.
Were 159.00 125.00
12 Crescent Seal Felt Base Rugs. 9x15 foot, several patterns. Were 7.95. 5.95
44 Bonnie Maid Standard Felt Base Rugs. 9x12 foot, 9 patterns
Were 5.95 4.95
22 Genuine Inlaid Rugs. 5 patterns, 6x9 foot. Were 6.95... 4.95
36 Fringed Oval Axminster Rugs. 24x18 inches. Tan tone on tone.
Were 4.95 3.95
35 Carpet Sample Rugs. 27x54 inches. Were 6.95 to 13.95... 3.95
600 Yards Felt Base Floor Coverings. 6 patterns. Were 39c. Square Yd. 29c

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FOURTH FLOOR

Clearance Art Needlework

1 Rug Pattern. With yarn for making design. Was 3.98 2.98
2 Hooked Rug Patterns. With yarn for working design. Were 3.98... 2.98
1 Hooked Rug Pattern. With yarn for making design. Was 9.98... 4.98
88 Stamped Guest Towels. Were 38c 29c
17 Stamped Plaid Breakfast Cloths. Were 69c 39c
23 Stamped Unbleached Bed Spreads. Double bed size. Were 1.98... 1.49
13 Baby Cap and Sacque Sets. With wool to embroider. Were 1.50... 1.00
Odds and Ends of Yarn. Rug yarn, Germantown, Kwiktee, tapestry yarn, sports yarn and
others. Were 15c to 85c... 10c to 39c

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FIFTH FLOOR

500 Pieces China and Glassware

Choice of a large selection of dinnerware, glassware, bowls, casseroles. Regularly 10c to 5.00 3c to 1.00

Dinner Service for 8. 49 piece, blue border. Was 14.98 8.88
61-Piece Dinner Service for 8. Floral spray. Was 12.98 9.98
12 Piece Moonstone Hob Nail Glass Sets. Were 1.98 1.00
106 Piece China Dinner Set. Service for 12. Was 75.00 39.98
Sample Pottery. Were 50c to 9.98 1/2 price

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FIFTH FLOOR

Clearance of Furniture

Discontinued Styles and Floor Samples Reduced 20% to 50% OFF

45 Chairs. Dinette or bedroom chairs. Modern and 18th Century styles. Were 5.95 to 7.95. 3.45

China Cabinets. Dinette size. Were 29.95. 14.98

1 Lounge Chair. Loose pillow back, cotton tapestry covering. Was 59.95 38.95

15 Ottomans. Were 9.95 4.95

Lounge Chairs. Floor sample. Cotton tapestry cover. Were 29.95 to 39.95 19.95

1 Dinette Extension Table. Solid maple, oval style. Was 39.00 19.95

1 Solid Maple Buffet. Modern style, floor sample. Was 34.95 17.95

Chest of Drawers. Early American style. Was 18.95 13.38

Dresser and Mirror. Solid maple. Was 39.95. 19.38

Wood Beds. Maple, modern and colonial styles. Were 15.00 to 19.95... 9.88

Vanities with Mirror. 18th Century and modern styles. Were 35.00 19.38

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FOURTH FLOOR

Vanity Dressers. With large modern mirror. Were 59.95 29.95

3 Bedroom Suites. Dresser and chest, full size bed. Mahogany veneer on gumwood. Were 69.00 54.88

7 Solid Maple Bedroom Suites. Dresser and mirror, chest, full size bed. Were 67.00 48.88

Modern Living Room Suite. Streamlined sofa and matching club chair. Were 129.00. 97.00

2-piece Modern Living Room Group. Sofa and club chair. Covered in mohair and cotton boucle. Was 159.00 119.00

3-piece Modern Style Bedroom Suite. Vanity, dresser, full size bed. Was 149.00... 94.00

5-piece Bedroom Suite. Modern style. Mahogany veneer on gumwood. Metal handles. Was 247.00 187.00

1 Bedroom Suite. 3 piece, 18th Century, Chest, bed, vanity. Prima Vera or dark mahogany. Was 139.00 88.00

1 Bedroom Suite, 3-piece, modern style. Walnut veneer on gumwood. Vanity, chest, full size bed. Was 129.00 88.00

Buy On Our Deferred Payment Plan

Fashions and Accessories Clearance

Luggage 1/3 Off

3 Brown Fabricoid Weekend Cases. 21 inches. Were 3.95... 2.65
2 Striped Canvas Weekend Cases. Gray, leather binding. Were 9.95 6.65
2 Striped Canvas Weekend Cases. Brown, leather binding. Were 9.95 6.65
1 Canvas Striped Weekend Case. Brown, leather binding. Was 7.95 5.30
1 Striped Pullman. Gray canvas. Was 10.95 7.30
1 Junior Gladstone Bag. Black, 18 inches. Top grain cowhide. Was 14.95 9.95
2 Canvas Weekend Cases. Gray stripes. Leather binding. 24 inches. Were 9.95 6.65
1 Pullman Case. Brown striped canvas. Leather binding. 27 inches. Was 14.95 9.95
1 Man's Split Leather Travel Bag. 18 inches. Was 5.95... 3.95
1 Weekend Case. Brown canvas. bound with white rawhide. 21 inches. Was 9.95 6.65
1 Vanity Case. Simulated red alligator. 12 inches. Was 4.95 3.30
1 Hat and Shoe Case. Brown striped canvas, leather binding. 18 inches. Was 14.95 9.95
1 Weekend Case. Brown striped canvas. Leather binding. 24 inches. Was 7.95 5.30

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FIRST FLOOR

Check These Values and Save Greatly Tomorrow. All Merchandise On Sale While Quantities Last. Sorry, No Mail, Phone or C.O.D. Orders

Hosiery Clearance

Only 1200 Pairs Semi-Service Weight Full-Fashioned Silk Hose. Short and medium lengths. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2. Were 1.00... 89c
3-Thread Silk Hose. Rayon top and reinforced foot. Sizes 10 and 10 1/2. Were 1.00... 89c
Girls' Knee-Length Socks. Fancy weave, solid shades. Sizes 9 to 11. Were 39c (Broken assortment of colors and sizes)... 29c
Girls' Knee-Length Socks. Link and link weave. Plain shades. Sizes 9 to 11. Broken assortment in sizes and colors. Were 59c, 2 for 1.00

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FIRST FLOOR

Famed Gloves Reduced

Discontinued styles of famous name gloves. Attractive styles, rayon or cotton, some with leather trimming or leather backs. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Were 1.00 to 3.50 1/2 Price
Pigskin Gloves. Tailored styles. Cork, natural or brown. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/4... 1.94

Help Prevent Inflation—It is the policy of THE PALAIS ROYAL to rigidly conform to all Office of Price Administration regulations. However, we are not infallible, and if by any chance, an error has been made, please call it to our attention and it will be corrected at once.

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FIRST FLOOR

Clearance Handbags

100 Handbags. Fabric and leathers. Were 1.69 and 2.00... 1.00
100 Handbags. Fabric and leathers. Were 3.00 and 3.95... 2.00
25 Leather Handbags. Calf and grain leathers. Many colors. Were 5.00 and 5.95... 3.29
25 Billfolds. For men and women. As is 1/2 price

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FIRST FLOOR

Sample Undies Reduced

72 Brushed Rayon Bed Jackets. Red and white candy stripes, small size. Were 2.00... 1.00
250 Lastex and Nylon Girdles. Broken sizes. Tearose, were 3.00 and 3.50 2.00 & 2.33
1000 Tricot Knit Rayon Undies. Bandeaux, vests, panties, slips, gowns. Broken sizes. Were 1.00 to 4.00... 67c to 2.67

THE PALAIS ROYAL... FIRST FLOOR

1 | DIED

Chambers Co.
M. N. W. 517 11th S.E. Riverdale, Mo.
0123 AT. 6700 WA. 1221

SHOP MONDAY 12:30 NOON 'TIL 9 at NIGHT

We Have Moved Our Regular Thursday Night Opening to Monday Because Thursday, December 31, Is New Year's Eve

You'll Find the Coat You've waited for in These

Fur Coats

Few-of-a-Kind Samples In An
Exciting After-Christmas Sale

- Sable-Dyed and Seal-Dyed Coney
- Skunk-Dyed Opossum
- Dyed Caracul Paws
- Boxy or Swagger Styles
- Saddle or Rounded Shoulders

\$58

Plus 10% Tax

- Fur Trio ... Hat, \$8; Coat and Muff, \$55.....all for \$58

Invest the money you received for Christmas gifts in one of these handsome fur coats and you'll literally see Santa double this year! They're beauties ... every one ... but there are only 50, and those are few of a kind, so select yours early and avoid disappointment. They're generously cut and carefully tailored for many seasons of smart wear. Sizes 12 to 20 in the group. *The Hecht Co.—Basement—Furs.*



FASHION FAVORITES IN

Dresses

2 for \$5

singly 2.69

- Two-tone rayon crepes ... with sparkling blouse tops!
- Soft winter pastels ... with lingerie or glitter trims!
- Navy or black ... touched with frosty white or gay colors!
- Rayon "Bunny" Suedes ... in bright colors or mellow pastels!
- Prints galore ... monotonies, borders and floral patterns!
- Sizes 38 to 52, also 12 to 20.

Here they are ... just about the most your five dollars can buy in the way of beautiful dresses, for street, for business for gadding about! The fabrics ... the styles ... the tailoring ... and the selection of over 1200 ... do credit to the much higher price brackets. See if they don't!

The Hecht Co.—Basement—Dresses.



After Christmas Sale of

300 Foundations and CORSETS

3.69

- Front and Back Boned Foundations; 34 to 48
- Rayon Satin and Latex Yarn Foundations; 32 to 40
- Back Lace Foundations; 34 to 48
- Back Lace, Separate Bra Foundations; 40 to 48
- Front Zipper Girdles; 27 to 31 and 38 to 40
- White Foundations; 34 to 38
- Rayon Satin Girdles; 27 and 28
- Innerbelt Foundations; 36 and 38
- Front Lace Corsets; 28 to 38

We shopped for many weeks to accumulate this extraordinary group ... and here they are ... samples, close-outs and some irregulars in nine different lots. Read this list ... you'll find a style and a size for you. And when you do, you've found a value you'll long remember!

The Hecht Co.—Basement—Corsets



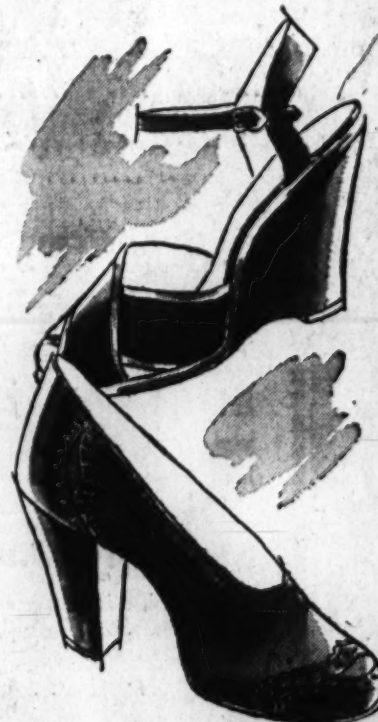
Light Hearted Styles! Felt and Fabric
Smart Hats

- Gay New High Shades!
- Black With New Charm!

99c

Special event—and doubly exciting—just when you're yearning for a gay new hat! Perfect for now-into-Spring ... in spirited shades of American Beauty, Andes Rose, gold, patriot green as well as wine, brown and black. In "Pomp," beret, pill-box styles. Head sizes 22 and 23.

Millinery, Basement, The Hecht Co.



Entire Stock Reduced!
Suede Shoes

Dressy—Casual—
and Spectator Types!

2.88

You'll find a wide variety of style and color ... sandals, step-in pumps, ghillies, wedgies, platforms, some with nailhead trims ... low Cuban, military, high heels ... greens, wines, browns and blacks in the group, in sizes 4 to 9—narrow or medium widths.

Women's Famous "Heel-Hugger-Arch" Suede Shoes. Now 3.88

Women's Shoes—Basement—The Hecht Co.

THE HECHT CO. BASEMENT STORE

—Y STREET, 7th STREET AND TWO ENTRANCES ON E STREET—

NATIONAL 5100

Please Carry Packages ...

Due to the Shortage of Manpower, Tires and Gasoline, we can make NO DELIVERIES unless packages weigh more than 5 pounds or measure more than 50 inches in length plus girth.

Annual After-Christmas Sale!

MEN'S FAMOUS MAKE CLOTHING



Use Our Convenient CHARGA-PLATE ACCOUNT

Payable on the 10th of February if purchased this month. No service charge.

Or Use Our DEFERRED PAYMENT ACCOUNT

One-third down payment and the balance within three months. No service charge.

WHY DOES THE HECHT CO. SELL MEN'S CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES IN FACE OF PRESENT CONDITIONS?

That's a good question. Perhaps you've wondered about it yourself. And if we were in your shoes we'd certainly ask it.

Here's our answer in a down-to-earth, matter-of-fact statement:

It's a traditional Hecht Co. policy to reduce the prices of men's clothing after Christmas to make space for new stocks.

We are firm believers in selling clothing NOW that was bought for this year's selling. We don't like to carry over merchandise from one season to another. And, in the long run, we make more money by turning over our stocks rapidly than holding them for speculation.

We like to clean house at the proper time. And this, after every Christmas for many years past, is the proper time. Even in the face of present war-time market conditions, we still think it's good storekeeping to adhere to this policy of reductions.

We do not suggest that you purchase clothing you don't need for your present requirements. But if your wardrobe is low, now is the time to take advantage of these savings.

Although pattern and fabric ranges are not entirely complete, there are sizes for regulars, shorts, longs, stouts, short stouts and long stouts in this after-Christmas sale.

Society Brand
NATIONALLY FAMOUS SUITS . . 39.75 to 59.75

Famous Sheldon
SUITS AND TOPCOATS 28.75 to 39.75

Fellow Fashion
"Treasure Cloth" SUITS AND TOPCOATS . 39.75

Paca-Fleece . . .
WARM OVERCOAT WITHOUT WEIGHT . . 28.75

Famous Alpalux
A LUXURIOUSLY WARM OVERCOAT . . 34.75

Entire Stock of Famous Sheldon and Society Brand Formal Clothes Reduced!

SHELDON TUXEDOS 24.75

Midnite blue and black in single and double breasted. Sizes for regulars, shorts, longs, stouts and short stouts.

Sheldon Barrymore Tuxedos 34.75

Midnite blue in single and double breasted. Sizes for regulars, shorts, longs, stouts.

SHELDON FULL DRESS SUITS 34.75

Midnite blue in sizes for regulars, shorts and longs.

SOCIETY BRAND TUXEDOS 49.75

Douglas drape-model in midnite blue or black. Single and double breasted.

Society Brand Full Dress Suits 49.75

Exclusive "Blackstone" model in midnite blue.

The Hecht Co.'s MODERN MAN'S STORE—Second Floor.

(All properly labeled as to Wool Content)

The Hecht Co.'s MODERN MAN'S STORE, Second Floor

The Hecht Co.
F STREET, 7th STREET, E STREET
NATIONAL 5100

STORE HOURS MONDAY—12:30 NOON 'TIL 9 AT NIGHT

WE HAVE MOVED OUR THURSDAY NIGHT OPENING TO MONDAY, BECAUSE THURSDAY, DEC. 31, IS NEW YEAR'S EVE

U.S. War Machine for 1943 to Be World's Mightiest

Millions of Yanks Fighting, Training

By Edward T. Folliard

Post Staff Writer

The year ahead, 1943, will see the United States confront the Axis power; with the mightiest war machine the world has ever known.

It will consist of the following:

An arsenal which, by the end of '43, will be producing "almost as great a volume of combat armaments as the rest of the world combined, Allies and enemies together."

An Army of 7,500,000 (more than 8,000,000 if officers are counted). This will include an Army Air Force of 2,300,000, the world's largest.

A Navy of more than two million men, including Marine Corps and Coast Guard, the world's largest by far.

This tremendous striking power explains why it was being said a year ago that the Axis powers had to win in 1942 or not win at all. They had to win in 1942 for the simple reason that if they allowed the giant of the Western Hemisphere to get ready, they would have no chance of winning.

Germany, Italy and Japan not only have not won the war in 1942, but all over the globe—in Russia, in Asia, in Africa and in the skies over Europe—they have been thrown on the defensive.

The would-be conquerors simply weren't good enough to win, and now they are on the way down.

As 1943 approaches, the Axis powers are still strong, but not strong enough. What will happen in the year ahead is anybody's guess. The only man who has made any prediction is that buoyant spirit, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. (Happy) Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces.

In 1943, General Arnold said the other day, the Allies will "win the war in the air." He wasn't talking about winning the war itself in 1943, but about winning control of the air in that year.

"At the end of a year that could have brought disaster," General Arnold said, "we have met the challenge, we have held on every front, and now on many fronts we are striking back with increasing and crushing strength. For us, the sun is rising. For our enemies, setting."

Control for Allies

That about sums it up. The significance of General Arnold's prediction that the Allies will win control of the air in the forthcoming year—a prediction based on the fact that the Allies will produce twice as many planes and airmen as the Axis in that year—can best be appreciated by those who have known what it means to have it the other way around.

The British certainly would appreciate it after Norway, Flanders, Greece and Singapore. The Russians could appreciate it, too, and also those Americans who were in the Philippines and in Java when the Japs were running wild.

The idea that the war can be won from the air has now been pretty well abandoned. Still it is awfully comforting to know that your side is going to be top dog in the skies as the war goes down the home stretch.

Looking back on 1942, one wonders about some of the ideas that took a hold on people during that year. For example, there was the cry of "attack" that arose last spring. Stop defending places against the Axis, some people said, and attack. Go on the offensive. Attack! Attack! It was as if some brand new military principle had just been discovered.

The time was to come when the United States would go on the offensive. The fact stands out, however, that the most spectacular American victory of 1942 was won in what was essentially a defensive battle.

Midway Turning Point

This was the Battle of Midway, which was fought early in June. Some military men think that was the great turning point in the war of the Pacific. In the Midway battle, the Yanks sunk four Japanese aircraft carriers, knocked down 275 Jap airplanes, and sank or crippled 16 other Jap men-o-war.

Had the Battle of Midway gone against the United States, and left Hawaii and the West Coast open to attack, the whole course of the war might have been different. Yet the United States won that victory, as has been said, while on the defensive.

A short time later, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill approved plans for invading French North Africa. Not only that, but in midsummer the United States launched its first offensive against Japan, the successful attack on the southern Solomons.

In the course of 1942, two other cries were heard in the land. One was that the Ameri-

can people were "complacent" and the other was that "We are losing this war."

The cry of complacency was directed particularly at the Middle West. It became fashionable to say that the people in that area didn't know that there was a war on. The best way to get an answer to that would be to take a trip to the Middle West—to St. Louis, for example.

There you would find a situation that is familiar in Washington and in other cities—neighborhoods where virtually all of the men of fighting age have gone into the armed forces. How, you would hear the townsfolk ask, can people be complacent when nearly every home has been affected by the war?

As for the orators who used to yell that America was losing the war, they have been silent in the last few weeks. Apparently they no longer think we are losing the war. One would like to ask them when, in their opinion, we stopped losing it—or, to turn it around, when the Axis stopped winning it.

Axis No Winning Team

The fact is that at no time in 1942—the year when the Axis had to win the war or face defeat—was the Axis winning as a team. Last winter, while Japan was on her rampage in the Pacific, Germany was falling back in Russia. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the German propaganda minister, had to call attention to Japan's victories in order to distract attention from the reverses on the Russian front. Then, during the summer, the situation was reversed. While Germany was cleaning up in Russia, Japan was having her ears pinned back in the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway and the Solomons.

Now the Axis powers are on the run all over the globe, but at no time during 1942 was there a situation where anybody would have been justified in saying that they were winning the war. Those Cassandras who said that we were losing it forgot that this was a global war. Hardly anybody in high place seems to think that there is any chance of winning the war in 1943. Some military men think there is a good chance that the end will come in 1944, but most authorities take their cue from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and stress the difficulties that lie ahead.

Stimson Warning

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, for instance, made a very favorable report on the war situation last week, but he wound up with this warning: "The Axis still is very strong and has many millions of troops in the field—literally many millions. That means a lot. We must expect many casualties and very likely, almost inevitably, some serious reverses before we finally achieve victory. There is much hard fighting and much hard work ahead of us."

The U-bat menace continues to be one of the Allies' greatest problems. In this war, the Germans not only have larger and better submarines than they had



EN ROUTE . . . Crouching below the line of fire, in armored assault boats, these United States task force boys tensely await the moment they will reach the beach and spring into action. They were among the first Americans to go ashore in North Africa. Boys like them are opening fronts all around the world. As the accompanying pictures indicate, American soldiers are "typical"—wherever they go.

in the last war, but they have many more of them.

However, Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator, made the prediction last week that Axis sinking of ships would never again attain the severity of past months.

He said that United States vessels are being well armed to resist attacks and are traveling in "highly protective" convoys. He added:

"We may encounter an increase in losses during the winter months because submarine operations are much easier to carry on at that time. However, I am willing to venture the prediction that we are not going to suffer the losses we have in the past."

France Back in Fight

One of the most interesting developments of the war has been the growth of the armed forces of those countries which Hitler had "conquered." The French, for example, are now back in the war with a vengeance. French troops under Gen. Henri Honore Girard are playing an important part in the Battle of Tunisia, and French warships are joining the Allied fleets in respectable numbers.

Norway, Greece, Poland, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Little Luxembourg—all these are now represented in the armed forces of the United Nations. Poland has the fifth largest army in the Allied line-up. In the Middle East alone, the Poles have a force of nearly 100,000 troops, most of them erstwhile prisoners in Russia. The Polish air force in England has been described by airmen as "the hottest thing" in Europe. The Polish navy consists of 10 vessels manned by 2200 officers and men.

There is no doubt about the quality and the determination of the fighting men who represent those nations overrun by the German steamroller.

However, there is considerable doubt about the so-called allies of Hitler—Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. Reports from Ankara, perhaps the best listening post in that part of the world, indicate that these satellite countries are thoroughly fed up with the New Order.

The men who are guiding the strategy of the United Nations are not counting too heavily on a revolt within Germany itself. A revolt may come as in 1918, but the Allied strategists are proceeding on the theory that the way to beat Germany is to whip her army in the field. That goes for Japan also.

Italy appears to be in a different category. The Allies apparently hope to encourage a revolt in Italy. Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, in fact, has openly called on the Italian people to overthrow Mussolini. Elmer Davis' Office of War Information is doing some work along that line, too. Last week the OWI arranged a press conference here for Judge Felix Forte, president of the Sons of Italy in America. Forte, in a statement that doubtless will be beamed at Italy, told the Italian people to expect an invasion by the Americans now in North Africa, and he called on them to welcome the Yanks as "liberators, not conquerors."

On Hitler's Mind

Whatever the Allies may think about the chances of a revolt in Germany, it is perfectly clear that this possibility has been very much on Hitler's mind. Howard K. Smith, in his "Last Train from Berlin," disclosed that the Nazi Fuehrer made an astounding speech on November 8, 1941, in Munich, a speech in which he threatened his own people for the first time since the start of the war.

Hitler declared that the Nazi organization, by which he meant

the Gestapo, watches every single house and "zealously keeps watch that there shall never be another November, 1918."

He added: "Should anyone among us seriously hope to disturb our front—it makes no difference where he comes from or what camp he belongs to—I will keep an eye on him for a certain period. You know my methods. That is always the period of probation. But then comes a moment when I strike like lightning and eliminate that sort of thing."

What Germans Hear

Author Smith, who was a newspaper and radio reporter in Berlin for several years, said that Hitler's speech caused consternation in the German Propaganda Ministry.

"The Fuehrer's speech . . ." he wrote, "was not broadcast to the German people. About six hours after the Fuehrer had spoken, the official Nazi news agency issued an expurgated, or better, a slaughtered version of the speech. The version was empty. It was shot through with big blank spaces which the reporter tried to hide with long glowing accounts of the thunderous applause and the enthusiasm of his listeners, the local color of the beer hall in which the Fuehrer spoke, and, in fact, everything except what the Fuehrer had actually said . . ."

This fellow Smith, incidentally, does not go along with those who have been saying that what the Allies are up against is a world revolution. Smith contends that Nazism was and is a retrogression, not a revolution."

Common Axis Ground

The average American must have wondered in the last few years about this talk of a revolution. So long as Hitler and Stalin appeared to be friendly and were exchanging birthday greetings, there seemed to be some basis for the revolution talk. But when Hitler invaded

Russia, the war began to look pretty much like other wars of conquest and loot.

That has always seemed to be the only thing Germany, Italy and Japan had in common, a desire to conquer and loot.

From the looks of things in Russia, Hitler is going to have to eat a lot of words he uttered in 1942, just as he did in 1941. On the eve of 1941, it will be recalled, Hitler made this statement:

"The year 1941 will bring consummation of the greatest victory in our history."

As 1943 approaches, the German newspapers are saying frankly that the struggle in Russia promises to be a long one. The Frankfurter Zeitung, for example, recently said:

"Against an opponent like Soviet Russia, victory cannot be won in a short time. This is a fact with which every German has long been familiar . . . The historical struggle in the Soviet Union will involve years of fighting."

Russians Fight On

In the week just concluded, the Russians continued their counter offensives against the Wehrmacht. The Red Army, it was claimed on Thursday, had advanced across the Don plains for gains of 72 to 103 miles and had killed or captured 80,000 Germans in that sector alone.

What the German casualties have been in Russia is a question that has never been answered satisfactorily. The nearest any high official has come to estimating them was when Prime Minister Churchill said that Germany's losses at the hands of the Red army were comparable to her entire losses in the War of 1914-18.

Those German losses in World War I were as follows: Killed and died—1,773,700. Wounded—4,216,058. Prisoners and missing—1,052,800.

The number of Germans captured in Russia has not been very great, the chief reason being that the Germans for the greater part of the war there have been advancing. Lately, according to the Moscow dispatches, the German soldiers have been showing a greater inclination to surrender.

Africa Outlook

The situation in North Africa last week continued to look favorable from an Allied standpoint, as the Axis foothold on the Mediterranean coast became narrower and narrower. Some military men thought the African campaign would be over at least by February.

The assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan caused satisfaction in some circles. High officials here, however, were deeply disturbed by the crime. From their standpoint, Darlan had delivered; and that was more than could be said about any other Frenchman.

In the Solomons, American forces had been greatly strengthened and there was rather a hope that the Japs would make another attempt to recapture Guadalcanal.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces continued to advance in New Guinea and Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's British Imperial Army was moving ahead in Burma. The British warned, however, that not too much should be expected from the Burma drive at this time.



NEAR CASABLANCA . . . Natives in North Africa often cheered United States troops, were friendly and cooperative. These three are being treated to American cigarettes in return. Soldier at right has flag sewed to his sleeve as U. S. identification tag.



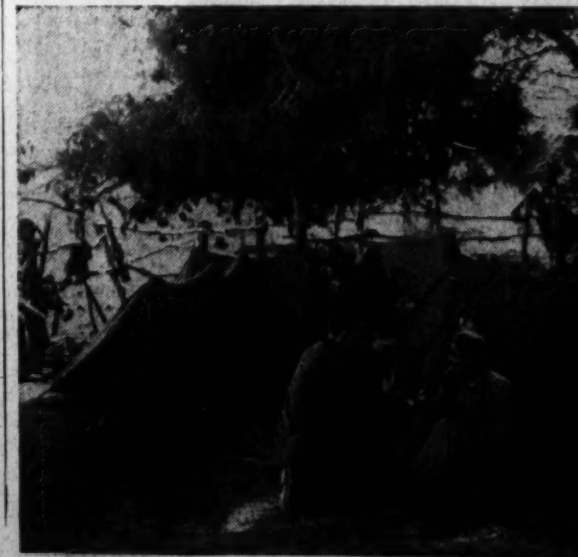
NEW GUINEA . . . An American soldier moving up along the Buna Road stops to photograph a Japanese sign which fell by the wayside as the enemy retreated, assuming a typical tourist pose to catch the right angle.



GUADACANAL . . . Marines making a landing on Guadalcanal Island rolled up the legs to their uniform trousers and went to work, soon found some stray natives to help them. Steel netting laid on the beach is to make a road for hawk vehicles being driven ashore.



IN INDIA . . . Americans at an unidentified city in India gather around while a Mississippi sergeant shows a native snake charmer a thing or two about charming a hooded cobra. Snake charmer, at left, stayed around—just in case.



ALGERIA . . . The doughboys do not find it hard to make themselves understood, wherever they are. Two of them here entertain a native visitor by mixing their Americanese with sign language.

Associated Press and U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos.

Pacific Island Hospital Cares for U.S. Wounded

By Norman Lodge

Somewhere in the South Pacific Dec. 26—Sick and wounded men of the United States armed services are being nursed back to health in one of the most modern of hospitals which nestles in a coconut palm grove beneath the brow of a hill overlooking a natural harbor.

To this delightful garden spot come the halt and the lame, the sick and the mentally distressed, to receive the best medical and surgical care a grateful Government can give.

The hospital originally was set up as a 200-patient base but is caring for approximately 650 soldiers, sailors and marines.

Equipment Best

Here, under the exacting supervision of Capt. Joel J. White, (M. C.), U. S. N., of Philadelphia, with Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Bowen (M. C.), U. S. N. R., of Louisville, as executive officer, specialists in every known branch of medical and surgical science mend broken bodies and prescribe for physical ailments.

In all there are 29 medical and surgical officers and two dentists. Their equipment is the best the government can supply. Their

work is unending. Day and night casualties arrive from Guadalcanal. Not all are wound cases. There is considerable malaria and other diseases.

From the sea forces come those badly burned in naval engagements, shell torn bodies, numerous immersion and submersion cases. There are appendectomies, tonsillectomies and the other mundane ailments. All are treated with the same degree of care.

Quartered in Quonset huts, dry and clean, with spring beds in the majority of huts, hundreds of Medical Corps men perform the routine of taking temperatures, administering medications, easing the pains of the suffering and quieting the restlessness of the convalescent who hanker to rejoin their own outfits.

The food is plain but well prepared. Officers and enlisted men partake of the same victuals. There are recreational facilities and movies are shown in a natural, palm-fringed amphitheater twice weekly. The films are the latest "A" pictures—none of the worn out castaways usually given to the servicemen in out-of-the-way places.

Dr. Bowen gave me permission to gad about the compound. North-

ing was hidden, nothing specially prepared for a visit from the press. Dr. White is justly proud of the base, as is Dr. Bowen.

"There is nothing in any first class hospital in the United States we don't have here except brick construction," Dr. Bowen said. "We have laboratories, medical and dental, X-ray equipment, physiotherapy, operating rooms and orthopedic and eye, ear and nose and throat specialists. We have three surgical teams and they are expert on various anatomical divisions of the body."

Surgery Leads

"We average two surgical to every medical case," Dr. Bowen declared, which indicates the excellent health our boys enjoy.

The fact that surgical cases outnumber medical came as a distinct surprise, for malaria is rampant, especially on Guadalcanal, and it seemed as if every patient admitted was suffering from that ailment. Perhaps that was because this reporter was in a medical ward ridding his body of that organism.

"We can always tell when things are humming up on the Canal," Dr. Bowen said. "By plane and by surface craft they

pour patients in on us. In various stages of disrepair they arrive, and every one goes out completely cured if it is within our power to cure him."

Some of the patients, of course, are evacuated to other bases. Two hospital ships, painted a gleaming white in contrast to the drab gray of combat ships, ply here. These ships, unarmed and bearing the Red Cross insignia, accommodate up to 700 patients and are modern floating hospitals in every respect.

Some of the patients evacuated on the hospital ships are through with the Pacific wars. Many of them are bound for the States, either for discharge from the armed forces or for duty other than in the tropics. Those discharged are the unfortunates who have suffered the loss of a limb in action or who have failed in health to a degree that their services can no longer be used. It is a natural aftermath of war.

This hospital is signally fortunate in its location. We mentioned the beauty of its surroundings. "Yes," Dr. Bowen said, "a hospital in the States, comparably situated, would be an expensive, rich man's realm. The very beauty of the place, the restful serenity in itself, is conducive to convalescence."

Guaranteeing Income By Social Insurance

By Leo Wolman

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS, like the plan proposed by Sir William Beveridge, undertake to guarantee income. They do not undertake to provide work and employment. The provision of work and employment must be sought elsewhere—in private business, or in government, or in some combination of the two. Most authors of social security plans recognize this distinction and they deal with it by assuming that, somehow, sufficient work and employment will be made available to assure the success of their plans.

It is plain enough that guaranteeing incomes to substantial fractions of the population for prolonged periods of time will work only if a much larger fraction of the population is at the same time employed. This is so not only because security or insurance funds must be raised from the income of people at work, but, more important, because income, guaranteed or otherwise, has value only as it can be converted into the enormous variety of goods and services on which the peoples of modern industrial countries live.

Producing these goods and services presupposes the existence of conditions favorable to employment and production and the use of a much larger work force than most people deem necessary. We could fall victim to no more dangerous error than to accept the view, widely held in recent years, that we can continue to raise our material standards of living, as we did before the 1930's, while depending upon a shrinking and greatly reduced working population. In this connection it is necessary only to recall the fact that the output of the United States in 1929 required a work force of close to 30 millions, working in manufacturing industries on an average 50-hour week and featured by as low a rate of unemployment in peacetime as we have ever had in this country.

Social Insurance Developed Problems

The close connection between the large-scale distribution of benefits and the return of beneficiaries to gainful employment has been noted throughout the history of public and private relief. The literature is full of accounts of the persistence of relief expenditures, the succession of administrative devices aimed to solve the problems of perpetual or long-continued relief payments, and the innumerable experiments with public works and made-work projects designed to replace benefits with wages. It cannot be said that the history has been an encouraging one.

Modern systems of social insurance were adopted not only to deal more humanely and liberally with those who suffer misfortunes and are least able to cope with them, but also to prevent so many of the evils associated with the relief systems whose place they began to take. In many systems, consequently, insurance was made contributory on the theory that a contributor would be reluctant to draw needlessly on his reserves and would frown on his fellow insured who were inclined to do so. The period of benefit-payment was limited to keep people from becoming chronic beneficiaries and to preserve at least some of the features of insurance. In unemployment insurance the recipients of benefits were required to register at public employment offices, in order to prove that they were not at work while drawing benefits and to be ready to take such jobs as happened to be available.

With all of these safeguards, social insurance developed problems of its own. In a sense they were more difficult, because more subtle and less obvious, than those which existed before. The vast extent of social insurance and its elaborate administration and bookkeeping imported to such systems an appearance of impersonality and objectivity which reassured observers and obscured the rise of problems, whose existence could not be overlooked in the simple relief programs of the past. The development of social insurance, particularly in the period following the first World War, coincided with the growing acceptance and popularity of deficit financing by governments. As the insurance systems faced greater drafts upon their funds than they could meet, resort to government spending and borrowing became the accepted expedient. Because such spending was believed to possess virtues of its own, the consequences of increasing taxes on employment were lost sight of and the capacity of a community to support the unfortunate and indigent was considered to be unlimited.

Underlying Economic Policy

At the same time social insurance administrations took on functions which were of profound importance in the successful performance of an economic system but which, because they were only one of many administrative measures, failed to receive the attention and analysis they so urgently needed. In particular and of necessity it became the function of the insurance administration to define the risks against which people were insured and the conditions under which they became eligible to benefits. In the case of unemployment, for example, exercising this function meant that the administration of this form of insurance was empowered to decide when a man was unemployed, how far he would be required to move in order to fill a vacancy, and under what conditions a proffered job was suitable or unsuitable employment. Making these decisions amounted, of course, to making major economic policy. But it was not often that they were recognized as such.

In the long run, the ability of social insurance to do the job it was created to do depends upon the clarity and insight with which these underlying economic problems are considered and settled. When this war is over, the adjustments in the labor market, on which the officers of all social insurance schemes will be required to pass, are bound to be enormous. How they pass on them are questions infinitely more difficult than finding the right rate of contributions or the right rate of benefits. Schedules of rates can always be revised. But economic policy, applied daily in the normal administration of social insurance, soon assumes cumulative weight and tends in time to become impossible to reverse.

Leaves From a Correspondent's Notebook

By Harold V. Boyle

Associated Press Staff Writer

With the United States Army in French Morocco, Dec. 22 (Delayed)—

Leaves from a war correspondent's notebook: The faith of many French that American participation in the war will bring a magically quick victory is boundless.

There was touching embarrassment in one town in Africa when the first United States troops marched in. The French threw flowers in the streets for them to walk on. An elderly Frenchwoman ran up to an officer leading the first company, kissed him and said: "I was in France when the Americans came to my town during the first World War. Six months later the war was over."

A man with time on his hands is Lieut. Henry L. Brown of El Paso, Tex. A genial, wiry Army Air Communications officer who is as Texan as the Alamo, Brown is the only man in Africa known to own three wrist watches. The one on his left wrist keeps local time; the one on his right is set for Greenwich meridian time. The third is kept in a locker and wound daily to the only time that counts with him, according to his friends. That, naturally, would be Texas time.

Troops in French Morocco have a much easier time getting soldiers' comforts than the World War doughboys, who had to buy cigarettes and candy from canteens set up by welfare organizations whenever they could get supplies through.

Things are now so organized in Morocco that a package of cigarettes, matches, candy and some toilet articles are part of the daily ration supplied to the soldiers without cost.

"This has been a great factor in building morale," said Lieut. Arthur E. Conn, of Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y., an officer in the quartermasters stores.

"Everybody is quite happy about it. The men don't have to worry about where they are going to get smokes or a tube of shaving cream and soap."

INDIA'S PROBLEMS MUST WAIT

By Sonia Tomara

Delhi, India (Via London), Dec. 26.—The "police peace" which has been imposed on India since last August will be maintained for many months to come and perhaps for the duration of the war, according to reliable information gathered by this writer in the course of a long trip through India and on return to Delhi after two months' absence. Everything indicates that not only no basic solution of the Indian problem will be sought, but even a provisional national government will not be granted to the Indians so long as the enemy continues to threaten India.

Status Quo Will Prevail

The fact that Viceroy Linlithgow's term has been prolonged another six months proves that the present status quo will prevail. It is not customary for an outgoing viceroy to make important decisions or for his successor to inaugurate a new policy at the beginning of his term.

Whether the policy adopted by the British government in regard to India is wise or not, is a difficult question to answer. A somewhat better knowledge of conditions in India that I have acquired during my three-month stay here has not helped me to discover a clear-cut solution of this problem.

I have found out for myself that the British government bears a heavy responsibility for the pitiful state of affairs prevailing in a country inhabited by 400 million people. It would be impossible to deny that the last 20 years and more passed in helpless muddling, that the India civil service has lacked the vision and initiative, just as the British government has lacked vision and initiative in the United Kingdom, between the two parties.

At a time when the world was fast moving ahead in social and industrial reforms, India has been maintained, partly purposefully, partly by negligence, far behind the times. Little has been done to break up her religious customs, improve her agricul-

ture and to develop her industries. It is true that to do so was an almost superhuman task, but it should have been tackled anyway.

The argument usually heard here that Britain was guiding India toward democracy and progress is usually refuted by anyone who has seen the conditions here. Instead of applying drastic reforms the British government in India kept busy checking movements for India's independence and fighting civil disobedience.

As a result of past mistakes, India is in an inextricable mess and it is hard to expect her to get out of it without a revolution or a civil war. When this war is over and the world's reconstruction is begun, India will still be in a mess and it will present one of the greatest obstacles to a durable peace.

It would be hard for an objective observer who has tried to see both the good and bad points of British rule over India to wish for continuation of this rule. It is impossible without being hypocritical to say that the United Nations are fighting for the liberation of democracy and self-determination, etc., and to deny full independence to India. Her people have become nationally conscious and want self-rule. It seems fair that they deserve it even if they have to pass through civil war and national upheaval before they become one nation and begin to move toward progress with the rest of the world.

Postwar Independence

I have hardly met during my journey any foreign observers who would not say that India must be completely independent after the war.

I have talked to a great many Britons in the Indian Civil Service and the Indian army who have had many years of experience in India, and who said the same thing, but virtually no foreigners anxious to win the war, with certain knowledge of the conditions in this country, would advise in favor of giving India independence now and risk bringing disturbances and

Troops in actual combat obviously cannot be supplied this way but whenever the military situation permits, the quartermasters stores follow through.

The longest march by American troops in Africa was a 250-mile training and toughening hike in French Morocco by 1000 men in the combat team of an infantry division. Led by Col. Edwin Randal of Muncie, Ind., the troops averaged 15 miles a day carrying full combat equipment.

At the front of the line walked a brown-and-white pup which stuck doggedly (no pun) to the task of carrying out the duties of the forward echelon.

Arabs astride diminutive donkeys or still-legged camels rode up and down the lines selling oranges, tangerines, almonds, leather pocketbooks and native shoes to the troops at every rest period.

Soldiers who were short of money found they had an excellent barter medium in American cigarettes which Arab merchants accepted eagerly at the value of one to five francs each.

"It's not the walking we like," said Pvt. Sammy Genz, of the Bronx, N. Y., "but the sights we see. What with the camels and all it's like being in the Central Park Zoo."

Sickness was held to a minimum during the march.

"There hasn't been a single case of serious illness," said Mess Lieut. H. B. Popleman of New Brunswick, N. J. "As a matter of fact the men have been far healthier than they usually are in a permanent camp."

Conscientious pilots fly even in their sleep. At an African airport a group of fliers bedded down for the night were startled when one began to cry out:

"No, oh, no, no, no, no, no, no."

Awakened by fellow pilots, he explained sheepishly:

"I dream I was landing on top of the Rock of Gibraltar and my brakes went out."

communal trouble between the Hindus and Moslems.

It is with much reluctance that this writer and several other American observers are forced to admit that, in the present circumstances, when we cannot take on risks and when the time is short, the Indian situation, critical as it is, could be shelved. One feels untrue to one's beliefs and one can hardly face one's Indian friends who had trusted us.

Realistic Approach

Yet one has to be a realist. Things have gone too far now. A settlement, which might have been possible last April, is no longer possible today. Basic differences existing between various parts of India's population and the British policy of the last 20 years and especially in the last three months, has put a solution out of the question.

Bitterness is such in the country that the creation of a provisional national government as Rajagopalachari offered six weeks ago, with five Congressmen, five Muslim League leaders and three men representing the minor parties could not help things. There is no question of such a government being formed. The viceroy won't allow the Congress leaders out of jail and there is no agreement so far between Rajaji and Jinnah. But one has to recognize that the creation of modern, all-Indian government would not help the war effort much.

Many of the arguments that the British put forward against giving power over the Indians in wartime are sound. It is said that Indians, on the whole, are inefficient, that they lack experience in administration, whatever the reason for it. It is true that they are unrealistic and more interested in getting free from Britain than in winning the war. It is true that they are divided in factions and that the Pakistan dream has become a reality for many Moslems and cannot be brushed off easily. But more true than anything else is the fact that want and bitterness among the lower population is such today that the formation of

a national government could not change things as it could not improve the people's lot.

The Indians always point out that if they had independence they would support our war 100 per cent. It is possible that a year ago the mass of the Indian people could have been swung to be actively on our side, if given self-rule.

It is too late now. The government's decision to imprison Congress leaders, coupled with increased poverty, cut the bridges. Reconciliation has become almost unthinkable.

Last summer, when Mohandas K. Gandhi was arrested, disturbances were staged, chiefly by students whose strikes were encouraged by industrialists anxious to have home rule. It was a limited movement. Discontent has now descended to the peasants and workers, who find it daily more difficult to live. With the recent memory of Gandhi's arrest and the trouble that followed it, they put the blame for everything on the British and they want them more and more to free India.

Police rule, which has been established everywhere and the general atmosphere of lawlessness add to the discontent. The defense of India act permits arrests virtually without a charge of detention and without trial. The Indian police under the British chiefs often take advantage of the situation. There are widespread complaints of bribery and extortion.

Any Measure Risky

In short, there seems no way out of the impasse created by war conditions in a country steeped in misery and resentment of foreign rule. Any measure appears too late or too risky now. Only relief on a wide scale, the import of great quantities of grain, could be of real help. Otherwise, there is no alternative but rule by the sword. Allied victories in Africa and Russia and the gradually strengthening of the eastern front is helping the Indian government, but is not bringing nearer a pacific solution of India's problems.

Public Wants Action On Postwar Peace

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 26.—American voters interviewed in a Nation-wide survey are ready to take the first steps now toward setting up a world-wide organization to maintain peace.

So far as the public is concerned something more is needed than mere discussion.

While leaders are generally agreed that a period of waiting is necessary after the end of the war—a period during which a peace may be gradually and sensibly evolved—nevertheless the public is ready to begin this long process of planning right now.

That is the consensus in a survey from coast to coast by the Institute.

Already the question of postwar planning for peace has been put to an official vote in one State—Massachusetts. In a public referendum in 42 districts out of 164 in Massachusetts in the November election the idea of taking steps now to organize a world union for maintaining peace was approved by a large vote.

If the issue were put to the whole country in an advisory referendum, there is evidence that the majority of voters would cast their ballots in favor of the idea approved by the voters in the Massachusetts districts.

The Institute has completed just such an advisory referendum by means of interviewing representative voters in every State and inviting them to vote on the following question:

"Should the Government take steps now, before the end of the war, to set up with our Allies a world organization to maintain the future peace of the world?"

Allowing for a maximum range of error of 4 per cent expected in sampling surveys, the results are:

Yes 73%
No 27

One voter in every eight (12 per cent) was undecided or with-out an opinion.

The vote compares closely to the vote cast in the official referendum in Massachusetts in November. That referendum was on the idea of requesting the President and Congress to call a world convention for the purpose of establishing a world union.

Massachusetts Referendum 75% Yes
Institute Survey 73% Yes

The idea of conducting advisory referenda on national issues by placing them on official ballots at election time is an idea that may grow in American politics.

In addition to the Massachusetts vote, an unofficial referendum was held in Boulder, Colo., at the time of the November election, on a closely similar issue—whether the United States should join a union of nations after the war.

The Boulder vote came out 79 per cent in favor, or not far different from the Massachusetts vote or from the results of the Institute's unofficial national referendum.

Today's survey results are interesting in the light of arguments that have been raised about planning for the postwar world.

Some people contend that we should not worry about solving postwar problems at the present time, but should concentrate on winning the war first.

Others believe we should start making postwar plans right now as well as fighting the war.

There seems little question that the public is sympathetic toward the second contention, and is in a frame of mind receptive to the idea of some sort of world organization to maintain peace.

Specific plans, or the detailed methods of forming such an organization have not yet been agreed upon, but the public is for clearing the way for action now rather than later.

How Republicans React

What lends additional interest to the Institute survey results is the attitude of Republican voters.

American entrance into the League of Nations after the last war was prevented principally by the efforts of Republican party leaders. Today, however, the rank and file of voters in the party are just about as much in favor of a world union, league or association as the Democrats are.

Here is how the rank and file of the two parties vote on the survey question:

	1940 Roosevelt Voters	1940 Willkie Voters
Yes	75%	69%
No	25	31

Avoid Old Mistakes

The principal reason why the public wants careful thought given now to postwar plans is that "we must avoid the mistakes of the last peace."

Many voters say succinctly, "We muffed things last time."

A retired farmer in St. Charles, Mo., summarized the view of the majority when he said:

"Last time we won the war all right, but the peace terms were a failure. Let's give the peace more thought this time."

Another puts it this way: "If we believe in the old saying that in time of peace we should prepare for war, then why isn't it just as intelligent in time of war to prepare for peace?"

On the other hand the minority contends that conditions may be so different when the war ends that plans made now will be outdated and impractical.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

Charles E. Wilson, new WPB production boss, is bringing in some top-notch operators.

One is William Francis Gibbs, famous naval architect, now in charge of WPB Ship Production.

Another is Ralph J. Cordiner, former head of Schick Razors, now director of Production Schedules. Cordiner resigned a salary of \$150,000, against the unanimous wish of his directors, and is now receiving about \$8000 from the Government. He could have received \$1 from the Government and kept his \$150,000 salary.

Another man Wilson is trying to bring into the WPB is Walter Reuther, official of the United Automobile Workers, who two years ago proposed that airplanes be built on a mass production basis, but was vetoed by all the industrial wizards.

Now Wilson wants Reuther to give the Government the benefit of his ideas, but strangely enough the auto workers have objected to Reuther leaving them. Their objection is that he would not occupy a labor post with WPB, but rather an engineering post. Wilson contends that Reuther's ideas as an engineer are much more important, and it is believed that the union will now release him.

Most significant of these appointments is that of Cordiner as director of production schedules. This technical title doesn't sound important, but actually it means that he will be in charge of arranging schedules for all steel, copper, aluminum and other materials to flow to war plants throughout the Nation. Production Boss Wilson has maintained that he could not speed up production if factories were to be held up by failure of materials to arrive; therefore he must schedule materials.

This new WPB blood has been injected with the approval of Donald Nelson.

For instance, the most celebrated figure Wilson has brought to Washington is Naval Architect Gibbs. Gibbs redesigned the old Leviathan, designed the present Liberty ships, also the S. S. America, and had a lot to do with some of our new light cruisers.

Furthermore, when the Navy was about to build Roosevelt's new destroyers, Gibbs warned that they would be top-heavy and asked for a chance to review their designs. The Navy refused. Later it developed that about 20 of the new destroyers were so top-heavy that if too much fuel were taken out of the holds, they would turn turtle.

When Gibbs came to Washington, Production Boss Wilson prepared an announcement that he was to take over WPB Ship Production. Wilson got Donald Nelson's approval of the statement the

night before but when the announcement was about to be released next day, Nelson balked.

He decided that announcement of the far-reaching scope of Gibbs' production duties might offend the Army and Navy. So, although Gibbs has the power, this part of the statement was killed.

Actually Nelson is strong for Wilson, and they get along perfectly.

Red-Tape Cutter

Questioned about his new job in Washington, Naval Architect Gibbs remarked: "I'm going to make so many people sore that I may not last more than 3 weeks. But I'm going to do a lot of things in that time."

Lord Halifax Entertains

Dignified Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador and former Foreign Minister of Great Britain, was entertaining at dinner at the British Embassy. The time had come for his guests to go in to dinner, but they were so busily engaged in conversation that it was difficult for the Ambassador to attract their attention.

"How shall we do this?" he appealed to delightful Mrs. Thurman Arnold.

"Down in Missouri where I come from," she suggested, "we sing out 'Come and Get It'!"

So his lordship sang out to his assembled guests:

"Come and get it!"

Ultimatum to Finland

The return of United States Minister H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld from Finland is more than a routine diplomatic move. It means that the United States, despite its traditional friendship for Finland, is now about to hand her an ultimatum to make peace with Russia or we will break with her.

After Schoenfeld finishes conferring at the State Department he will take back to Helsinki the following exposition of the United States viewpoint:

The United States has recognized the difficulties of Finland's position up until now, and has been willing to admit the necessity of Finnish collaboration with Germany, while Germany was on the march, and at a time when any other course would have meant suicide for that little country. But now, the United Nations

are on the march, and Germany is on the defensive. This change means that the hour has struck for Finland to stiffen its spine and cease being a puppet of Berlin.

In the interest of the United States, as well as Russia, Finland will be asked to clarify her position, and more specifically to make peace with Russia. This will permit the liquidation of military forces on both sides of the Russian-Finnish frontier, which will permit the withdrawal of many troops.

It is admitted that Finland's position is still tough, with German divisions in Finland. It is also realized that Germany controls all exports to Finland from all countries except possibly Sweden. Thus she can throttle Finland economically.

Nevertheless, it is believed that this is the time for Finland to strike for freedom.

Note: On the personal side, Schoenfeld has not been home for 2½ years. The last time he returned from Helsinki, he was met at the dock by a State Department official with orders from Hull to return immediately. He was obliged to turn around and leave the United States of America the same afternoon.

Capital Chaff

Milton Eisenhower, brother of the United States North African commander, is a strong possibility to become assistant to Manpower Chief Paul McNutt. Eisenhower, now chief of the War Relocation Authority, was born in Abilene, Kans., 8 years after his Army officer brother, who was born in Denison, Tex.

Another strong possibility as McNutt's assistant is John Steelman, the crack labor conciliator, who, however, cannot well be spared from his present job. . . . Dillard Lassiter, deputy administrator of the National Youth Administration is another possibility. . . . The President has received a letter from Senators Brewster of Maine and Gillette of Iowa urging that one important feature of the WPA program be continued—hot lunches for school children. They point out that abrupt termination of the lunches has been a serious blow to 26,000 schools which have been serving vitamin-balanced food to undernourished children and to those living some distance from home.

The Army has found a lot of dollar bills in mail rescued from ships torpedoed at sea, indicating that friends and families have sent currency to the boys abroad. The Army warns that it is much safer to send checks or money orders, than you can get your money back if the ship sinks.

Truman Committee Fight

A hot fight is shaping up in the Senate over continuation of the Truman Committee.

Friends of Jesse Jones, WPB Boss Donald Nelson and others who have been criticized by the committee have quietly been lining up support in the Senate to force a termination of the Truman investigation after the next session of Congress convenes.

Enemies of the committee thought they won a great victory when the Senate voted, two days before adjournment to abolish all of its investigating committees on January 31, 1943.

However, far-sighted Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Audit and Control Committee, who handled this legislation, agreed privately with Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri that his committee will get more funds.

Furthermore, one of the first things the Truman probers will examine when the next Congress convenes will be the administration and necessity of Nation-wide gasoline rationing.

Farley's Politics

Genial Big Jim Farley arrived a little late at a recent Democratic dinner in New York, sat in the one seat vacant, only to find himself beside Harold Moskowitz, head of the New York Affiliated Young Democrats and the man who publicly demanded that Farley resign as head of the Democratic Party in New York State.

"That was a good press release you put out," cracked Farley with a grin. "Just spell the name right. That's all I ask."

Whereupon he and Moskowitz spent an hour good-naturedly ribbing each other.

"Do you know what I'd do if I had my life to live over again?" said Farley, during the course of this conversation. "I'd be a singer."

"Why?" asked Moskowitz.

"Because I can't sing."

Farley said he was dead opposed to the President dictating the chairmanship of the Democratic Party at the next meeting of the Democratic National Committee. "That's for the committee itself to decide," opined Jim.

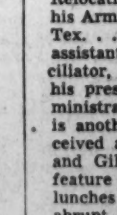
"Then why don't you practice what you preach?" shot back Moskowitz. "You want Vincent Delaney to take your place if you get out as Democratic State chairman. Why don't you let the party elect whomever it wants as chairman, in the same way President Roosevelt should do."



PEARSON



HALIFAX



STEELMAN



DR. GALLUP

War Develops Use of Aircraft as Cargo Carriers

Insignia of the Air Transport Command is pictured above, the wings of a plane over the globe. "Dots and dashes" at upper left spell out A. F. A. T. C.

A. T. C. Rises to Need, Opens World Routes

By Marshall Andrews

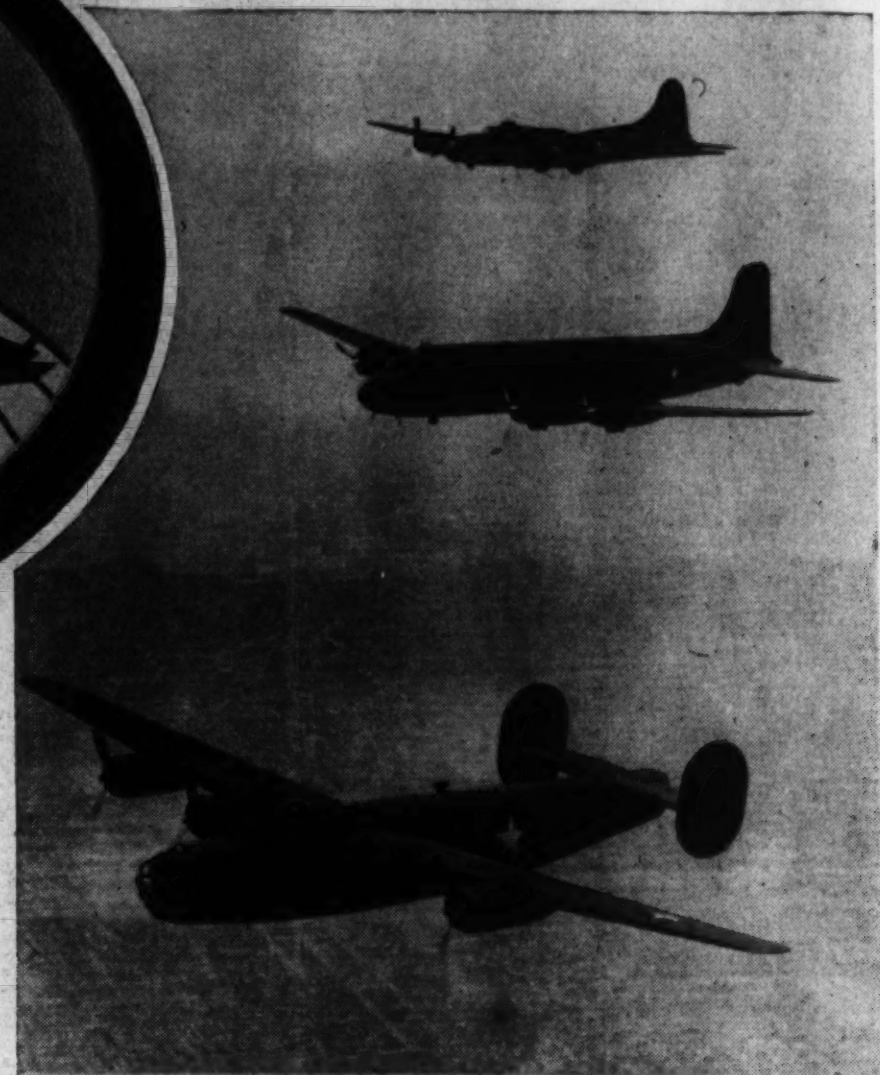
LONG-DISTANCE transportation by air, the dream of flying men for many years, is here to a superlative degree as a result of the second World War.

Just as the first World War 25 years ago served as a forcing bed for the airplane itself, so is this war developing the use of aircraft as cargo carriers beyond peacetime possibilities. Then the airplane grew swiftly out of the box-kite stage; now its usefulness is being extended to the utmost, its weight-carrying capacity established and increased and its reliability demonstrated beyond question.

Responsibility for the use and development of the airplane as a cargo carrier over long distances is in the hands of the Air Transport Command, a 19-month-old branch of the Army Air Forces. This responsibility actually is twofold; the Air Transport Command operates big cargo planes over routes which reach around the world, and it ferries new aircraft from factories to combat squadrons.

It has done a remarkable job in its brief existence, delivering mail, munitions, badly needed aircraft engines and parts, mail and important personages to destinations across the seas with regularity. Its crews, civilian and military, speak with casual familiarity of Egypt and England and Australia and Alaska. Before it was 6 months old, crews of the Air Transport Command (then the Air Force Ferrying Command) had flown three million miles with hardly an accident. Their mileage since then has been secret but vastly greater in proportion.

To man its cargo aircraft and keep supplies of new fighters and bombers moving to the fighting fronts, the Air Transport Command has picked up crews where it could find them. Some have been lifted bodily out of the National commercial airlines, others have been assigned from the flying personnel of the Air Forces, still others have been acquired from the ranks of private pilots



Three of the many different types of planes used by the Air Transport Command in making deliveries throughout the world—of men, parts, supplies or planes themselves

and trained in special transition schools.

From the very beginning, aircraft and crews of the airlines have been operating over assigned routes. Last summer this use of already trained, organized and properly equipped crews and aircraft was widely extended.

Routes Extended

At that time it was announced that Pan American Airways would operate transport facilities from the northwest to Alaska, from the east coast to the Caribbean and South Atlantic, across to Africa and eastward from

there, and from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii. American Airlines and Transcontinental Western Air were assigned routes across the North Atlantic. Northeastern Airlines was given an Alaskan route into Canada. Braniff Airlines took over a route into Central America and Eastern Airlines a route into South America. A transpacific route was assigned to United Airlines.

The Air Transport Command had its inception in a letter from President Roosevelt to the Secretary of War May 28, 1941, directing him to assume responsibility

for delivering aircraft to the United Kingdom under lend-lease.

Next day the Army took over these deliveries and the job of organizing the work was given to Col. Robert Olds (now major general), a veteran pilot of big aircraft.

The Ferrying Command was organized under Olds and the first airplane was delivered under its direction June 9, 1941, from the factory to the front. Later this service was extended to other countries receiving lend-lease aid.

When it took over this job, the Ferrying Command was

confronted with the problem not only of flying aircraft to all parts of the world but of setting up facilities for servicing them along the way. Out of this necessity grew the 26,000-mile flight of Col. Caleb V. Haynes. He and his crew were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for exploring and mapping new military air routes on three continents.

Another Ferrying Command flight which aroused the admiration of the country was that of Maj. Alva L. Harvey when he piloted W. Averell Harriman to Russia and back on a mission for the President. Major Harvey and his crew covered 27,000 miles on this trip circling the globe and demonstrating beyond any possibility of doubt the ruggedness and reliability of the modern airplane.

At first the outstanding and almost exclusive task of the Ferrying Command was that of delivering new airplanes. Young pilots just out of flying schools were given these assignments at first, adding to their training in handling all types of combat airplanes. Then, as aircraft became available for combat organizations in the Air Forces, these young pilots were taken off ferry duty and civilian pilots were employed under Civil Service at \$300 a month. These pilots were required to have at least 300 certified flying hours, of which not less than 100 must be on aircraft of 200 horsepower or more. Once hired, civilian pilots were given qualification flights in all types of aircraft they would be required to fly.

From the time an airplane leaves the factory until it is safely in the hands of a combat unit, its progress is charted almost from hour to hour on charts in the sprawling Air Transport Command headquarters at Gravelly Point. Some of these airplanes go directly from the factories to points overseas; others are sent first to "modification centers," where they are equipped for over-water flying or are given guns and other equipment they will need in action.

Gen. George Commands

In April, 1942, General Olds was given another assignment and command of the Ferrying Command was taken over by Brig. Gen. (now major general) Harold Lee George, former chief of the war plans division of the Air Staff. General George now commands the organization.

Its expansion to increase the use of air line equipment and personnel was undertaken under his command. And in July, 1942, another feature was added.

This was the air evacuation group, set up to transport sick and wounded soldiers by air from combat zones. Its airplanes, some capable of carrying as many as 40 patients, are equipped for medical treatment in flight and serve the double purpose of flying medical supplies up to the front as well as bringing casualties out.

So much a matter of routine have the operations of the Air Transport Command become that transatlantic and transpacific flights, which 10 years ago were front page material, now take place every day without arousing a ripple of comment. When some personage like Wendell Willkie flies to Russia and China and out of the way points the only interest is in what Willkie has to say. The fact that he is

the Pacific Coast to Australia and New Zealand, from the East Coast to Great Britain by way of Newfoundland and by way of Greenland and Iceland, and from the East Coast to Africa, Egypt, Russia and China via South America. After the war these will be regular airline routes, probably operating from the same fields now used by the Transport Command. These routes vary from 6000 miles in length to 14,000 miles.

In announcing extension of airline cooperation last summer, General George ventured the prediction that eventually glider trains would be used to transport supplies to the front. These same trains, developed to meet the necessities of war, will serve the needs of commerce in peace.

No More 'Stunts'

In one respect the airplane has proved itself superior in this war to all other means of transport. Since the Burma Road was closed by the Japanese capture of Burma, all supplies reaching China must be flown in. This is being done by the Air Transport Command, supplying the Chinese armies with all sorts of equipment from medicines to field artillery.

It is a pioneering job in the best tradition of America, that being done every day by the Army's Transport Command. It has placed flying on a new level. From now on there will be few "stunts" left to publicity-hungry airmen. The Air Transport Command has made all these stunts a paying business.



MAJ. GEN. ROBERT OLDS

traveling entirely by air, over great stretches of water in a land plane, is accepted as a matter of course.

It is in this sort of thing that the Air Transport Command is doing so much to speed development of commercial aviation after the war, in addition to its invaluable contribution to the business of winning the war. Public confidence in the airplane as a vehicle for extended travel already has been solidified by this organization's accomplishments; it will do much more to that end before the war is won.

Routes already in regular operation by the Air Transport Command, both for cargo transport and ferrying, extend from the Pacific Northwest to Alaska, from



MAJ. GEN. HAROLD LEE GEORGE

Americans Don't Like to Keep Records, Have Never Been Indoctrinated for Them

By Bert Andrews

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun

One of the in-between New Dealers—a man neither in the top brackets nor in the lowest paid class—was talking the other day about the punishment that was inflicted on the Democratic Party in the November 3 election and the signs since then that it is continuing to slip in vote-getting power.

He spoke with sincere puzzlement. "I can't understand it," he said. "We're only doing what we've always done."

His listener nodded. "The trouble is," he said, "that you're doing so much more of it."

The listener had in mind the recent testimony before the Congressional group which bears the impressive name Joint Committee on Non-Essential Federal Expenditures.

He meant that the Democratic Party in its administration of many domestic problems, is "doing so much more of it" in the way of bothering and pestering the people with bureaucratic questionnaires that its henchmen are coming to be regarded as nuisances by many of the men and women to whom the New Deal once looked for support.

Nuisances because the American people have never been indoctrinated, as have people of other lands, with the idea that their government ought to make quiz kids out of them.

Nuisances because the American businessmen, little and big, have never become reconciled to thinking that they ought to use 2, 5 or 10 per cent of their time and energy to fill out reports that don't make sense to them.

Hate Nuisances

The listener meant, too, that it was a rebellion against the imposition of such nuisances that made hundreds of thousands turn against the New Deal nuisance inflictors and vent their wrath at the polls.

Now, some of the testimony before the Joint Committee has already been revealed. But just the high spots. The low spots played an equal part in making the listener say, "You're doing so much more of it." And in making him sincere in thinking that downright annoyance over bureaucracy's way of handling domestic affairs, rather than any larger criticism of the conduct of the war and international matters, caused the voters to jab the needle into the New Deal.

He said in part: "So we suddenly found ourselves, about two months ago, faced with the demand that we played a game to go back to March and get caught up to date first with this form (another questionnaire) for each and every

change that the House has made in some 450 products and about 1200 different sizes."

Senator Harry Flood Byrd (Democrat) of Virginia, the chairman, "How many items would that require?"

Mr. Van Kirk: "I estimate, sir, that we probably have had between 600 and 800 changes (in formula, materials, containers, etc.). That would mean 600 or 800 of these reports. I do not believe that a competent man could fill out any of the reports in much less than a day, and some of them would take two days for each report. Many of these changes would be insignificant, as, for instance, instead of using a metal cap we put a cork in the bottle. The Office of Price Administration said, in this case, that makes it a new product, and we not only must submit this report, but we cannot market that product so changed until such time as they have passed on the effect of such a change on the price of the product."

Same Story Everywhere

Another witness was Fred A. Baughan, general manager of the Retail Food Dealers Association of California. He was talking about the price ceiling questionnaire that every retail grocer has to fill out.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Republican) of Michigan asked: "How many items would the little retail grocer have to make this calculation on?"

Mr. Baughan: "The average number of items handled by the neighborhood grocery store would range from 1800 to 3600 items."

Senator Vandenberg: "So the retail grocer has to make the total calculation all over again?"

Mr. Baughan: "He has to make a list on 40 per cent of them, and keep the old list of the other stuff on file for the Gestapo to come in and check on."

Some words later on in the testimony. . . .

Senator Byrd: "You were speaking of the Gestapo. Who are they?"

Mr. Baughan: "I am frank to state, and I do not hesitate to say so, that the employees of OPA and Surplus Commodities Corp. in California are stooping to Gestapo methods; that they magnify their importance. We have a definite threat from the director of OPA in California that if we do not comply with a section where the act automatically licenses everyone they have the power to close you up if you do not meet their orders and regulations. They threaten to do just that."

Senator Walter F. George (Democrat), of Georgia: "Do you have any idea as to how

many employees the OPA has in California?"

Mr. Baughan: "No, I do not. It is increasing so fast that I could not tell. I left there a week ago Friday, and there are probably twice as many now as there were then. I would say in California the OPA would probably have close to 10,000. . . . We have 23,900 retail dealers."

(Mr. Baughan did not make it clear whether this referred to grocery dealers alone.)

Mr. Baughan testified about the "papa and mama" stores, so-called because they are run by a man and his wife.

Senator Vandenberg: "What would the 'papa and mama' stores do when they would be confronted with these reports?"

Mr. Baughan: "They usually lock the door and get under cover before the Gestapo catches up with them."

George B. Roscoe, of the National Association of Manufacturers, was another witness. He is executive assistant to the Washington director of the N. A. M., which recently made a survey of the extent and nature of Government requests to industry for information.

No 'Catching Up'

Mr. Roscoe: "Ten industries were included in this inquiry and a sampling was made in 89 companies. Of this number 37 per cent were engaged in the iron and steel industry; 25 per cent in the machinery industry and 37 per cent were engaged in other industry groups."

"Of these 89 companies, 84 were obliged to complete 3479 Government reports during the past quarter (second quarter of 1942). That is an average of 164 questionnaires per company per year."

"The examination revealed that industries bearing the greatest war production burden also bear the greatest burden of reports."

"Here are the number of questionnaires received from the Federal Government per year as to industry: textiles, 40; miscellaneous manufacturing industry, 108; nonferrous metals, 112; food, 112; iron and steel, 156; leather, 176; chemicals, 184; transportation equipment, 220; machinery, 184; and electrical machinery, 220."

"To complete these forms it takes these 89 companies a total of 495,480 man-hours a year."

Senator Vandenberg: "Let me ask you, is that in addition to the tax report and social security report, or are they included?"

Mr. Roscoe: "The tax reports are included in this but not the social security reports. . . . The recurring reports require 430,000 man-hours. . . . The nonrecurring reports require 64,484 man-hours."

THE OPA . . . Can Prentiss Brown Make a "Voluntary" System of Price and Rationing Control Work?

By Ben W. Gilbert

Post Staff Writer

Price Administrator Leon Henderson's successor probably will face some tougher problems than Henderson ever faced. How he handles these problems will probably determine whether wartime inflation is going to be controlled.

This situation is created because Henderson has been eased out for being "too tough," and for laying down a set of standards which aroused so much congressional opposition that continued operation of his program was fast becoming impossible.

Obviously, his successor cannot hope to pursue the same policies and get along with Congress. Hence, he will be expected to pursue a more conciliatory policy, to make greater use of "voluntary" controls, to "crack-down" less frequently.

Senator Prentiss Brown (Democrat) of Michigan is generally regarded as Henderson's successor. The choice of Brown would be particularly significant in this regard since he is said to favor a "milder" treatment of the problem.

However, inherent in any relaxing of controls is the possibility that the whole program may be wiped away at the same time.

It is generally agreed that controls must be relaxed somewhat. Brown's problem would be to ease up restrictions sufficient to meet objections, but still maintain effective price control.

Some observers believe that is an impossible assignment. Many of the congressional pressures which Henderson faced originated outside of Congress.

Farm Lobby Unsatisfied

Special interests who were hurt by this OPA order or that OPA order provided much of the steam behind a number of the complaints aired in Congress. In many cases, these groups will remain dissatisfied until they succeed in wiping away all controls.

This is particularly true of the farm lobbyists who have fought imposition of any control over farm prices all the way down the line.

Henderson did not really face the problem of relaxing controls. His approach was that once determined, policies should be rigidly and inflexibly carried out without favor.

His refusal to grant exceptions to rationing and price control regulations requested by Congressmen was one of the things that made Congress so mad at him.

However, it would not be fair to say that the fight over Henderson is merely a battle between those eager to destroy price control and all it stands for on one

insistence of Congress that farmers be guaranteed 110 per cent of parity.

The "general max" provided that retailers could not charge prices in excess of their prices last March. Exempt items amounted to 30 per cent of all sales.

Since the exemptions related principally to food items, food stores had an unusually high percentage of exempt commodities for sale. This fact in itself placed an extra burden on food retailers.

During the summer an additional task was imposed by an OPA order permitting price increases for the 1942 canning pack—increases which congressional limitations on farm prices made necessary. Granting the increases involved the issuance of a supplementary order, additional orders had to be issued for dried, preserved and frozen foods for similar reasons.

Food's Squeeze

Then the OPA discovered that rising farm prices were placing a general "squeeze" on food outlets, making general relief necessary. Assistance came in the form of another regulation outlining an "alternate pricing method" available to retailers.

This new regulation was mitigated only by the fact that retailers now had a choice in calculating prices.

But the choice only made the dealer's task more difficult. He now had to figure out which regulation to use for many items on his shelf. In addition, housewives now found trouble decid-

ing whether specific prices were legal or not.

On October 3 OPA added an additional regulation by bringing virtually all prices under control, including 90 per cent of the family food budget.

Retailers Groaned

This urgently needed move was made possible by enactment of the second Price Control Act, removing many of the limitations on pricing of farm commodities.

But it was another regulation, nevertheless, and the average retailer could only groan about it.

OPA itself knew that the situation was bad because it took immediate steps to replace the whole regulation structure with a single simple set of rules.

J. K. Galbraith, deputy administrator of OPA in charge of price control, stated that food pricing revealed "a history of a continual series of changes in groups of commodities."

By simplifying the regulations, OPA in effect is transferring to its own shoulders the burden of calculating price ceilings which it has placed upon food retailers.

A number of calculations will still be made, but OPA officials will make most of them, rather than the retailer. As proposed, he should have a relatively simple job.

One important aspect of the new simplified pricing regulation is that uniform prices will be provided wherever possible.

This will enable the present limited supply of food for civilian consumption to flow through the

normal channels of trade, eliminating many local shortages which were caused by operation of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Under the "general max," a retailer who deliberately sold a specified commodity as a "loss leader" last March to attract business has been unable to continue buying that commodity without continuing to bear the same loss.

As a result, many retailers have stopped stocking such unprofitable items.

Another virtue to uniform prices is the greater ease with which they may be enforced. Housewives and OPA officials will be able to know the legal maximum prices for many commodities without much trouble, enabling "chiselers" to be discovered with comparative ease.

One difficulty with the proposed new pricing method is the fact that it throws an additional burden on OPA to work the program out.

To a large extent, OPA's ability to stand the additional burden will depend on Congress' generosity with appropriations. And, that was one of the things that "got Henderson." His successor won't be able to forget that when he makes his decisions.

Captured Plane Shows Nazi Secrets

London, Dec. 26 (By cable).—The Focke-Wulf 190 is out of the race. Admittedly it is a fine fighter plane. But the R. A. F. is now in possession of all its secrets and they know that it is not so good as the new Spitfire. They know all about the plane because they have captured one intact and have been putting it through its paces.

Until this was done the F. W. 190 was regarded as being exceptionally fast at high altitudes. It has now been found that its speed decreases considerably when it flies about 20,000 feet. Its most effective height is around 18,000 feet.

In contrast, the new Spitfire, with its Rolls-Royce 61 motor, gives high performance up to nearly 40,000 feet—and, with height an ever-increasing tactical asset in aerial warfare, this fact is regarded as of paramount importance.

From the point of view of the Flying Fortress the loss of effectiveness by the F. W. 190 at high altitude is of the utmost significance.



LEON HENDERSON



PRENTISS M. BROWN

Men for the Nation's Warships



CAPT. CHARLES F. RUSSELL, commandant of the Bainbridge Naval Training Station, and some of his staff review embryo seamen at the Maryland School. This year, the station will be receiving several thousand trainees each month. Captain Russell believes a well-trained crew can take a "hulk of a ship and fight anything."

New Naval Training Station in Maryland Turns Raw Recruits Into Fighting Seamen

By John G. Norris
Post Staff Writer

Port Deposit, Md., Dec. 26.—The first graduates of the new Naval Training Station being built here on the banks of the Susquehanna left for other parts this week—several hundred brand-new seamen for Uncle Sam's warships and bases.

They are the vanguard of tens of thousands of other raw recruits to be given the rudiments of the man-o-war's trade here at the Maryland school in coming months.

Some, like the first alumni of the Bainbridge Training Station, will be selected for further schooling in Navy specialties. Others will go direct to sea.

The base here, built on the grounds of the Tome Institute—one-time prep school for the sons of the well-to-do—and surrounding farmland, is only partially complete. Started early last summer, the station took in its first recruits October 19 and is expected to be completed by July.

By then, Bainbridge will be receiving several thousand men a month and graduating them every four weeks. For a time, the emphasis will be on quantity—for America's growing fleet needs sailors in large numbers. But before long, in the opinion of Bainbridge's commandant, the emphasis will be shifted to quality and a new system of training warship crews instituted.

The commandant of the local base, Capt. Charles F. Russell, declares that the present practice of assembling and training crews for new vessels can be greatly improved upon.

Crews of new warships always consist of a cadre of experienced officers and petty officers and a large number of green seamen just out of recruit school. From time immemorial it has been the practice to assemble the new ship's complement at the yard where it was launched. The officers and experienced rated men

would then take the new ship and its new crew out to sea and get them both ready for action during a "shakedown cruise" lasting several months.

It is something like the old Cavalry sergeant who told the recruit "So you've never ridden before, eh? Well, this here horse has never been ridden either. Get on him and you can both learn together."

Shortening 'Shake-Down'

Every effort has been made during the war to shorten the "shakedown" period between the commissioning of a new ship and the time it is ready to fight. One method would be to assemble the entire crew of a new ship at a location where training facilities are available and whip it into shape before the vessel is ready for sea.

Captain Russell, who was formerly director of enlisted personnel in Washington and holds the Navy Cross for commanding destroyers in action during the last war, predicts that such a system will be adopted as soon as the training station can catch up with the immediate needs of the fleet.

"We can assemble the officers and men here," he says, "and give them whatever buildings and equipment they need. We could virtually build a ship on land or bring an old ship up into the river here for that matter, and put men aboard."

"When their ship is ready the entire complement could be loaded onto trains here, move to the building yard and be ready to take the ship to sea."

The trained crew then would be able to put their ship through its trials more quickly and not only be ready to fight her sooner but make a better showing when they go into action.

"It is just as important to build a good crew as a good ship," Captain Russell states. "I'll take any

hulk of a ship with a good crew and fight anything with her."

Such a training facility established at the Maryland station would not alter the basic purpose of the school. It would be a post-graduate course for men completing the 12 weeks of recruit training or further periods of specialized instruction, in addition to the recruit school.

For Bainbridge—it is named for Commodore William Bainbridge, skipper of the U. S. S. Constellation and hero of the War of 1812—will handle large numbers of men from the Southern and Middle Atlantic States.

Men now at Bainbridge—there are some 10,000 of them—come from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Southern States. Most of them enter as apprentice seamen, though some were skilled technicians in civilian life and were enlisted with higher ratings.

All such men, however, now have to take part of the apprentice training, even though thoroughly skilled at the jobs they will fill in the Navy.

Isolation Period

Every man entering the Maryland training station enters a three-week isolation period. During this period, the newcomers—a total of perhaps 2500—are segregated from the rest of the station as far as eating and sleeping are concerned.

The old practice of keeping recruits absolutely away from the rest of the men at the base is considered no longer necessary under this modified isolation method. Moreover, under the new system, the men do not have to move from an isolation camp—where little training was possible—into their training camp. They go into the lessened isolation in their regular barracks.

During this detention period, the men get their clothes,

physical examinations, "shots" and preliminary drills. They are organized into companies of 112 men, with 40 to 50 companies making up a regiment, in turn divided into five battalions.

Each regiment has its own camp at Bainbridge, with a separate mess hall, drill hall, parade grounds, etc. Bainbridge will have three such camps devoted to recruits and another used by graduates taking specialists' courses as radiomen, yeomen, storekeepers, fire-controlmen, signalmen, electricians, shipfitters, gunners, cooks, hospital corpsmen, etc.

A chief petty officer, holding rank of chief specialist, will serve as the commander and chief mentor of the men in each company. They are virtually all former college or high school athletic coaches or physical instructors who are trained in such work.

The most promising of the apprentice seamen themselves are given rank within their companies, as has been the case in R. O. T. C. and high school cadet organizations everywhere.

Main purpose of the naval training station is to accustom the landlubber for service at sea. The first things taught at Bainbridge are the meaning of naval discipline, the meaning of various naval commands and seagoing terminology, and the routine of life aboard ship—watches, drills and the like.

A recruit learns that the floor of his barracks is not a floor at all, but a deck. That wall is not a wall, but a bulkhead. Stairs are a ladder. You go topside, not upstairs, and below, not downstairs.

The rudiments of seamanship are taught. How to pack a sea bag, the ancient naval custom of rolling clothes, the tying of knots, the nomenclature of boats, the various Navy signals, the duties of a lookout, the handling of line when mooring a boat, steering, and the make-up of a ship and the types of vessels in the Navy.

All of these things—Greek to the average landlubber—are drilled into the men. Besides, there is infantry drill, target practice and dummy gunnery drill, life-saving, swimming, first-aid and hygiene.

Physical condition is emphasized, with setting-up exercises, running of "commando" obstacle courses and touch football.

Days Are Full

Reveille is at 5:30 and from then on to 4:30 p. m., the apprentice seamen have a pretty full day with classes, exercise and other training.

One week of the training period is called "service week." The recruits are then on "mess-cook duty," which is Navy lingo for K. P. There they learn to swab the deck and peel potatoes.

After 4:30 each day there are recreation periods for the men. Much of this is athletics—basketball, wrestling, boxing, volleyball, badminton, in the huge drill hall, and baseball, soccer, etc., outdoors.

Unlike many other Navy schools, there are no varsity teams at Bainbridge. All of the competition is inter-company or inter-regiment.

Every man also goes to the movies free twice a week, and once every seven days there is a "happy hour," with entertainment provided by talent from within the recruit regiments. There will be a USO show every other week at the station.

An important feature of the training are the selection boards which carefully comb through the recruits seeking to fit them into their proper niche in the Navy.

The boards are composed of

NAVY BLUEJACKETS receive instructions (above) in gunnery and (below, left) in peeling spuds. In addition to spud peeling Navy trainees have to swab the decks for "indoctrination" purposes—and to acquaint them with work and discipline needed when they go to sea.

Reserve officers who were personnel executives or engineers and psychologists in civilian life. They give each man aptitude tests and personal consideration. About 50 out of every 100 men are found to be potential leaders or technicians and are sent on to schools which turn out petty officers.

The most promising of these—men with training in certain specialties in civilian life or high intelligence ratings—may be graduated ahead of the normal 12-week period. All of the present graduates of the school are in this category and are destined for further training before being sent on duty.

Bainbridge, while only one of the many new Army and Navy stations started since the war "throughout the country, is a tremendous undertaking. When complete, it will total some 400 buildings and cost about 45 million dollars.

It is being constructed by the Charles Tompkins Co. of Washington, under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. Joseph White, Navy Civil Engineer Corps. The station will be administered by Captain Russell and his executive officer, Capt. Edwin T. Short, a veteran of the naval service.

A huge task of supplying such base is in the hands of Comdr. Sidney Freedman, an other veteran naval officer. Responsibility for feeding some 25,000 Navy men daily is that of Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Butler, former Washington hotel man.

Bainbridge is not a temporary wartime training station. It is intended as a post-war recruit base—the only one of three new such apprentice schools now planned as permanent.

How many such schools America will maintain then, however, depends upon the people of the United States, Captain Russell, the commandant here, believes the Navy should be kept up to full strength after the war.

"The country will be wise," he says, "if it maintains a two-million man Navy in peacetime, with a Navy 'happy hour.' We would not only be so strong that no one would ever attack us, but our youth would receive military training that would be invaluable to them."

"They are going to need discipline in the post-war years. For our Nation must learn to discipline itself if we are to avoid the play-boy attitude of the past 10 years."

Pincers on Home Front To 'Toughen Up' in 1943

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Features Writer

The war's economic pincers will be biting deeper into the American home front in 1943.

Additional restrictions on the comforts and conveniences of life will be imposed. More tax increases or compulsory loans to the Government, or both, are in prospect for 1943.

Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has said that compulsory loans will be top business of the new Congress, which convenes in January.

There will be less selling of merchandise on approval and folks will carry more packages as the wear on tires and the shortage of drivers curtail store deliveries. Restriction on installment buying will be continued.

Many thousands of women will get jobs in war industries. Manpower (and womanpower) legislation is likely in 1943, but wholesale compulsory drafting of workers is doubtful. Essential farm workers will be deferred from induction into the armed forces.

With all of the States under gasoline rationing, the strain on railroad and bus travel facilities will be much heavier. Stricter travel priorities or rationing may be considered necessary.

Aside from a shortage of garments of virgin wool and shoes of the best grade leathers, the clothing outlook is generally on the bright side. Notwithstanding a shortening of shirt-tails and elimination of various furbelows to prevent waste of materials, restrictions on apparel will be minor.

than-ever share of their earnings to the Government in income taxes and higher levies on the use of a telephone, on cameras, travel, cigarettes and liquor. More tax increases or compulsory loans to the Government, or both, are in prospect for 1943.

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'Seabees' of the Navy Build, Fight for U. S.

By Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. Navy

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"Build and fight!" Thus, in three short words, does the motto of the Navy's newest working force—the "Seabees"—laconically describe its war activities. "Seabees" is the whimsical nickname of the Navy's construction battalions—phonetic spelling of the initials "C. B."—selected to denote both the nautical (sea) and industrious (bee) character of this unique but little publicized organization which was born with the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor.

The very distinctive and appropriate insignia adopted by this force is a uniformed flying bee sporting a sailor's hat and brandishing a spitting Tommy gun in its fore "hands," while carrying a wrench and a hammer in others. Rating badges are shown on the sleeves—symbols to indicate respectively the gunners, mechanics and carpenters who make up the major part of each unit—together with the device of the Civil Engineer Corps.

The responsibility of planning, design, construction and maintenance of all Navy shore establishments is placed under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of which Rear Admiral Ben Moreel, Civil Engineer Corps, is the chief. In normal times of peace this work is usually performed under contract or by station forces with civilian personnel.

However, the extra requirements of warfare and demands for the expeditious construction of mobile and advance bases and supply depots overseas—an ever-increasingly important part of naval campaigns, particularly in captured or undeveloped areas—necessitated a change.

It was very evident, after the experience at Guam, Wake Island and Cavite, that such work in combat areas would have to be performed by personnel in uniform, organized and operated under military control as an integral part of Navy task or expeditionary forces.

This led the Navy Department to create a new unit known as a construction battalion composed of 1150 men (735 skilled artisans, 145 specialists and 270 laborers)—a fully equipped, specially trained and closely knit body of men under the immediate command of officers of the Civil Engineer Corps, graduate engineers who thoroughly know their business.

The first experimental regiment (three battalions) was authorized last December and recruiting started in January. Hastily trained and equipped units were rushed, as soon as possible, to our outlying bases in both oceans, and particularly to the vast Southwest Pacific area where large fleet units would soon be operating.

All Are Volunteers

These early pioneers had a tough time transforming great tracts of heavily wooded land and mangrove swamps into useful and well protected operating bases with properly equipped harbors and piers for our naval vessels and runways and landing fields for our naval aircraft.

Yet, they solved seemingly insurmountable difficulties. While the preliminary surveys were being made and the grading was in process, these "Seabees" lived a real jungle existence. At times they had to join in fighting the enemy.

Because of the magnitude of the work in hand—an increasing number of such bases being required as the war progresses—and because of the invaluable results obtained by the experimental units, the Navy Department twice authorized an increase in the strength of the "Seabees." It is now set at 196 battalions, of 210,000 men—which outnumber the personnel of our old peacetime Navy.

The enlisted personnel of the "Seabees" are all volunteers recruited from experienced construction workers—mostly from organized labor, though many college graduates (with degrees) are included. Sixty different trades of the building industry and "white collar" occupations are represented in these battalions of which unskilled laborers number only 25 per cent. The morale of the "Seabees" is extremely high. This is due, in

part, to the large number of "specialists" engaged. Salaries of the enlisted personnel run from \$54 to \$128 per month (with an increase of 20 per cent when overseas), depending upon the ratings—seamen second class to chief petty officer. Most of the experts are in the higher ratings. In addition, the "Seabees" are provided housing facilities, food, medical and dental care and transportation, plus an initial outfit of clothing. Standard allowances are also made for dependents.

This new branch of the naval service has expanded rapidly since the last increase was authorized, the average rate of enlistment being 4000 per week. The quality of the men obtained is of a superior order. As no previous naval experience is required, the "Seabees" offer an opportunity to Americans skilled in special trades and occupations to serve in construction and repair work alongside the combat forces of the naval service.

As of December 15 approximately 115,000 had enrolled, of which some 40,000 are now overseas. Four training stations have been established so far—two at Norfolk, Va., one at Davisville, R. I., and one near Williamsburg, Va.—where the men receive an intensive eight-week indoctrination course in construction and maintenance work.

Included, also, is chemical warfare and combat training, as these men must be able to protect themselves or resist enemy interference while thus engaged. As they land on hostile shores with or without the Marines—Marines—one battalion of "Seabees" being brigaded with each division of Marines—they may possibly be under heavy enemy fire before they even begin their work.

Any Sort of Weather

As may be noted, the camps sites where the "Seabees" are hardened and trained have been selected in localities where training may continue throughout the year, and where the terrain is varied. In the primary stage the enrollees are instructed in landing force tactics. During this period they live in tents or in Quonset huts—metal igloos used extensively by the military forces—which they are taught to erect for use overseas.

The "Seabees" are taught to do everything in the construction line—starting at scratch, as they must—the gamut of their jack-of-all tasks including the building of roads, runways, air bases, pontoon landings, bridges, hospitals, barracks, supply depots, hangars, living quarters, excavating underground fuel tanks, installing sanitary facilities, driving piles, building docks, fortifications, evaporator plants, installing machinery and many other important items (such as camouflage nets and buildings) too numerous to mention—an indication of the self-sufficiency of these units.

The services of the "Seabees" are utilized by our Navy for all our far-flung battle fronts. Their ability to construct, remodel, repair or carry out effectively any other phase of work that the exigencies of the occasion may demand—and in remarkably short time—is a most valuable asset.

This part of the nervous system yet they are always "on the job" and accomplishing wonderful results.

Photo-Electric Eye Is Used In Reaction Tests on Pilots

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor

Randolph Field, Tex., Dec. 19. A photo-electric eye which sees invisible signs of emotion in the skin of the human finger tip is in use for research at the School of Aviation Medicine here.

A startled man may not turn pale to the most keen human eye. But the sudden pallor is there and the photo-electric cell never misses. The finger tips is one of the best places to pick up the invisible signs.

The skin sometimes turns pale to this electric eye, even when a startling sound is expected and the listener has no sensation of being startled.

Easy and quick, the eye discloses some of the unseen qualities which cause one strong, healthy person to be different from another who appears equally good.

The important thing is how long the invisible pallor lasts. In most persons the time is around 10 seconds. In persons with poor mental balance the sign may continue for a minute or more.

The finger tip readings are useful for more than nervous reactions. They beat like a pulse and indicate to a doctor some of the earliest signs of trouble in the heart of the circulatory system.

Heinrich Himmler's Powers on the Ascent in Germany

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 26.—Besppected, poker-faced Heinrich Himmler is the man upon whom the Nazis depend to find the right answer to a question that they worry about openly: Has Germany assumed too many tasks?

Dienst Aus Deutschland, the Berlin diplomatic news agency, was first to raise the question this month as German-ruled Europe pondered Nazi military reverses in Russia and North Africa.

In Himmler's smooth hands today lie not only the direction of the Nazi Gestapo and the leadership of the SS Elite Guards, but continually increasing powers to fight European elements of resistance and strike at any German signs of discontent at home.

The Gestapo chief, furthermore, is an important military figure as units of his SS fighting troops expand into hundreds of thousands and serve on distant fronts.

A significant indication of Himmler's ascending power was the selection by Adolf Hitler of his friend, Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, to be chief of the German army general staff. Another Himmler intimate, Martine Borman, long has been installed at the Fuehrer's headquarters.

Berlin dispatches declared Zeitzler's appointment was indicative of a trend away from old army traditions toward men more eager to carry out Nazi precepts. In this field, Himmler shines. He has developed the Waffen SS—a fighting branch separate from his black-shirted SS police and plain-clothes Gestapo. As part of the Himmler organization, division after division has gone off to fight side by side with the regular army.

High army officers have been aware of the trend, which might one day go so far as to merge

the army with the SS. Last September the army was reported beginning to recruit its own "free corps"—especially selected volunteer troops in whom the generals could place more personal trust than in the Gestapo's men.

The SS, on the other hand, also has been recruiting strenuously, offering volunteers a permanent career with privileges extending beyond those of an ordinary soldier.

Outstanding feat attributed to Himmler's Gestapo in recent months was preparing for the seizure of unoccupied France, especially the naval base at Toulon. Since France's collapse in 1940, foreign correspondents had pointed to men in Vichy whom they believed were from the Gestapo and to a building they called the headquarters. These

correspondents also said that in Lyon, Montpellier and Toulouse, there were German agents, some acting as representatives of merchandise agencies.

When the German army crossed the French demarcation line last month, it was Himmler's plainclothes men who took over the radio stations at Toulon, according to French information, the Gestapo made the army's work easy by seizing the Toulon forts and setting up light machine guns at the gates two hours before German troops arrived.

The SS (Schutz Staff) began with eight men, exceeded 50,000 when Hitler came to power in 1933. Under Himmler's buildup its membership now approaches one million, excluding fighting SS and tipsters.

Its original purpose was to seek out political opponents, both

within and without the Nazi Party. Himmler's task through this vast organization still is to see to Hitler's safety and punish opposition at home, but also to administer occupied areas, including carrying out executions, and keep the Nazi Party as the supreme factor in German life.

When mass arrests occurred in Denmark, Himmler got the credit. To him was attributed the seizure from German troops in Norway of radio sets by which they allegedly listened to foreign broadcasts. His men are directing the latest Jewish roundup in France.

Himmler's responsibilities are so extensive he may be at a battle front one day, the next day in Berlin, and the third in Rome. Paris or Oslo, for on his success Nazis count most in establishing the new order.

Almost every development expands Himmler's influence: The army's need to devote all its energies to fighting and curtail its dealings in occupied countries; the elevation of General Zeitzler; the death of Reinhard Heydrich, Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia, who was virtually the only Nazi who could be considered anything like Himmler's rival; the disappearance of the S. A. Brown Shirts from active policing.

Sources close to the Axis said last winter that it was Himmler who trapped Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau into an admission, shortly before his death, that Reichenau would willingly lead a movement against Hitler if the opportunity arose. Reichenau's death last January was officially attributed to apoplexy.

Himmler is trusted by Hitler. Germans say that only he and the chief of the high command of the armed forces, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, can enter the Fuehrer's headquarters without putting down their sidearms. Himmler's authority is backed today by a vast force with all the weapons of modern warfare, except airplanes and a fleet.



HEINRICH HIMMLER

Spotlight on 'Ten Biggest' War and Homefront Stories of the Year

North African Landing Tops All the Others

By Herman Allen

Associated Press Feature Writer.

It was a war year, our first in the war that has been blazing on three other continents for more than three years now.

Sailors firing until rising waters swamped their guns, soldiers inching through bloody jungle muck, marines storming lead-swept beaches, gallant Russians, British Empiremen, Chinese and Fighting French—all wrote headlines for your hometown paper. These, from the Washington grandstand, are the 10 biggest stories of 1942.

1. U. S. Landings in Africa

To Americans, restive because we hadn't gotten into European action sooner, the news on November 7 that doughboys had landed in French North Africa came as the most exciting tidings of the year.

The landings were significant, too, because, linked with the smashing defeat of German General Rommel's Libyan army, they opened the long-awaited second front and sparked a new French anti-Nazi resistance that was climaxed in the scuttling of the French fleet and the crack-up of the Vichy regime.

Tied in with the African drive was the U. S. Navy's doggedly brilliant campaign against Nazi submarines in the Atlantic. So completely had the U-boats been driven from shipping lanes after midsummer that the 850 ships in the Africa-bound convoy got across without a single loss at sea.

2. Battle of Stalingrad

Judged simply as a battle, the 100-day siege of Stalingrad would go down as one of history's most titanic. As a development of World War II it ranks as probably the most decisive battle to date. And, viewed in conjunction with the new Russian counterattack to the north, it uncovers to some extent the truly incredible Russian armed power.

3. Battle of Midway

In July a heavy force of Japanese warships was detected heading toward Midway. Tiny but powerful United States outposts northwest of Hawaii. American bombers and fighters went out, routed the foe. Four Jap aircraft carriers and a number of other ships were sunk.

Washington naval experts rank Midway as the most important United States naval victory of the year. Not only did it save Midway and probably Hawaii—it may have prevented Jap landings on our Pacific coast, perhaps may even have saved the Panama Canal. Without that victory, the Battle of the Solomons, our first large scale offensive naval action, would never have been possible.

4. Bombing of Tokyo

Insignificant from the larger military point of view, Maj. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's air raid on Tokyo nevertheless deserves a place among the year's best stories because it was the first time the United States carried the war to Japanese home territory.

From the psychological point of view the raid was of tremendous importance—both in Japan and in America. The audacity of the low-level daylight attack stunned the Japanese, who believed their home islands could not be touched, and gave a great boost to the spirits of discouraged Americans.

5. Conversion of Auto Industry

By far the most striking symbol of our switch-over from a peacetime to a wartime economy, conversion of the three-billion-dollar-a-year automobile industry to a war machine broke the ice that was blocking the flow of war materials that mechanical-minded America could produce.

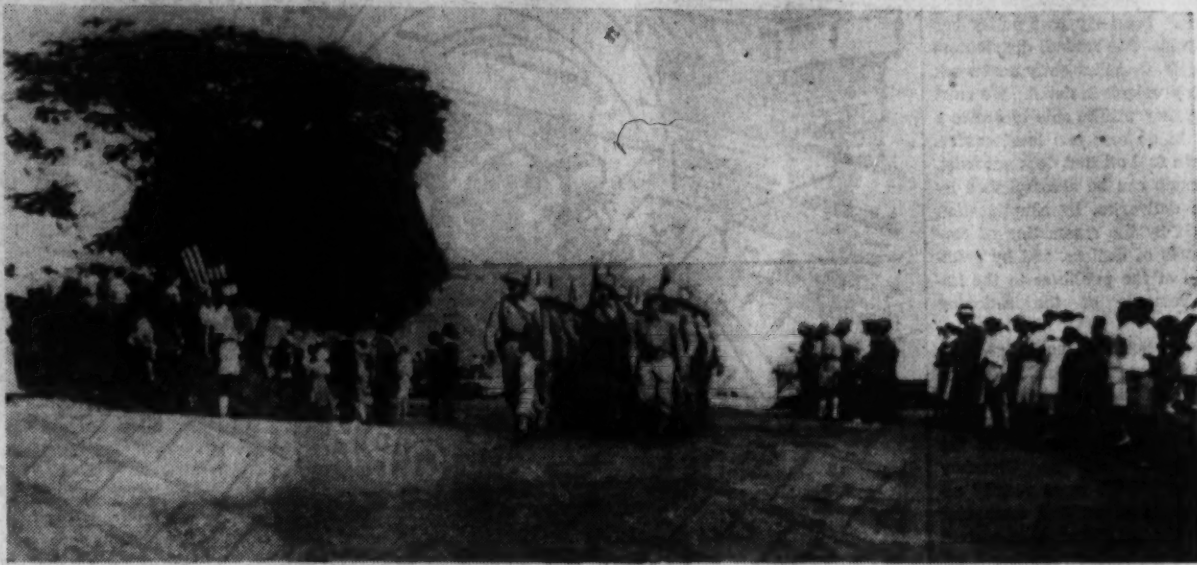
The conversion problem has been virtually licked, the raw materials problem shows signs of being solved, but the manpower problem is becoming tougher. In 1943 the United States will have to scrape close to the bottom of the manpower barrel to meet an estimated 80 billion war production schedule—two-thirds again as great as 1942's output.

6. Gasoline Rationing

If anything was needed to bring the war home to the great bulk of the American people, gasoline rationing did it. Sugar rationing is no hardship, coffee rationing is an irritation to many, but gasoline rationing means a really profound change in our way of life. It symbolizes as nothing else could the drastic alterations that are taking place in civilian life—including wage control, price ceilings and undreamed of high taxes.

7. Fall of Philippines

The Japanese push through the China Sea, through Malaya and Singapore and up into Burma was a sad blow to all the United Nations, but to



COMING ASHORE in North Africa, American troops opened the "second front" that to most of the Nation was the most exciting news of the year—because it highlighted our taking the initiative in a war that was almost a year old and had been marked by losses. The landing was made November 7



RUSSIA'S BATTLE against the Nazis furnished a continuing big story in 1942, won the world's admiration. The 100-day siege of Stalingrad ranks with the most titanic struggles of all history. This map showed relative positions of the two armies in early December



THIS PICTURE is of Old Glory going up over Midway Island in the midst of heavy assault by the Japanese in July. Navy experts rank the battle here as our most important naval victory of the year. It probably prevented Jap landings on the West Coast and cleared the way for the Battle of the Solomons



JIMMY DOOLITTLE'S air raid on Tokyo ranks among the year's best stories for Americans because it marked the first time our troops had carried the war to Japanese soil. Major General Doolittle, who later was to help with the North African invasion, here is receiving decoration from the President

Americans the big story was the heroic stand of United States and Philippine forces on Bataan and Corregidor. That—with General MacArthur's thrilling escape to Australia—was our part of the show.

8. Execution of Nazi Saboteurs

An alert Coast Guardsman patrolling the shores of Long Island gave the Nation one of its most sensational stories. Pretending to accept a bribe, he gave the warning that resulted in the roundup of eight Nazis set ashore on Long Island and the Florida coast equipped to sabotage United States war industry.

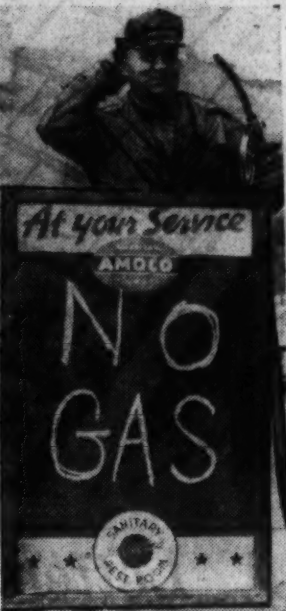
The would-be saboteurs were tried before a secret military tribunal in Washington, six of them electrocuted, two sentenced to prison.

9. Boston Night Club Fire

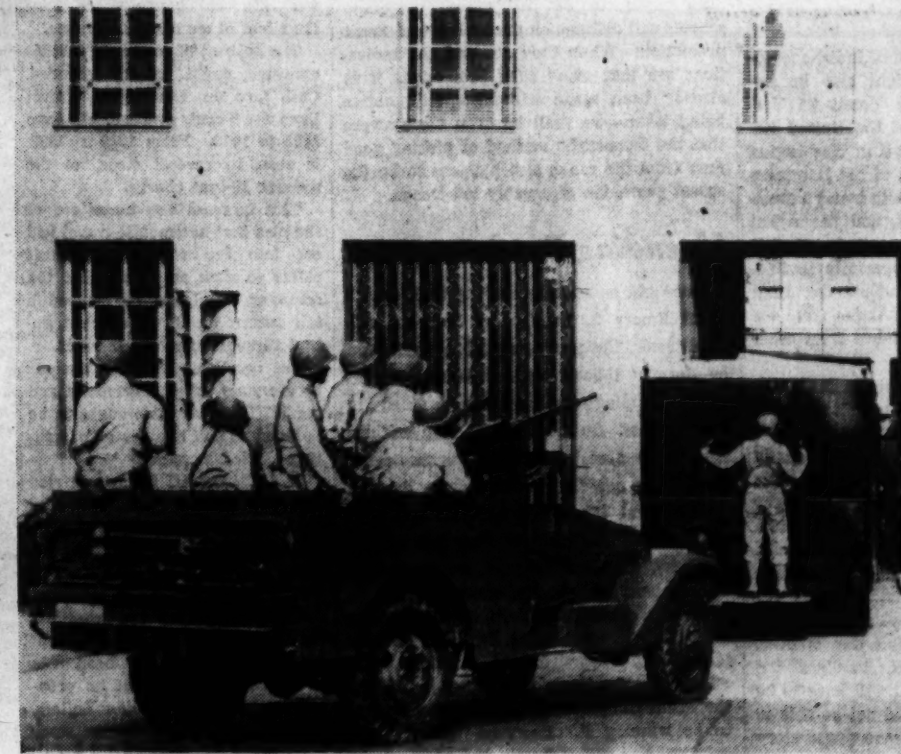
A flaming disaster that took some 500 lives cannot be omitted from any list of the year's biggest stories. The Boston night club fire claimed the second largest toll of any fire in United States history. Most lethal was the Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago in 1903, which claimed 602 lives.

10. Republican Election Gains

In a democracy there is always a lot of difference of opinion as to how a war should be run. In the November election this difference rebounded to the benefit of the Republicans. The G. O. P. gained 47 seats in the United States House of Representatives and 10 in the Senate. It also showed heavy strength in several State elections.



GASOLINE rationing furnished the severest civilian jolt of the year. Doing without sugar and meat and pants cuffs all together could not change the "American way of life" nearly so much nor upset our everyday schedules like doing without gasoline—to save rubber. As the year ends many families already are classifying their cars as "white elephants"



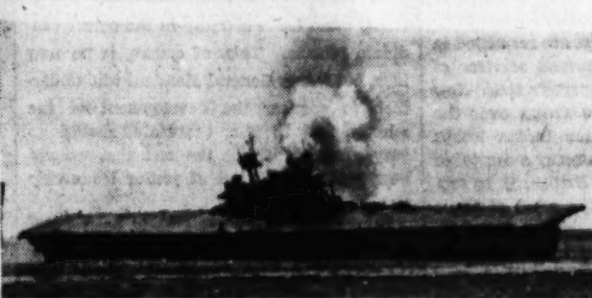
NAZI SABOTEURS caught on Long Island furnished one of the most sensational home-front stories of the year. Their trial in Washington made weeks of front page stories for an avid public. Tried before a secret military tribunal, at a time when all the news away from home seemed bad, their sentence made screaming headlines—although it was no surprise. Six were electrocuted and buried in unmarked graves, and two were given prison terms



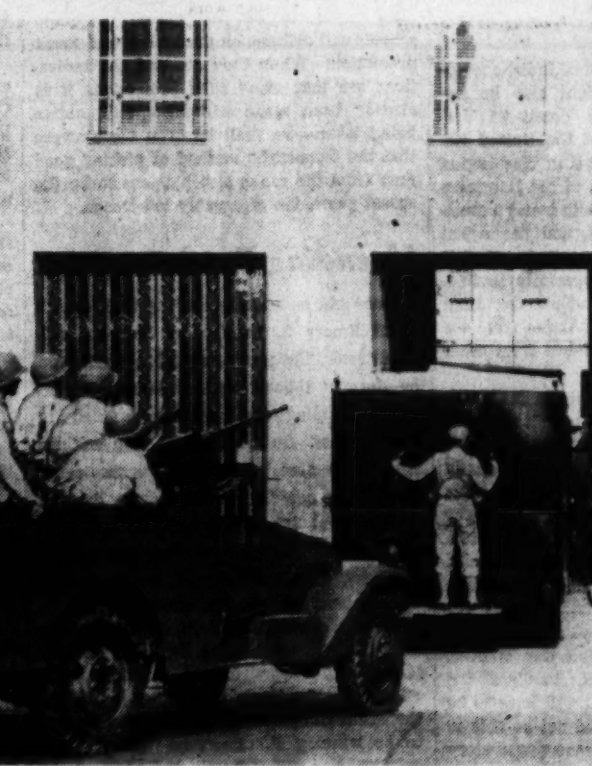
AMONG the war adventure stories centering around one person, that of Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark (above) in North Africa before our troops landed was exciting. On a secret mission to discuss landing plans with the French, General Clark lost his pants and lots of gold when his boat capsized



GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR became the first national hero of the war as he and his men fought their losing fight in the Philippines while the Nation clamored for reinforcements for them. He and Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright are shown pictured on the island last December



SWAN SONG OF YORKTOWN. Listing heavily to port side with smoke billowing from her single funnel, the U. S. S. Yorktown burned at sea after the Battle of Midway. She suffered three direct bomb hits and damage from several torpedoes launched by enemy aircraft prior to her destruction. She went to bottom in June and the sinking was revealed by the Navy in September



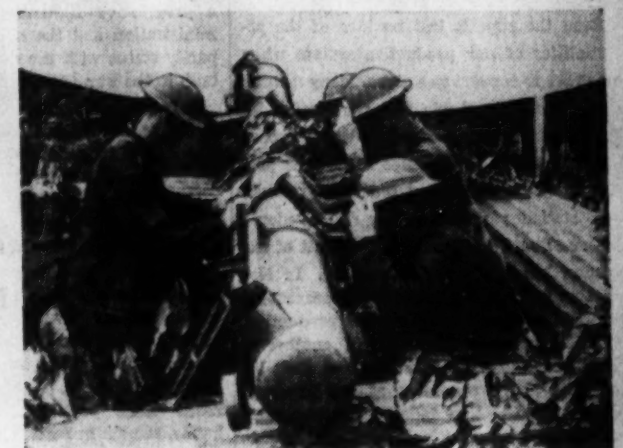
NAZI SABOTEURS caught on Long Island furnished one of the most sensational home-front stories of the year. Their trial in Washington made weeks of front page stories for an avid public. Tried before a secret military tribunal, at a time when all the news away from home seemed bad, their sentence made screaming headlines—although it was no surprise. Six were electrocuted and buried in unmarked graves, and two were given prison terms



EDDIE RICKENBACKER, ace of World War I, came "back from the Pacific" in one of the most thrilling war stories to date. Afloat in a rubber boat for 21 days after their plane went down, Rickenbacker and his companions lived to tell the story and to scold Americans who think they are enduring hardships when they do without gasoline



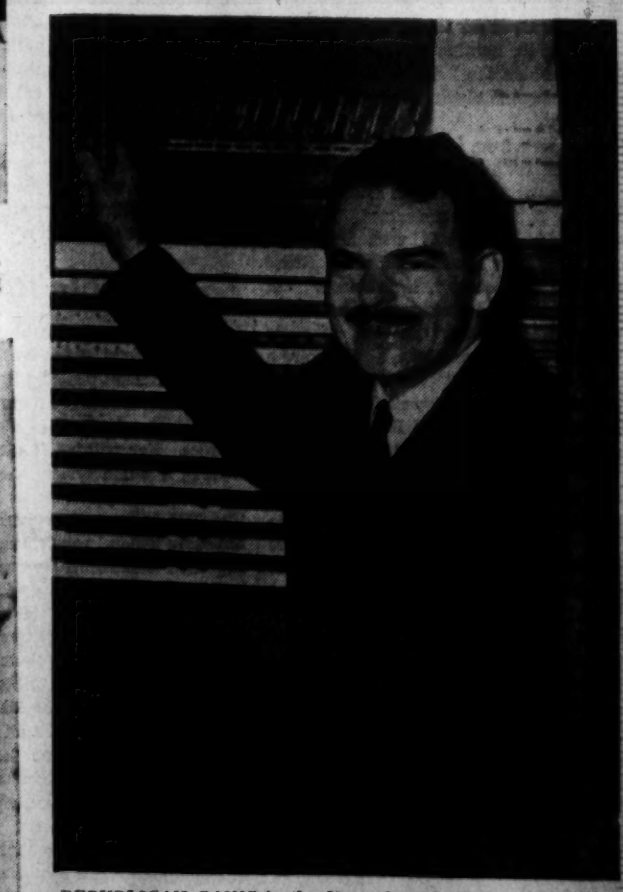
ON THE HOME FRONT no story was more significant than conversion of the huge automobile industry into plants for the making of war equipment. These tanks are rolling down the assembly lines where passenger cars rolled before. Out in front, the auto industry set the pace that resulted in a complete switch-over from the making of civilian goods to the making of those needed by the armed forces. How to solve the manpower problems to keep the wartime industries in high gear during 1943 is one of the major things facing 1943—and War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt. The global front will need an increasing amount of planes, tanks, ammunition, trucks and all that goes with them



THE GUNS OF CORREGIDOR took their toll of Japanese before the Philippines fell, but lack of ammunition, lack of food, lack of medicine brought the inevitable end—surrender. This story of gallant troops fighting on Bataan and Corregidor taught Americans the hard way that the world is much bigger than some of them could believe and that supply lines for a global war must be long and well protected. Great naval losses at Pearl Harbor made reinforcements and supplies for the Philippines impractical—but the year's end finds hundreds of new American ships sailing the seas and thousands of new planes in the sky. 1943 may find the islands wrested from Japanese hands



THE BOSTON FIRE in November took a toll of 500 lives, some of them Army and Navy officers. It ranks second in the number of deaths resulting from a United States fire



REPUBLICAN GAINS in the November elections were marked with 47 seats going to them in the House of Representatives and 10 in the Senate. Remembering the postwar landlides following World War I and the resulting failure of this country to carry on with plans to enter the League of Nations, some Americans wondered about "winning the peace." However, the Gallup Poll in its section today shows, winning the peace is not a desire this is limited to one political party. Republican Thomas E. Dewey, above, became Governor of New York in the November gains—will have a lot to say at the conventions two years hence

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Sunday, December 27, 1942

Still Going Up

Even the experts had no idea of the potentialities of our productive system when the order to convert was given. Many months ago it seemed probable that any further increases in industrial output for war purposes would be offset by declines in nonwar production. But the current industrial production statistics published by the Federal Reserve Board indicate that the limit of expansion has not yet been reached. In November, for instance, the board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (physical volume) advanced another 2 points, and now stands at no less than 91 per cent above the level of the five-year period 1935-39. The index is 14 per cent higher than it was a year ago and 80 per cent higher than in August, 1939.

To appreciate our achievements in the production field it is only necessary to recall that the physical volume of industrial production in November, measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index, was about three and one-third times as large as the monthly average for 1932. The record is even more striking when indices are computed separately for durable manufactures—chiefly munitions and industrial equipment for new war plants. That particular index has zoomed from 108 in August, 1939, to 273 in November of this year. While composite indices reflecting changes in production throw next to no light on specific shortcomings and accomplishments of our war production program, they do point to an over-all achievement that is—to use a much-abused word—impressive, as well as encouraging.

Back From The Volga

Russia's answer to the new trial balloons which Hitler is said to be floating for a negotiated peace with Stalin is an order to negotiate the Germans out of their foothold at Stalingrad. Why Hitler has stayed at Stalingrad so long would be unaccountable on military grounds. North and south he has had to fall back, and Stalingrad is thus at the end of a precarious salient. The fact is that to Hitler Stalingrad is more a symbol than a position. On few positions has he risked his prestige as much as he has at the Volga city. Originally destined to fall in the middle of August, it continued to hold out, though almost every day or so for a month thereafter its capture was advertised throughout Germany as imminent. Now it looks as if Hitler may have little choice as to the manner of his departure. From house to house and from factory to factory the Russians are driving the Germans at the point of the bayonet. It is the kind of fighting that the Germans least like. According to reports of the fighting in North Africa, the cold steel which the British use as handily as the Russians is always likely to hasten a Nazi retreat.

News reports from London on a peace offer from Berlin state that Hitler is confessing an affection for Stalin and his soldiers based upon their fighting performance. This, indeed, would be a change of heart. Only three months ago, in a speech in Berlin, Hitler likened the Russians to "marsh beings." "If people say that the Russians can cross the marshes without paths," he said, "I reply that they are not human beings. They are a kind of marsh being." Meant to be contemptuous, the reference was a compliment to the tough quality of the Russian soldier. How magnificently has that quality been demonstrated! It is more than the quality of the frontiersman. Two other attributes go into it. One is an inheritance of endurance which has made the present as all previous generations fit because they have survived. One of Russia's greatest historians says that the Russian state was forged under conditions of hardship and suffering which would be unimaginable to other peoples. The other attribute is a fanatical attachment of the Russians to their country, not only because it is Mother Russia but because, under Stalin, it has become to them the land of promise.

Only beginning to dawn upon Russia's allies is the part that pride in their new society has played in Russian soldiers' resistance to the Nazi mastodon. Stalin had pinned into their ears the reason for their ancestors' woes and defeats in past tribulations. Back in 1931 he declared to them "we were beaten by the Mongol Khans; we were beaten by the Turkish Beys; we were beaten by the Swedish feudatories; we were beaten by the English and French capitalists; we were beaten by the Japanese barons. Why? We were beaten by all for our back-

wardness." No longer is Russia backward, and the Russian soldier knows it. It has given him a new mystique to add to the old, and he is now expressing it in the streets of Stalingrad at the point of the bayonet. The response to Hitler's overtures—if there, indeed, have been any—which these "marsh beings" are offering is the response of iron men who will show him no mercy till Mother Russia is freed.

Indian Hopes

It is reported that the civil commotion which Mahatma Gandhi initiated after the collapse of the Cripps mission has now quieted down. Moderate opinion in India, the voice of which has been drowned by the recent hubbub, may thus have a chance to be heard. Maybe it will be heard in London. Evidently, according to comment in India, the moderates are now discussing interim measures for the solution of the Indian problem pending the day of freedom. They are predicated, of course, on the fact that the offer of Indian freedom after the war still stands. It is because of this pledge that the moderates in India feel that the British should be helping India get ready for home rule. They are thinking of such reforms as a progressive Indianization of India's administration and the hoisting of India to a parity status with the dominions in relation both to the war effort and to other countries.

It is true, of course, that Indianization has grown apace in the administration of India. One sign of it is the composition of the Viceroy's Council. Before the war there were three Indians on the council and three Britons, in addition to the Viceroy and the commander in chief. Now the Indian representation has been put up to 11. The fact remains, however, that the functions given to the Indians have not been extended, as might be suggested by the increase in the representation. They have merely been subdivided. Finance, home affairs, and railroads—these portfolios, always in British hands, remain in British hands.

There is likewise felt to be room for more Indianization in the army and in the provinces. Indians, for instance, are restricted in several branches of the armed services of India, including the headquarters staff. Now that the Indian army has grown over the million mark, now that the Indian troops have proved their worth in many a campaign of this war, perhaps the British, it is suggested, may see fit to relax some of these restrictions. In the provinces, too, the moderates think the time has come for more Indianization. In the superior grades of India's civil service the rule still is that 50 per cent of the appointments shall be held by the British. Not one of the 11 provincial governors is Indian, though 8 were appointed from India's civil service. The argument that India can be prepared for self-government only by intrusting more and more administrative jobs to Indians has gathered weight from the eminence of the Indians who make it.

Outside India the position of India, according to the moderates, might also be improved. India signed the Treaty of Versailles. It is a member of the United Nations. Yet the Agent General in Washington has nothing like the status of the Dominion Ministers. For instance, India is not a member of the Pacific Council, and the Agent General appears at the meetings of that council only when he is specially invited. The same situation sets apart the High Commissioner for India in London from the high commissioners in residence from other dominions.

Anything that would promote Indianization in administration and raise India's status in the world would doubtless have excellent effects on the country's morale. It would aid the war effort. And it would put India in a better position for home rule when the British pledge is redeemed. It would seem as much the part of wisdom to initiate solutions for the Indian problems while the war is going on as to initiate solutions for such problems as the Russo-Polish frontier. If everything is left till the war is over, the world might not be able to digest the amount of peacemaking that will have to be made. Certainly India would not be able to digest home rule without some preparatory steps being taken to give Indians more responsibility and prestige.

Local Aid In Rationing

Renah F. Camalier explained his appointment as special consultant in working out the local fuel-oil problem by saying, "I guess he (Price Administrator Henderson) wants a little local color." We hope that guess is correct. For nothing is more important in making a ration system successful than adjustment of regulations to local conditions. The OPA has sometimes been shortsighted in imposing general regulations instead of asking each community to work out its own problems. Too many decisions have been made in Washington. If the Camalier appointment suggests a policy of giving local communities greater responsibilities in the rationing system, its significance extends beyond the confines of the District.

The shortage of fuel oil in Washington appears to have become desperate because of the difficulty in getting oil delivered as well as the general scarcity of that commodity on the Eastern seaboard. Distributing companies say that their efficiency in making deliveries has been cut by roughly 40 per cent. Rationing necessitates extensive clerical work. Delivery men must explain to confused housewives what they may expect in the way of fuel oil and what they must be denied. In some instances, also, rationing compels the delivery of small amounts of oil. These difficulties added to a shortage of manpower have left the fuel-oil companies

with a dilemma they have not been able to solve individually.

In these circumstances the obviously sensible course is to bring the companies together under the leadership of an outstanding local citizen in whom they and the public have confidence. Precisely that policy has now been adopted. The fuel-oil distributors will meet with Mr. Camalier early next week to explore their problems in detail. We must not expect that they will be able to evolve a full solution. In no case can local conferences bring forth fuel oil that does not exist. Nevertheless much can be accomplished by the pooling of deliveries, by simplification of clerical work, by the assembling of coupons in the hands of dealers, and by systematic education of the public as to the imperative requirements of the rationing system.

We believe that both the public and the dealers will cooperate as soon as understandable and workable plan can be laid before them. Nearly everyone knows that fuel oil must be rationed, and that in the process hardships are inevitable. Certainly these hardships will be more readily accepted if the public knows that competent local citizens have done their best to correct maladjustments and to keep available oil supplies flowing to consumers as smoothly as possible.

Picking Officers

It was, in our opinion, quite in order for the War Department to derive special satisfaction from the fact that, of nine officers recently promoted on the battlefield in North Africa, five were products of the Army's officer candidate schools. Because the promotions, which were made for gallantry and unusual initiative in combat, further confirm the wisdom of the process by which the Army gets the overwhelming majority of its young officers. That is to say, it gets them from the ranks, where they have shown outstanding qualities, and it trains them for leadership in the officer candidate schools. This, of course, is no new idea, but it was General Marshall who undertook to sponsor the development of the schools, and to him, therefore, should go very great credit for the fact that we are now getting the kind of junior leadership needed.

In the past there has rightly been great emphasis laid on the need for superior leadership in the high command. Equal emphasis, however, might have been—indeed should have been—laid on the need for company officers of unusual competence. For the ability to lead men in action, to inspire their confidence under adverse conditions, is, after all, the sternest kind of test, and one which it is impossible to avoid in combat. We have no doubt that presently many other products of the officer candidate schools will distinguish themselves and merit promotion. When they do—and the indications are that many such promotions have already been made without special notice being taken—we shall be even more aware that the democratic method of picking good men from the ranks also happens to be the surest guarantee of capable led troops.

Unending Battle

Since last summer, according to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, the war of attrition carried on by German U-boats against American merchant shipping has steadily declined in effectiveness. On the one hand, ship sinkings have dropped, and while the curve may again show a rise now that winter is here, it is not thought that U-boat depredations will ever again attain the severity they did earlier this year. On the other hand, our production of merchant tonnage has risen steeply.

On both counts, therefore, we have reason to feel encouraged. The Battle of the Atlantic, while overshadowed by more spectacular developments elsewhere, is still of the utmost importance, and we now appear to be winning it. However, we have not won it. Nor will it finally and conclusively be won as long as the war lasts. Certainly our overseas transportation needs will grow rather than diminish in volume as more and more fronts are opened up and as the United Nations move from the defensive to the offensive in one theater after another.

Moreover, it now appears that Hitler sets such great store by his U-boat campaign that he is believed to have assigned first place in the German war plans to the construction of submarines and the training of crews. He realizes that with the greater manpower and industrial resources possessed by the Allies, he is lost unless he can effectively sever the sea lanes connecting the home bases and the fighting fronts. Thus the Battle of the Atlantic is an unending battle.

THE PEACEMAKERS

Christmas, 1942

And now their voice is silenced by the roar,
Their snow-white banner bloody, torn, and
furling;
The gentle bird lies dying at their door,
Turning its eyes against an angry world . . .

But bid them wake to bear the distant drums
That even now begin to herald peace
On earth; they must be ready when it comes,
They must be skilled to handle joy's release.

So let them throw their bitterness away,
Let them cast off their sackcloth and be shod;
Let them prepare themselves against the day
When they shall be the children named of
God,

PAUL H. OEHSE

New Roofing Pattern!



Letters To The Editor

Rate Reduction

Some time ago, various citizens' groups in the city petitioned the Public Utilities Commission for the order compelling the Capital Transit Co. to sell tokens in units of three for a quarter. This was denied by the PUC.

The company's most important point in opposition to the petition was that the change would have the effect of reducing its income. The answer, of course, is that its earnings ought to be reduced. Cash fare on Washington transit lines was 5 cents continuously from 1878 to 1919. From 1919 to 1930, it rose, in several steps, to the present 10-cent charge.

This increase was permitted on the plea that automobile travel had cut into the volume of transit riders to such an extent that the company could not be assured a fair return on its investment except through increases in rates.

The corollary, which is obvious to everyone but the company and the PUC, is that rates ought to be reduced as the number of passengers carried increases.

In 1935, Capital Transit carried 146 million passengers. This year the number will be something close to 400 million. In 1935, net income was \$380,000. This year it will be about \$1,700,000.

Earnings have been so great that between 1935 and the beginning of 1942, the company has been able to increase the value of its property by over 10 million dollars, without increasing its capital stock issue at all and with only a 2 million dollar increase in its funded debt.

It seems to be true, consequently, that the Capital Transit Co. is reaping exorbitant earnings from excessive rates. It ought to be the responsibility of the PUC to take steps to force a rate reduction.

S. ROTTENBERG,
Citizens Progressive League
of the District of Columbia,
Washington, December 24.

Pay Raise

Those 50 defense guards on the various bridges in and about Washington are wondering whether or not they will be eligible for the pay raise other Federal and District Government employees expect to receive in the near future. Also whether they are to receive winter uniforms or continue to work in freezing temperatures in their summer wear. They have miserable unheated shacks at their posts of duty, and receive only \$1500 a year.

Because of the sources of their checks, "blackout fund," Metropolitan Police, Health Dept., they don't know whether they are considered a part of the Federal Government or Metropolitan Police Department. They do not know where to inquire about a possible raise or betterment of their conditions.

The government building guards at least are sheltered from the winter elements and the engineer guards receiving \$1620 have shacks heated by electricity.

DEFENSE GUARD.

Washington, Dec. 24.

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, letters should be held to 300 words. Letters are subject to condensation.

'Maybe' Statements

It seems to me that the papers are printing too many unsolicited public statements that serve no purpose beyond that of furthering confusion.

A few days ago Mr. Jeffers said that spare tires may be requisitioned. This caused so much furor it had to be countered with the explanation that they probably won't be requisitioned and certainly not if synthetic rubber plans go through as scheduled.

Now people are saying "A" cards might be taken away entirely, that point rationing may go into effect.

So what! Streetcar tracks may be worn as mufflers, rivers may run backwards, tablecloths may be used as tents. Who cares?

If no facts are available, why should our leaders and officials bother to make statements, much less public statements which newspapers must print. To be sure they supply fuel for public thought and argument, but if they are only "maybe" statements, such thought and argument and printing of statements constitutes just so much waste motion. In the long run these utterances amount to headaches for the person who wastes his time reading and thinking about them. Let's have less "maybe" talk.

INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

Washington, Dec. 25.

Humorous Comics

There seems to be something particularly humorous about the brand of humor displayed in two of the comic strips appearing in The Post on Christmas Eve. I refer to that day's "Right Around Home" and "Napoleon and Uncle Elby."

In both cases the artists and authors seem to be trying to evoke laughter from their readers through the picturing of sheer destruction. In the first case, Bingo, the family dog makes his sudden appearance from beneath the table which supports a Christmas tree to ruin all the decorations thereon. In the second, Napoleon, the dog, prevents the owner of a lawn from keeping the dog's young master from cutting down a fir tree planted there, and the tree is hauled off presumably to be used for holiday decorations.

Aside from the fact that both of these comics seem extremely "unfunny" to the writer, one wonders just what effect they may be expected to have upon youngsters who read them. Children seem to have little inborn respect for others' property and must be taught to acquire such respect.

Surely such a light minded attitude toward destructiveness as is expressed in these two comics will do little to assist parents, teachers, or church in teaching the evils of needless destruction. And, yet, as we all know, needless destruction is more a sin than ever now, in wartime.

S. D.

Washington, Dec. 24.

Government Cars

It would seem that the newspapers and/or a congressional committee have a really important public morale job to do in connection with rubber conservation.

Let us pass over what is irretrievable—the stupidity of certain Federal agencies and officials in failing to build up our rubber stockpiles back when the most ignorant of us knew the Japanese were going to seize the Netherlands East Indies, whether we got into the war or not; the political cowardice of Congress and of some executive agencies in failing to extend gasoline rationing to the rest of the country until after the elections, thus losing countless millions of car miles on irreplaceable tires; the bungling of the production of synthetic rubber (still being bungled)—and center our attention on current developments.

Rubber Czar Jeffers now says he is going to take the spare tire off civilian automobiles, and all the tires off all cars above one any family might have.

The American people will conform with those two new orders, of course. But they would do it with a little better grace if Washington bureaucrats would set a little better example in rubber conservation.

Drew Pearson cited one typical instance of naval station wagons shuttling officers three blocks to and from a parking lot.

But what about the shiny seven-passenger Government limousines affected by certain Government officials? Granted that there may be some use for such cars during the workday, for quick transportation about town to attend important conferences, etc. Is there any reason, though, for officials to use these cars to get to and from work? Can't they make a slight contribution to public morale by using taxis, or buses, or streetcars, the same as tens of thousands of other Government employees?

But, most important of all, can't something be done to prevent the use of these Government cars by their wives and other female relatives—for shopping for attending matinees and parties? Is it conducive to public morale to see Cabinet officers and their families roll up to a concert in the evening in one of these vehicles?

The most popular thing that could be done in Washington at the moment would be for a newspaper or a congressional committee to make a quick and thorough survey of the use (or misuse) of Government cars.

ALEX IN WONDERLAND.

Washington, Dec. 24.

Family Allotment

I've noticed that Civil Service employees of Uncle Sam and State governments are getting 20 per cent increases to meet increased cost of living. But the allotment to parents of men in our armed services remains at \$15 per month. Do not these parents have to pay higher prices?

I could never understand why a father who is dependent on a son has to prove his dependence to get \$37 per month while a wife, who may be self-supporting or rich in her own name, gets \$50 per month.

HELEN KLECATSKY.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21.

The Post Impressionist

Supper, Bed and Breakfast

Washington during wartime reminds me of my hometown during Court Week, back in the early twenties.

My parents ran the best (and only) hotel in that mountain hamlet that was the county seat. When I think about what an ordeal it is to get a room in Washington nowadays, I recall that during one Court Week my mother rented all the rooms in the Union Hotel to officers of the court, "transients," farmers and whatnot, and the family spent three nights on the dining room floor. The families of Washington innkeepers who haven't gone through the same situation just haven't ever operated on a big-time basis, in my opinion.

Even now I can see my mother as she stood by the register in the lobby and collected from the guests as they filed out of the dining room after a hearty breakfast. "Supper, bed and breakfast. Two dollars," she'd always say. "Two dollars! Of course, that didn't include a bath, unless you asked for one, and sometimes you had to share the bed with a total stranger, but those were things that didn't matter too much in those days. (Before you raise your eyebrows and smile at the quaint and rustic doings of people of that time, let me ask you whether you'd rather share a clean bed with a stranger, or spend an hour a day on a streetcar with a different stranger breathing down your neck every ten seconds.) Well, anyway, it was the food that counted in those days, and there was no limit to it—all you could eat. I said all you could eat!

There was a picture show in town, but it didn't do much more business during Court Week than any other time, because a man who would go to a show during Court Week was considered pretty much of a lightweight by his contemporaries. During Court Week we had about as many town people in the lobby as we had paying guests, so space was the conversation and so entrancing the card games.

The circuit judge was the king-bee during Court Week. By day he held court in the courthouse, and by night he held a levy in the lobby of the Union. When he deigned to come downstairs after supper from the room he shared with the prosecuting attorney, the court reporter and several lesser court officials, silence fell over the lobby and everyone got up so that his honor could take the seat he desired. When he had seated himself, after thanking whoever gave him the chair, there would be a moment more of silence. Then Tobe Hamey, justice of the peace for Hickman Township, would slip drolly in the brass gaboon and say, "Well, judge, have you had a good drink of Scott County likker lately?"

"That's for me to know and the grand jury to find out, Tobe," his honor would reply judicially, and the crowd would follow. Then everyone would want the judge to start telling his limitless repertoire of yarns, and that was the signal for any ladies present to hop up very primly and leave the room.

But on one occasion one of the ladies didn't leave. She was Miss Hazeldene Ferguson, a slightly deaf "old maid," and one of our regular boarders. She had established the custom of sitting in a corner behind the big, base-burner stove, and always pretended to keep her mind more on her knitting than on whatever business was taking place in the room. At this particular time, there was no lawful way of communicating to her that ladies were supposed to absent themselves.

My father, making the best of the situation, whispered reassuringly to the judge that he should go right ahead with his stories, because Miss Hazeldene was "stone deaf." So he did, and he told a corker.

But no gust of lusty laughter greeted his climax. Just as he was delivering the "punch-line," with gestures, Miss Hazeldene looked up from her knitting and strained her fagging senses to catch the judge's point. Before the crowd could get into full tongue, she uttered a shrill cackle and slapped her knee in mirthful abandon. The rising swell of bass laughter died a-borning. Miss Hazeldene had the field to herself.

I looked at my father; his face was registering all the known emotions at once. The judge's jaw was a rich, royal purple.

But the judge, accustomed to dealing with embarrassing situations in the court room, stood up, cleared his throat, and said: "The court will now adjourn!"

For years after that, it was a good joke for someone to step up close to my father and say, "Go ahead and tell it judge, she's stone deaf," or to put an anticlimax to one of the judge's stories by shouting, "The court will now adjourn!"

Ah, the old Union! She was a frontier lady from the cockcomb on her roof to the sweating walls of her cellar. She and the courthouse and the livery stable were the town's chief claims to fame.

Then one night one of our regular boarders came to bed, a little drunk perhaps, with a lighted cigarette in his hand, and—

I remember the lurid plume of smoke in the sky, and father's burned hands. It was during Court Week, too, just when everybody was having the time of their lives. Boy, she made a big smoke—just ask anybody around Mytown if the Union didn't make the dad-blastedest smoke and flame that ever was seen in them parts!

SETH THOMPSON.

The Propaganda Front

By William L. Shirer

A dispatch from Stockholm this past week had it that Dr. Joseph Goebbels was hastily mobilizing hundreds of Nazi Party orators to stomp the Third Reich and explain away present German defeats and retreats. Reports from Stockholm are not very accurate, but it would not be surprising if this one were true. For after three years of continuous successes, German propaganda has hit a snag. Like the German army, it has begun to make mistakes. Like the army, too, it has gone over completely to the defensive.

This development, happily enough, comes at a moment when our own Office of War Information has swung into a little propaganda offensive of its own and in North Africa is just beginning what is perhaps its first major political warfare assignment.

The eclipse of German propaganda as a major Nazi weapon in this war began, of course, in the fall of 1941, when Dr. Otto Dietrich, Hitler's press chief, and the Fuehrer himself rushed breathlessly back to Berlin to inform the German people and the world that the Russians were licked. The Nazis never quite recovered from this mistake, though during the ensuing months they made every effort to. All last summer, during their big offensives in Russia and Africa, their propaganda claims were downright modest, considering the source and the progress of the German armies.

But as fall set in, Hitler could not refrain from again climbing out on a limb. On September 30, in the Sport Palace in Berlin, he promised the German people that Stalingrad would be taken. Six weeks later he tried to crawl back off the limb by telling his old Nazi cronies in a speech on the anniversary of the beer house putsch in Munich that he was not going to create another Verdun at Stalingrad. He would, he said, use his troops sparingly. Actually some of the heaviest German attacks of the siege began a few days later. Hitler's mind seemed confused and this was reflected in Nazi propaganda.

Hitler's Mind Confused

On the propaganda front the uncertainties of the German leaders gave way to a definite new line which was laid down in a series of speeches by Hitler, Goering, Ribbentrop and Goebbels last fall. The new line was strictly defensive. And it can only be concluded that it was dictated by a realization of the true military situation and the necessity for adjusting the minds of the German people to it. The military situation was that Germany had failed to attain her planned objectives in Russia and Africa. But even more important than that, it seems to me, was a further realization on the part of Hitler that there was no longer any hope of an early victory. Consequently, the German people, their nerves and their stomachs suffering from six years of preparation for war and three years of actual war, had to be steered for carrying on a war the end of which was not even faintly in sight.

German morale, as the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten pointed out the other day, therefore required much more attention than that of her enemies. For it is much worse on your nerves to have final victory and peace seemingly within your grasp month after month and year after year and not achieve it than to count on initial defeats and a very hard and long war, as did the people of Great Britain, Russia and the United States.

The new propaganda for home consumption therefore underwent a remarkable change last October. Certain positive lines of talk were dropped. There were no more glib promises of victory, no more harping away at Germany holding the initiative. To appreciate what this change meant you must remember that a year ago, on December 17, the Berlin radio told the German people: "Every clear-thinking man in the world has known now for a long time that military events are determined in every detail by ourselves." You must remember that a year ago the Bolsheviks even the insolent Ribbentrop was boasting: "In 1942 the Stalingrad problem will be definitely disposed of by the German armed forces under the personal command of the Fuehrer."

We know that last week the German radio explained to the German people for the first time that this, after all, was a war of attrition. The Frankfurter Zeitung published an editorial that would have been unthinkable in Germany up until a month ago. It explained that the war in Russia was entering a new phase for both sides. It called it a phase of "wearing-down battles." It added significantly that the titanic struggle between Germany and Russia was one that could not be decided in a short time, but would take years.

Now this new line is of prime importance if we are to probe accurately German strength. The Germans for the first time in this fourth terrible winter of a bitter war admit that the war is to be one of attrition. But Hitler and the German high command did not plan a war of attrition. It seemed to be accepted in both military and economic circles in Berlin in 1939 that Germany could never win a war of attrition. She had neither the population nor the food and industrial resources. That was why the high command worked out the technique of the blitzkrieg. It was to bring quick victory, as indeed it almost did.

The German people, poisoned though they are by Nazi propaganda and lack of contact with the outside world, know these things. Naturally, Dr. Goebbels continues to tell them that they will win in the end, that time is on their side. But now that their leaders have admitted it to be a long, hard war of attrition, the very kind of war they know in their hearts they will lose as they lost the last one, which was also a war of attrition, the effect on their morale is bound to be tremendous. It is a turning point that the leaders on our side ought to take into account.

Dr. Goebbels obviously is trying to counteract its ill-effect by stepping up what one observer termed last week his "Strength Through Fear" campaign. Gone are the rosy days of Dr. Robert Ley's slogan of "Strength Through Joy." Now it is "Strength Through Fear," with the German people being told that they must continue the fight if only to avoid being destroyed by the revenge of the enemy.

French Africa Eager for News

The other day officials of the Office of War Information were surprised to receive an urgent request from one of their representatives in North Africa to cable immediately the texts of President Roosevelt's speeches dating back to June 1940, the month that France fell. The fact was, though we hardly realized it, that the people of French Africa had been virtually cut off from the rest of the world since the fall of France. The only news they had was Vichy's pro-Nazi propaganda. They did not know what Mr. Roosevelt had said about restoring France. They had pretty well accepted the Nazi line about the United States which pictured us as trying to rob France of her empire. It may seem curious, but the French press in North Africa is now running serially long extracts from the President's statements beginning with June 15, 1940. One paper in Algiers is publishing a running account of what happened to the world after France collapsed. To millions in French Africa it's news. And the whole job of reacquainting the people there with what has been going on for two years and what we intend to do in the coming years has been taken on by the Office of War Information.

The OWI is also about to embark on another important job. I suggested recently how preposterous it was that after our military occupation we failed to take over the radio stations of French Africa. It now appears that we are about to do this, in cooperation with the French. One of the first tasks will be to institute broadcasts to the French people in French proper. They will need all the encouragement they can get, and nothing says the actual expulsion of the Boche from their land would give them more encouragement than to hear regular broadcasts from a part of their land that has been liberated for them—it has been. On this point they will have many doubts until somehow we can bludgeon the De Gaulles and the Darlanes and the rest of the French to unite at least on the minimum program of fighting Germans and leaving the future regime of France to be settled by the French people.

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LINDLEY

ERNEST LINDLEY

American higher education is about to undergo a drastic upheaval. The liberal arts are about to yield much of their ground to the quick training of technicians for the armed services. The War Navy Departments plan to train from 150,000 to 250,000 men in the colleges; and the War Manpower Commission is developing a separate program for training specialists for private industry and Government.

The depletion of undergraduate bodies is unavoidable in time of war, and it was bound to reach disrupting proportions when the draft age was dropped to 18. Although generally willing to collaborate, many educators are deeply concerned about the suspension of liberal arts training. There will be, of course, many young women and a few physically disqualified young men who will want to go ahead with a general higher education. Presumably facilities for training them will remain so long as the overall shortage of manpower does not require the services elsewhere of all persons of 18 years or older. But the main emphasis at many institutions will be on the training of technicians, overshadowing the liberal arts even where they may still be taught.

Some educators feel, moreover, that it is a bad mistake in national planning to hustle into the services or to confine to technical training all the able-bodied young men of 18 or older. They argue, first, that some of the most promising of these young men would be more valuable, even to the armed services, two or three years later if allowed to mature in college. And they argue, secondly, that if the war lasts several years, the suspension of liberal arts studies will create a serious hiatus.

Army Matures Men
Doubtless many of these young men would be more useful as officers a few years later, after receiving a general education. But they are useful now and, in many ways, will mature more rapidly in the Army than in the colleges. The Officers' Training Schools have begun to graduate officers less than 20 years of age, and the percentage of younger officers doubtless will steadily increase. In a position of command over older men, an 18- or 19-year-old officer has an initial handicap of youth to overcome,

but it can be overcome by ability and natural qualities of leadership.

Many of these more capable younger men will want to go to college after the war. They should be encouraged and enabled to do so by the Government. Funds can be provided to support the best of them, chosen strictly on a merit basis, while they get either a general education or professional training. If the war does not last too long, such an arrangement will help to bridge the hiatus feared by college educators. Although the war veterans will be mixed in the colleges with youngsters fresh out of the high schools, they will in reality belong to a different generation and, in due time, will find jobs becoming their added age and experience.

Training for Peace

But there is an educational task to be undertaken now which is distinct from providing technicians for the armed services, industry and Government. Although it may embrace certain types of specialized training it falls within the general realm of the liberal arts. That is the training of men and women to organize the peace. Col. Herman Beukema, professor of economics, government and history at West Point, outlines a curriculum for such an educational program in the current issue of Fortune. Colonel Beukema is thinking in terms, not only of the immediate period following the cessation of hostilities, but of the long-time organization and preservation of peace. Colonel Beukema says:

"Victory, as we now realize, will not end our problems. It will introduce a complete new series of difficulties, fully as complicated as those of the war itself. Peace will have to be waged, not merely acquired in it, it is to be anything more than a truce. Moreover, the problems of the coming peace will become increasingly difficult until a stage is reached where world-wide acceptance of uniformly applied police measures places war within the same category as private criminal acts. The initial policing of hostile territories by the armed forces of the victors is a well-understood function of military governments. Beyond that lies the problem of permanent organization of the world, bringing into play the controls envisaged in the Atlantic Charter. Uniform and equitable

access to the world's raw materials will be accompanied by controls preventing the building of a war machine by any new crop of madmen bent on world domination."

Colonel Beukema emphasizes that we should set our sights, not for from 2 to 10 years of reconstruction and transition from war, but for the firm maintenance of peace for at least 150 years.

Not Specialists Alone

If such a peace is to be established and maintained, the United States must play a leading and continuous part. But for such a program, we will need an immense supply of directing personnel, backed by wide public understanding. Specialists will be needed—experts on mineral supplies, finance, diplomacy, military, air, and naval tactics and strategy. These can be provided without much change in our present methods of civilian and military training.

But the specialists alone cannot be expected to do the job. They must be welded together by men with a broad grasp of objectives. Colonel Beukema sees the need for a school for statesmen, covering such general fields as economics and finance, history and political science, geography and geopolitics, international relations, and military, naval, and air power. He has in mind a school limited to outstanding graduates of colleges and universities, chosen on a merit basis, a school offering probably three years of graduate training.

A number of Government officials are thinking along the same general lines. They are wondering about the supply of men with the education needed for the organization of the peace—especially the administrators and specialists who will have to carry on for years to come if the peace is to be maintained. They are impressed with the need of training men and women for these jobs. These need not be only young people now of college age. Some older men, with special qualifications, might well be singled out for training. These officials see, as Colonel Beukema does, that an important need must be met and that it cannot be met adequately now by the colleges and universities, especially if they are so largely devoted to the quick training of men for the Army, the Navy, and industry. The door is open for constructive suggestions from forward-looking educators.

(Register and Tribune Syndicate)



SULLIVAN

MARK SULLIVAN

Our people must endure much discomfort, make much sacrifice—for we are at war. But we should be allowed to feel that the sacrifice is for that purpose only, and we cannot feel that way because the Administration has a second purpose.

To explain the second purpose and the way it interferes with the first, I reprint here some statements originally printed in this column more than a year ago. The statements were quotations from men who had special knowledge of what was going on in Washington.

The first statement was made by a distinguished engineer and educator, Dr. William E. Wickendess, president of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland. Dr. Wickendess had come to Washington to help in defense work in the Office of Production Management. After serving some time in Washington, Dr. Wickendess resigned and went back to his institution. There, in May 1941, he delivered an address to his alumni, telling what he had found in Washington. In what Dr. Wickendess said there was nothing new—it was what any well-informed person in Washington knew. What gave value to Dr. Wickendess's statement was that he spoke from experience on the inside. Dr. Wickendess said: "Our leaders are in a tough spot, with an unfinished social revolution on their hands. . . . With most of the key posts filled by men unfriendly to industry and committed to the principle that labor can do no wrong. . . . We are still trying to grow a defense head on a New Deal body and tail. Coordination is lacking and the tail seems at times to be wagging the dog."

Condition Still Remains

That condition characterized our defense effort in 1941, characterized our war effort in 1942, and still characterizes it. Not only does the Administration cling to its domestic purpose of social reform; as the war approached, the domestic purpose was expanded to an international one. This post-war program was described by a journalist close to the Administration, Ernest K. Lindley, in August, 1941, as an "international New Deal." In the same month a journalist with exceptional penetration into

Washington trends and purposes, Arthur Krock of "The New York Times," wrote of "The New Deal fiscal and social-economic radicals . . . would be architects of a post-war collective state."

How many Americans would agree that we are fighting the war for the purpose of bringing about an "international New Deal"? The fact is a larger number of Americans do not like the New Deal here at home. The number who feel this way must be close to half of all our people, at least. Some such proportion is suggested by the outcome of the election last November. Out of 435 members elected to the House, 208 were Republicans—who, presumably, do not like the New Deal. And of the 223 Democrats elected, a large proportion likewise disapproved of the New Deal.

Certain post-war aims we must have. One, with which practically all Americans will agree, is that there shall be created, one way or another, a mechanism for the preservation of international peace. About that there will be little dispute—certainly none on principle. But when we begin to discuss war aims, beyond that simple one, we get into an area of thorny differences of view. However, war aims are not the theme of the present article.

What Was Done

Some features of the New Deal, as set up during the 1930's, work to the disadvantage of our war effort. The 1930's was a time when jobs were scarce. The present is a time when workers are scarce. Practices adopted for the former condition are inappropriate to the latter, sometimes an actual embarrassment. One institution created to absorb unemployment was the Civilian Conservation Corps. This was brought to an end last spring by Congress against the President's wish. Another was the Work Projects Administration, set up to give jobs at public expense to persons unable to find employment. This Mr. Roosevelt terminated by executive order, in unavoidable recognition of its inappropriateness at the present time. But many of the New Deal agencies, set up for various purposes, continue, though they do not aid our war effort and in some cases impede it.

When jobs were scarce, a 40-hour week was decreed—in order to spread the available jobs among the largest number of persons. To enforce the 40-hour week it was decreed that any employer who kept workers on their jobs more than 40 hours a week must pay for the additional hours a higher wage rate, time and a half. The country's industry went on a 40-hour basis—except in a few lines, especially farming, to which the 40-hour law did not apply. Then came our defense effort, with immense contracts for war supplies given to industry. Employers began to keep their workers on the job longer than 40 hours a week, paying the higher rate for the extra time. The result was that workers staying on the job for 50 or more hours received a total wage materially higher than normal. The tendency toward higher weekly wages was increased by strikes, in which unions demanded and received higher hourly rates. It became not unusual for a worker in industry to earn \$50, \$60, even \$100 and more a week.

Farms Felt Blow
Instantly this was felt on the farms, where workers commonly get less than \$30 a week, in some parts of the country much less—and work for as many as 80 hours. Farm workers, and in many cases farm operators, went into industry. This became the cause of higher cost of food, a present concern to everybody. It reduced the quantity of food produced, hence is one of the causes of rationing, of which we shall have more. The condition is a main cause of reduced purchasing power of money, of menace of inflation. The disparity between incomes on farms and wages in industry where the 40-hour week is law is a root of the condition which made it necessary to set up a War Manpower Commission.

After the effects of the 40-hour law became apparent, there were movements in Congress toward amending it. These movements the Administration resisted. Broadly, the New Dealers resist practically all proposals to change the policies they set up during the 1930's. They cling to the New Deal, regardless of the changed conditions created by the war.

With the Congress that comes into being next month, we shall see change. This Congress will be much less willing to halt proposals at the request of the President.

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Carl Sandburg

"It Is Good for Any Man to Recall How Many Different Kinds of Fools He Has Been"

ONE OF THE OLDEST disputes known among men is around the point of whether the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" is a better guide, help and gauge through life than the proverb, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Of course, during the Christmas season when the northern zones have the shortest span of sun and the longest stretches of night, when the clock of the year says, "From now on there will be a little more light every day until way next June when summer begins,"—in this season it has become a custom and a habit, a convention sacred as lighted candles half seen through frosted windows, to answer Yes to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Also in this particular Yuletide of 1942, when the unadorned tale of Eddie Rickenbacker with its utter humility still lingers in our minds with many gentle rebukes of luxury, ease and gluttony that still hold sway, it is no time to try to preach from the text, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

I had heard in my rambles so much windy talk here and there about the Brotherhood of Man that I knew I must have been looking for something a few years ago when some Canadian brother let go with the declaration: "We must come to realize that the Brotherhood of Man is no idle dream of a moonstruck visionary but a plain and humiliating fact."

What that Canadian meant by that saying would need explanations, diagrams, charts, analyses and elucidations accompanying each analysis, for those who would sniff propaganda lurking behind it that proposed the wreck of whatever is still solid and holding in the established order.

The Roman Catholic versed and familiar in the ways and teachings of St. Francis of Assisi nevertheless would know right off what the Canadian was saying.

So would any regular member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church who has heard a worthwhile sermon on what the founder of that denomination had in mind and heart when he saw a fool and a souse, pie-eyed and reeling and babbling. All that Wesley could

think of was, "There but for the grace of God goes John Wesley."

It is good for any man to think back and count up how many different kinds of fools he has been.

And furthermore it is not a bad exercise for a man to sit quiet one in awhile and watch the workings of his mind and heart and notice how often he can find himself favoring five or six of the seven deadly sins and particularly the first of those sins which is named Pride.

Not so bad on the part of those antique theologians who saw that gluttony is bad, envy is bad, sloth is bad, and no other of the seven sins is so bad and deadly as Pride.

A certain degree of self-respect, self-reliance, belief in the sacredness of one's self, is, of course, a necessity. But not pride, showoff, place and power; there is no need of our wanting to gnaw and eat in the heart.

And there are moments of crises for soldier or civilian, when as a person and human being engaged in an assigned task and duty, he must say, "If you don't look out for yourself nobody else will. I'm the only one of my friends I can count on. I'm for me, myself and company. What counts most is what you got under your own hat."

That last one sure was in the mind of a tall-gunner on a Flying Fortress at New Guinea. He is back in the U. S. A. now explaining to Navy fliers the Japs he has met in action while earning his silver star. Having seen three years of service he is somewhat a veteran. Seven men of his squadron were killed at Pearl Harbor and as that squadron came to an airfield they wrecked at Lae the first seven bombs they dropped had written on them the names of those seven lost at Pearl Harbor. Twenty-four years old, pink-cheeked, clear eyed, modest, quiet spoken, he told of this and that obstacle and hardship. Not one moment of brag or bluster or buildup in what he had to say to a lieutenant-commander asking him questions.

Going down an elevator in the National Press Building in Washington, the lieutenant-commander said to me, "Didn't you feel like you wanted to reach out your arms and put them around him?"

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Ferguson to Put Fire in Congress

Detroit, Dec. 26 (P).—What this country does not need right now, thinks Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson, is a red-hot ball of fire in its legislative halls.

In fact, when the judge—who as a one-man grand jury built a purging fire under grafters in Detroit's big governmental clean-up—goes into the new Congress as Michigan's junior Republican Senator, he's like to be a freeman.

All possible heat should be turned on the Axis and this can be best achieved, he believes, with Republicans taking a stronger hand in war direction, commensurate with their election gains.

But in the domestic program, Homer Ferguson would apply the brakes. Much legislation of the last decade, he declares, has been "too hurried, too slipshod and consequently difficult to apply. I know that as a judge."

"In Washington," he said as he swiveled his big solid body around and characteristically brushed back his white crest with a hand, "—in Washington, I shall apply myself to digging for the facts. I shall be a 'why-man,' not a 'yes-man.' I believe the Senate should be a fact-finding, law-passing, policy-making body and that it should contain a vigorous, if loyal, opposition. I shall go there girded with facts on the problems on my State and city."

Went in Slugging

Ferguson draws one conviction from his election and the nationwide Republican tide which reclaimed Michigan from the "doubtful" column—that the vote was a "protest against regimentation and bureaucracy which lessen our freedom."

In the November election the judge's task was the toughest on the Michigan ticket, for he opposed Senator Prentiss M. Brown, who as a Roosevelt lieutenant steered the antilynching bill to passage to top off a notable record for a first term.

This record was Brown's talking point in the campaign, his theme being "Ferguson has done notable civic service as a grand juror and judge. As a Senator he would be a novice and a minority party member, unable to match a majority party member who knows the ropes."

But Ferguson went in slugging. One campaign swing and in face-to-face radio debate with Brown he iterated and reiterated that the Democratic Administration was "installing regimentation from which we shall not escape after the war. And Senator Brown, though he may claim to be a mind-reader, is part and parcel as a follower of these reforming zealots. What the Senate needs is a vigorous opposition."

Ferguson won by about 30,000. Then back to his bench he went, diligent as always but with many a thought to what he'll be doing next January and perhaps to retrospect over the long road he's traveled from the Pennsylvania coal mines to the highest legislative chamber in the land.

Samuel Homer Ferguson (he has discarded the Samuel) was born in Harrison City, Pa., February 25, 1889. His father, a mine superintendent at \$1200 a year, was a considerable figure in the small community. Homer worked two years in a mine, but soon decided that such a life was not for him.

So he moved to Export, Pa., taught school for a spell and met Miss Myrtle Jones, whom he was to marry. Then he entered the University of Pittsburgh to study medicine, but a squeamish stomach, the judge recalls, changed that. So he switched to law and

the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1913. He returned to Pennsylvania to marry Miss Jones and they came to Detroit to live in a boardinghouse as Attorney Ferguson hung out his shingle. A first year's professional income of \$862 was augmented by teaching English in night schools.

A "Lawyer's Lawyer"

Gradually Ferguson began to make a reputation as a top flight civil lawyer; he prospered, became known as a "lawyer's lawyer."

When in 1929 the number of circuit judges was to be increased, Ferguson was the leading candidate of the bar association and won appointment from a Republican Governor, taking with it a cut in income.

As a judge his career was distinguished by bold noncon-

formity. When "hot" cases came along and politically ambitious judges dodged, Ferguson took them. In 1932 he accepted for trial a vice case involving the mayor and several department heads of populous suburban Hamtramck, which had been "hot potatoes" to many another judge. Skillful handling of this case boosted him to the front rank among local judges and he won reelection without a campaign, leading his 17 conferees with a record vote.

So also his work as one-man grand jury in the cleanup of Detroit and Wayne County corruption—which netted in three investigations 250 indictments and already some 200 convictions, among them a county prosecutor, a couple of councilmen and numerous department heads—brought him fame throughout the State and beyond and set him on the road to the Senate.

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Pyramids of Egypt Become Playground for Soldiers of United Nations

By John O'Reilly
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Cairo, Dec. 12.—The great Pyramid of Cheops and its sphinx environs have become the playground of the soldiers of the United Nations. When on leave they head for this historic spot by the hundreds. They scramble all over it. They toil to its summit. They crawl around inside it, and tear around it on camels, horses and donkeys. They plough through its sandy vicinity in sight-seeing jeeps. They discuss it and the Majestic

Sphinx in terms of breezy familiarity. When Napoleon led his troops into the Battle of the Pyramids, he shouted, "Go and remember that from the heights of yonder monuments 40 centuries of history look down upon your deeds." But no such Napoleonic utterances are heard around there now. The Sphinx is greeted with "Hi toots," or "What's buzzin' cousin," or "Whad'ya think, Spinx."

It was just as well that some ancient vandal made off with the mummy of Cheops. If the old king was there today and could hear what is being said about him, his ego would deflate like a punctured barrage balloon. Once inside, it seemed as if the 100,000 slaves who built the mighty tomb suddenly had come to life. From the stygian corridors and the iron-cleated catwalk of the great gallery came the tread of hundreds of feet. But these feet were clad in heavy military shoes. Two files of soldiers and their guides—one ascending, the other descending—squeezed past each other along the steep incline of the great gallery. From the darkness came wisecracks in many languages

and dialects. The flickering lights of the candles caused shadows to dance on the stone walls. "Watch out for snakes!" yelled a voice. "Look out; you gotta pass a fat man down there," shouted a modern prophet. "A bit stuffy in there, isn't it," said another voice. On entering the king's chamber, in the dead center of the pyramid, it was found to be full of soldiers. They stood around the empty sarcophagus and emitted a wild chorus of yells, hoots and catcalls, and were gratified as their voices bounced from the walls and went drib-

bling down the corridors. The same thing was going on in the queen's chamber. Leaving this contrast of ancient and modern, this correspondent crawled back into daylight to find just as much military activity going on outside. An English major, complete with shiny riding boots and monocle, bounced by on an Arab charger. A string of American and South African soldiers came by on camels. They swayed ungracefully and their cramped positions indicated the torture they were enduring.

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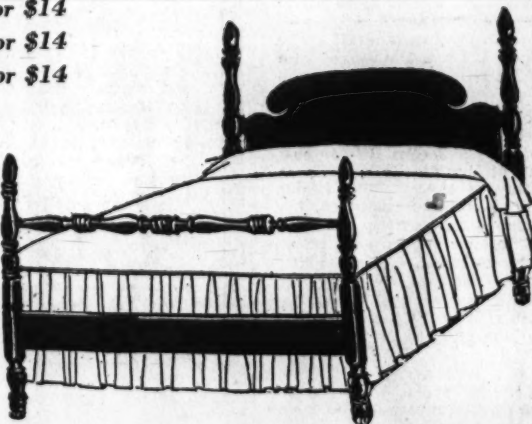
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—Fluffy cushion-dot priscilla curtains, 72" wide to the pair and 2 1/6 yds. long. Finished with matching tiebacks. Choose from ivory or ecru. Knitted mesh tailored curtains in assorted colors.



\$2.49 to \$4.98

READY MADE SLIP COVERS

For Chairs and Sofas

\$1.00 each

—Styles for almost any type of sofa or chairs! Cotton knitted covers and some cotton cretonne fabrics in a wide assortment of patterns. Only 200. No mail or phone orders.



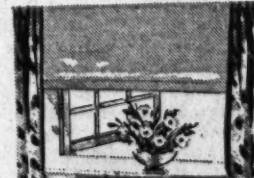
39c & 49c CHAIR COVERS, 3 for \$1
—Colorful cotton cretonne and knitted mesh dining room seat covers. Some have attractive front valance. No mail, phone orders.



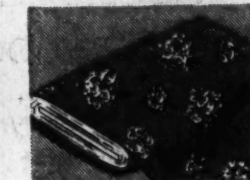
\$1.69 BOUDOIR CHAIR COVERS
—Crisp cotton chintz boudoir chair covers in gay, colorful patterns. A splash of color for your bedroom. No Mail, phone orders.



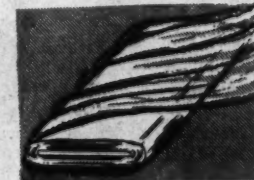
\$1.69-\$1.98 DA-BED Slip Covers
—Washable cotton cretonne da-bed covers. Decorative and protective. Several patterns and colors to choose from.



79c WASHABLE SHADES, 2 for \$1
—Seconds of higher priced shades. Washable window shades. 36x59-inches. Mounted on sturdy spring rollers. White, dark green, dark ecru, blue.



79c Washable Cretonnes, 2 Yards
—Heavy cotton crash cretonnes suitable for making draperies, bedspreads and slip covers. 47" wide. Assorted patterns and colors.



35c Theatrical Gauze, 5 Yards
—A fine grade of imported cotton theatrical gauze in various pastel shades. 36-inches wide. For dramatic effects at windows and doors.

Kann's—Upholstery—Third Floor

Kann's MEN'S STORE

Shop Monday, 12:30 to 9 P. M.

AFTER-CHRISTMAS
Clearance SALE!



1000 SUITS, TOPCOATS

ZIPCOATS, Formal Garments, Sport Jackets

Several Groups Reduced—All from Our Own Stocks—Most Every Size in the Combined Groups!

"COMMANDER" SUITS and TOPCOATS

"Commander" \$29.50 Tweed Suits

—In wanted colorings. Three-button, single-breasted. Regular, short, long sizes in the group. Properly labeled as to fibre content.

"Commander" \$27.50 ZIP COATS

—The two-season coat. With the lining in, an overcoat—with the lining out, a topcoat. Popular greys, brown, heathers. Regular sizes. Properly labeled as to fibre content.

\$22.95
EACH

Group of Men's "COMMANDER" \$32.50 ALL-WOOL WORSTED SUITS

They're all wool in patterned greys, blues, browns—in single and double breasted models. Commander Tailored—Regular, Short, Long and Stout sizes in the group.

\$27.50

Group of Men's "KARLTON" \$36.50 Firm-Finish ALL-WOOL COVERT TOPCOATS

—The wanted coat for now and next spring. Natural Covert and Teal shades—single breasted, set-in sleeve, fly-front model. Regular, Short, Long sizes in group.

\$28.95

Group of Men's "KARLTON" \$39.50 ALL-WOOL WORSTED SUITS

—Distinctive patterned effects and midnight blue and the famous "Karlton" fine tailoring in this splendid group of suits. Single and double-breasted models.

\$31.45

Entire Stock of Men's Formal Wear Reduced!

Men's "COMMANDER" \$29.50 Tuxedos \$19.45

Men's "KARLTON" \$39.50 Tuxedos & Full Dress . . . \$27.95

(Most sizes in above combined groups)

Men's \$3.95 TUXEDO VESTS \$2.45

Men's \$5 Tuxedo and Full Dress Vests \$3.85

Group of MEN'S "COMMANDER" \$24.75 TOPCOATS Reduced to

—They're all-wool, copies of foreign fabrics in greys and heathers. Single breasted, fly front or button through with set-in sleeves. Regular, short, long sizes.

\$19.75

Group of Men's \$15.75 Sport Jackets

—Tartan checks, overplaid and teals in the group. Three-button, single breasted models—some with center vents. Regular, short, long-sizes in the group.

\$9.95

Kann's Men's Store—Second Floor

FHA Chief Reviews 1942 Housing Work

Activities of the Federal Housing Administration during 1942 have been concentrated on measures assisting the execution of important wartime tasks by the private home building industry and the private home financing field, Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson reported yesterday in a review of the agency's wartime operations.

With cooperation of private builders and private lending institutions, the FHA facilitated construction of a substantial volume of war housing in 1942, provided the financing framework for essential repairs and maintenance necessary to keep the Nation's existing housing supply in habitable condition during wartime, and in general provided a sound financing medium for necessary home mortgage transactions, Mr. Ferguson declared, in part.

The principal accomplishments under the FHA program during 1942 were described by Mr. Ferguson as follows:

1. Construction of approximately 160,000 new dwelling units was started by private builders under FHA inspection and in conformity with FHA minimum construction requirements. Of these, approximately 156,000 were located in the critical war housing areas.

Loans Insured

2. Loans of approximately 155 million dollars involving 435,000 individual properties were insured under Title I of the National Housing Act. These loans financed essential repairs and maintenance of existing houses, remodeling of existing structures to provide additional living quarters for workers, and fuel conservation through oil burner conversion and installation of insulation.

3. Loans totaling approximately \$1,125,000,000, representing all types authorized under the National Housing Act, were insured during the year. Of these, approximately 770 million dollars financed new dwelling construction, substantially all for occupancy by war workers, and about 200 million dollars represented mortgages on sound existing home properties. The balance were insured under Title I.

4. On behalf of the War Production Board, FHA field offices received, processed, and forwarded to the WPB more than 60,000 applications for WPB preference rating orders on over 430,000 dwelling units in proposed privately financed projects for war workers. Other important services of like character were performed for the WPB in connection with privately financed war housing and the conservation of critical war materials.

In the over-all housing program administered by the National Housing Agency, the FHA's field of operations is centered on assisting privately financed operations to provide essential housing for war workers through new war housing construction, or through the conversion of existing structures, Mr. Ferguson explained. Publicly financed war housing construction or conversion are under the jurisdiction of other operating units of the NHA, he explained.

Readjustment Necessary

"The necessities of war have called for constant readjustment in private home building and home financing practice in order to serve war needs effectively," the commissioner declared.

"Normal peacetime building has had to be discontinued for the duration, and all efforts concentrated on supplying the most urgent housing needs of war workers. Because of acute shortages, consumption of war material in the war housing built has been substitution of non-critical items, and through limitations on size, type and location of the dwellings. Rental construction has been stressed in order to meet the requirements of war workers, and locations have had to be selected from the standpoint of accessibility to war plants in order to minimize transportation facilities."

The \$1,125,000,000 in loan insurance written by the FHA in 1942 compares with \$1,185,852,709 in 1941, the record high in the agency's eight-year history. This relatively small decline reflects the completion of projects started before material shortages became as acute as at present, as well as the fact that a substantially greater proportion of private building was financed under the FHA program in 1942 than in 1941.

Private funds mobilized for war housing and other essential purposes under the FHA program have been advanced without any outlay by the Federal Government, Mr. Ferguson pointed out. Fees and insurance premiums paid on FHA-insured loans have been sufficient to pay all FHA operating expenses and to provide substantial reserves against possible future losses, he said.

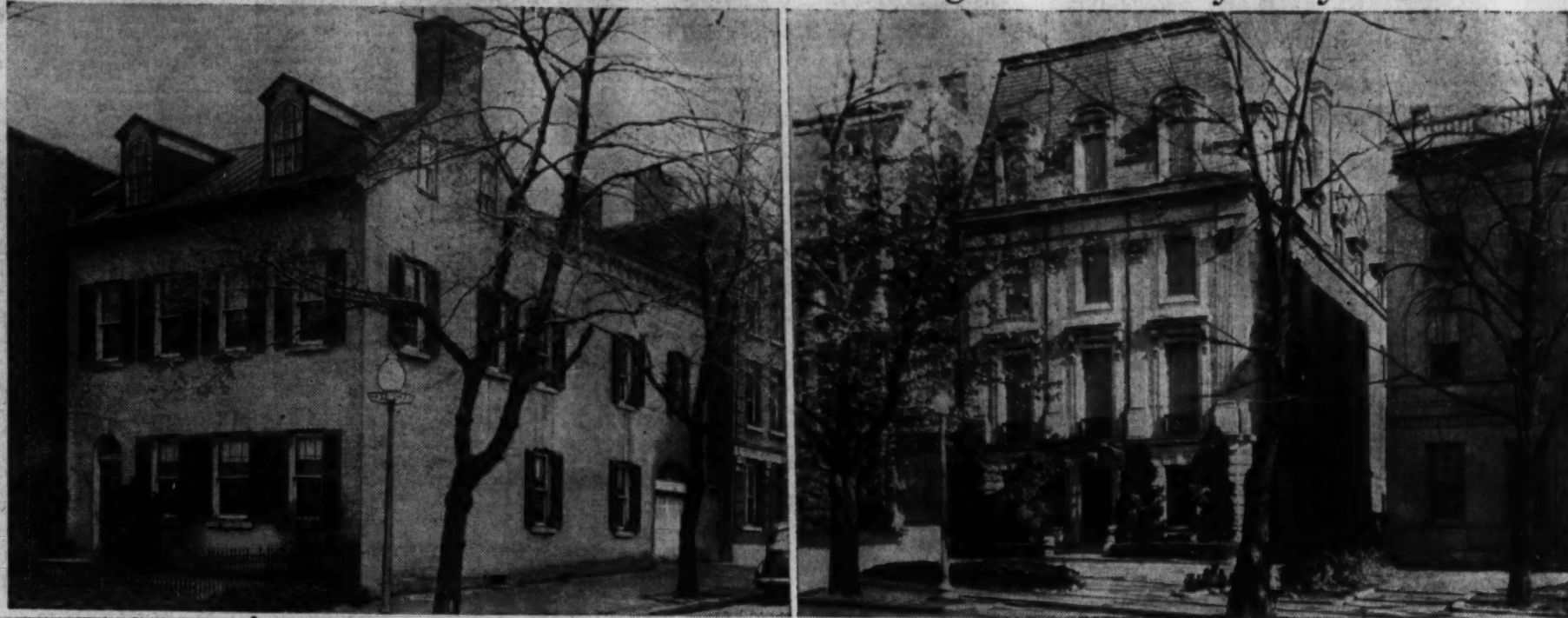
How to Convert Attic Half Rooms

Attic half rooms with low ceilings can be converted into comfortable spacious living quarters by having the roof raised to allow more headroom and ventilation.

If a bathroom is also installed, the home owner, particularly in areas of defense activity, will find the extra room a valuable investment.

When raising the level of the roof the home owner should also check its condition to make sure it is fire-safe and weather-tight. Some roofing materials may be laid over an old roof, thus providing the protection of a new roof as well as a certain amount of insulation.

Three Attractive Homes Presented in Northwest Washington and Nearby Maryland Sections



U. S. Moves To Stave Off Overbuilding

The Federal Government, through the newly set up Home Use Service program, is taking a big step to avoid what real estate men and property owners generally, as late as six months ago, feared might be a disastrous aftermath of this war—that is tremendous overbuilding that would be a drag on the postwar market and depress all property values.

Charles A. Mullenix, president of Mortgage Bankers Association of America, said yesterday in an announcement that the organization is enlisting the services of its members in the drive.

The Home Use Service organization was organized by the National Housing Agency to convert existing residences, stores, warehouses, apartments and flats into additional accommodations for workers in war production centers. The Government is leasing the properties and remodeling them and the HOLC is acting as agent to collect rents, pay taxes, assessments, insurance, interest, mortgage installments and other expenses.

He said in part: "No accurate figures are available as to how many old large houses, stores, warehouses and other buildings suitable for conversion into living quarters are available in the war production centers where they are badly needed, because there has never been a reason to survey property with this thought in view. It seems plain, however, that buildings of this sort in these crowded centers could, if their owners respond to the Government's appeal, house a substantial proportion of the hundreds of thousands of immigrant workers who must be decently housed within the next six months."

"Based upon scattered and admittedly inconclusive reports from N. B. A. members in cities where living quarters are most needed, it would appear that the houses available for quick conversion are three or four times that which will be actually needed. This clearly shows that the country has not tapped this source of emergency housing. So far it appears home owners and property owners have been slow to respond to the Government offer."

"Success of the Home Use Service program will mean a maximum saving of scarce war materials and almost immediately providing badly needed living quarters. The public still has no realization of the fact that lack of housing is actually slowing down war production in many centers. The thing that so many have feared—wartime overbuilding that might wreck real estate values after the war—can be substantially forestalled by the success of this program," Mullenix pointed out.

Use of Panel Material Cuts Remodeling Labor

With plasterers and painters more scarce each month, home owners who are trying to build extra living quarters in their homes are facing labor shortages.

Building the new walls of color-kote panels, which take the place of lath, plaster and wallpaper or calcimine, certainly minimizes the labor problem.

Mortgage Loans
Property Management Insurance
Tyler & Rutherford, Inc.
1726 N Street N.W.
RE. 5245

Anchor Fences
BERRALL-JASPER CO.
418 Colorado Building
National 7771



These houses are being shown by the following realtors' offices: Upper left—1430 Thirty-third Street Northwest, in Georgetown, offered by Frances Powell Hill. Upper right—2311 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, by J. Rupert Mohler, jr. Lower—800 Dorset Avenue, in Kenwood, Md., by W. L. Lebling

Labor Permits for Homes Decline 18% in November

The Department of Labor announces that permits were issued in 2367 reporting cities in November, 1942, for new housekeeping dwellings which will provide 13,065 units, or 18 per cent less than the 15,888 dwelling units provided in October, 1942, and 46 per cent less than the number provided in November, 1941. Dwelling units in publicly financed projects included in these totals numbered 3715 in November, 1942; 5471 in October, 1942, and 2736 in November, 1941.

In addition, the Federal Government awarded contracts in November, 1942, for dormitories providing accommodations for 4048 persons. In October, 1942, 1988 dormitory units were provided.

Principal centers of various types of building construction for which permits were issued or contracts were awarded in November, 1942, except those awarded by the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission and the Defense Plant Corp., which have been excluded because of their confidential nature, were: Philadelphia, Pa., one-family dwellings to cost \$1,082,000; Chicago, Ill., multifamily dwellings to cost \$468,000; Westchester, Ill., one-family dwellings to cost \$475,000; Chicago, Ill., a factory to cost \$750,000; Evansville, Ind., multifamily dwellings to cost \$608,000; Detroit, Mich., one-family dwellings to cost \$2,717,000, and two-family dwellings to cost \$213,000; Dearborn, Mich., one-family dwellings to cost \$381,000; Wayne, Mich., one-family dwellings to cost \$441,000; Cleveland, Ohio, one-family dwellings to cost \$474,000; Columbus, Ohio, one-family dwellings to cost \$386,000; St. Louis, Mo., factories to cost \$1,153,000; Washington, D. C., multifamily dwellings to cost \$353,000; Burbank, Calif., stores to cost \$623,000; Los Angeles, Calif., one-family dwellings to cost \$387,000.

Contracts were awarded during November for the following publicly financed housing projects containing the indicated number of housekeeping units: Bristol, Conn., \$325,444 for 100 units; South Portland, Me., \$1,500,000 for 500 units; Camden, N. J., \$850,000 for 200 units; Buffalo, N. Y., \$1,249,000 for 300 units; Massena, N. Y., \$623,000 for 75 units; Washington, Pa., \$810,000 for 140 units; Rock Island, Ill., \$370,000 for 130 units; Baldwin, Ga., \$180,000 for 60 units; Brunswick, Ga., \$2,632,000 for 1000 units; Mobile, Ala., \$386,000 for 232 units; Elizabeth City, N. C., \$1,311,000 for 550 units, and \$283,000 for 200 dormitory apartments; Alexandria, La., \$450,000 for 148 units.

MORTGAGE LOANS
Favorable Rate
FIRST DEED OF TRUST ONLY
GEORGE I. BORGER
615 Indiana Ave. N.W.
National 9550

DU PONT PAINTS
PROTECT AMERICA
PAINTS • OILS • GLASS
REILLY
1334 New York Ave. N.W.

MEMO
Got to see somebody about that FHA Loan today.

See WEAVER BROS Inc First
WASHINGTON BLDG. DISTRICT ONE
RENTAL OFFICE 1001

Freeport, Tex., \$350,000 for 100 units. In addition, contracts were awarded for dormitory accommodations for 2716 persons at Washington, D. C., to cost \$2,127,000; for 1000 persons at Brunswick, Ga., to cost \$700,000, and for 100 persons at Elizabeth City, N. C., to cost \$63,000.

Place Thermostat 30 Inches High

In homes where the furnace is controlled by an automatic thermostat it may very often be found more practical if the thermostat is placed at a low position on the wall of the living room, approximately 30 inches from the floor, instead of at the usual 5-foot height.

With gas or oil-fired furnaces, this idea works particularly well, since the heat supply in this type of furnace is cut off promptly when the room temperature goes up enough to put the thermostat to work, and the house may get uncomfortably cool before the heat is turned on again and builds up to the comfort point.

Good Buys for Responsible Purchasers

EDGEMOOR
Corner brick containing 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1st floor lavatory, finished attic, recreation room, gas heat, tile lot, needs minor remodeling. Can be purchased as is or will recondition to suit purchaser. Vacant. Convenient to shopping, schools and transportation.
\$13,500

KENWOOD
New corner residence with center hall, step down living room, dining room, den with lavatory and electric kitchen. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, stairway to attic suitable for storage. 2-car attached garage with finished room above. Boushied in recreation room.
Priced Under \$20,000

GREENWICH FOREST
Red brick containing center hall, dining room, modern kitchen, study and lavatory. 3 bedrooms and 2 baths, unusually well finished 3rd floor. Recreation room, maid's attached garage. Large lot with 175 ft. frontage. Owner wishes to trade for smaller 4 room and 2 bath house in good neighborhood.
KENWOOD

Corner Colonial on approximately 1/2 acre, large center hall, spacious living room opening onto porch. Solarium, study, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen and pantry. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath over attached garage. Can be purchased for about 10% of original cost.

For Inspection or Further Information Call
W. L. Lebling
R.E. 1701
2240 Wisconsin Ave. S.W. WL 5707
Daily WL 1125

Fuel Oil Shortage Due To Last for Duration

The present fuel oil shortage will last for the duration. The shortage, which requires rationing in 30 States, is due to transportation difficulties, but an actual shortage of fuel itself is foreseen by Government petroleum experts.

The campaign to induce homeowners to convert to coal is nationwide in proportion. Now the campaign is voluntary, but may later be compulsory. Coal flow stokers which carry the coal right from the bin to the fire are a completely automatic system. Coal is a plentiful and economical fuel.

WOODSIDE PARK 1000 Dale Drive NEW

A new detached center-hall brick Colonial home with seven unusually large rooms, including first floor library and lavatory. Recreation room and maid's quarters in basement. Lot with over 100-foot frontage.
Available for immediate occupancy
OPEN TODAY 2 to 6 P. M.
Out Coleville Pike to Toll House Tavern (Dale Drive), left 1/2 block.

J. WESLEY BUCHANAN
Realtor
ME. 1143 1725 K St. N.W.

A Lifetime Gift in

MONTICELLO ESTATES 448 Argyle Drive

3 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS, POWDER ROOM, SUN ROOM, LIBRARY, BUILT-IN GARAGE
The aura of excellence surrounds this new and distinctive Regency Home located in this superb residential development. For the particular purchaser who seeks a home that is truly DIFFERENT... here is the ideal selection.

\$16,950 up Terms
EXHIBIT HOME OPEN DAILY 9 TO 9
Furnished by Julius Lansburgh Furn. Co.

Drive over Memorial Bridge, turn left (at Cemetery) on South Arlington Ridge Road and continue past Presidential Gardens to Russell Road, bear right one-half mile on Russell Road to Monticello Estates.

Monticello Corporation

1515 K STREET **BEITZELL** DISTRICT 3100

Exclusive Sales
Cooperation of Other Brokers Invited

Savings Loan Dividends Total 160 Millions

Distribution of \$78,800,000 of earnings for the last half of 1942 to members of savings, building and loan associations and cooperative banks throughout the country will be completed by January 1, the United States Savings and Loan League reported.

Morton Bodfish, executive vice president of the league, said this brings to \$160,400,000 the total of dividends paid by these home financing institutions in 1942, and to more than two billion dollars the earnings distributed the past 10 years.

Nearly seven million separate dividend checks or credits are involved in the distribution, he pointed out, indicating that "nearly half a million persons and institutional investors are receiving this year's dividends. Where the dividends from a savings and loan institution."

"This year's dividend will help pay for the war by several different uses to which it will be put," said Bodfish, in part. "In the main the bulk of the payments will be on regular savings or investment share accounts in the associations. On the savings share accounts the dividends will be credited and will flow back into the same uses to which the regular capital of the institution is directed, and this year much of it will go into Government securities purchased by the associations."

"Dividends paid in cash on lump-sum savings and loan and cooperative bank investments will in a great many cases be used to increase the investors' individual war bond holdings. Where the dividend is paid on tax savings accounts it will swell the amount which the saver has available for the March 15 tax date. Also in many cases people have been accumulating money in these thrift and home financing institutions during the war and he estimated that they added some \$50,000,000 to reserves out of 1942 earnings."

The league officer said that some 6000 institutions are participating in the distribution of earnings and he estimated that they added some \$50,000,000 to reserves out of 1942 earnings.

MORTGAGE LOANS
4 1/2-5%
Graded According to Character of Loan
Efficient Selling and Renting Service
Custom-Built Homes of the Better Class

MOORE & HILL CO.
SINCE 1900
804-17th St. N.W. ME 4100
W. H. Hill

3d Place Held By Washington In Building

At the end of November as at close of the preceding month, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington and New York remained respectively first, second, third and fourth on a list of 134 cities compiled by the Department of Labor relating to permit valuation of public and private building for the 11 months of 1942.

On November 30, Los Angeles' total, \$83,597,600, represented a decline from \$111,003,831, figure of the comparative period a year ago; Chicago's, \$79,741,416, an advance from \$62,823,849; Washington's \$78,915,637, an advance from \$65,637,145, and New York's \$77,321,551, a recession from \$198,881,855.

During the past five-day business week, the office of District Building Inspector Robert H. Davis issued permits for building and repairs having a total volume of more than \$9200, estimated cost of one municipal project not being listed. Permits approved recently by the office included these:

District of Columbia, one-story brick temporary addition to group building at Gallinger Hospital.

Elizabeth Wilson Gootz, repairs at 2317 N Street Northwest, cost, \$530; Washington Home Improvement Co., contractor.

Mrs. Anna M. Lockson and Mrs. Hilda M. Gowen, repairs at 1243 Rock Creek Ford Road Northwest, cost, \$300.

Thomas L. Davis, repairs at 1101 Fern Street Northwest, cost, \$300; M. Kapneck, contractor.

Louis Shroff, one-story brick addition to building at 1773 Church Street Northwest, cost, \$500; Smucker & Mayton, Inc., builder; J. Marcus Hallett, designer.

W. R. Randall, repairs at 418 Twenty-third Place Northeast, cost, \$300; R. C. Archer, jr., architect.

Lemuel A. Dennison, sr., repairs at 2202-2204 Fairlawn Avenue Southeast, cost, \$300; Allied Asphalt Products Corporation, contractor.

Elsie May Grosvenor and Marion H. Fairchild, one-story cinder block store at 1355 Connecticut Avenue, cost, \$400; Louis Capersano, builder; W. E. Dickinson, designer.

A. W. Neuland, repairs at 1325 Eleventh Street Northwest, cost, \$300.

Edward O. Jackson, one-story frame addition to dwelling at 4901 Meade Street Northeast, cost, \$200; L. W. Giles, architect.

L. T. Washington, repairs at 5327 Sixteenth Street Northwest, cost, \$500; J. Marcus Hallett, designer; Smither-Mayton, Inc., contractor.

Mayrle Bell, repairs at 1329 Ninth Street Northwest, cost, \$500.

Maurice Schlein, repairs at 1801 Fairmont Street Northwest, cost, \$4000; J. Marcus Hallett, designer.

55 Degrees at Night
Turn the thermostat down to 55 degrees at night to save fuel, say engineers.

Lay in Coal Supply
Get coal in to save shipping problems, say engineers.

2nd TRUST NOTES
Reasonable Rates
We Will Buy Second Trust Notes Secured on Improved Property.
NATIONAL MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CORP.
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HOME LOANS

For Refinancing
For Remodeling
For Home Purchasing

• For a modernized direct - reduction, home loan that leads to "Debt-Free" homes, see the First Federal first.

• Lowest current interest rates—easy monthly payments that include taxes and all insurance costs in one payment.

• Office conveniently located. Courteous service. Write, phone or call.

District 2340

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Conveniently Located:
610 13th St. N.W. (Bet. F & G)

(No Branch Offices)

The Week in Real Estate

By Thomas M. Cahill.

J. Garrett Beitzel, a director of Washington Real Estate Board, represented Santa Claus at the ninth annual Christmas party of that organization last Tuesday at Mayflower Hotel. Five hundred board members and guests brought "smokes" to the party and these were distributed to servicemen through media of various clubs and canten.

The party program included reception, luncheon, music and door prizes. Seated at the head table were: Lieut. Ronald J. Chinnock, U. S. N., president of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the following: Claude Livingston, sr., president; Homer Phillips, first vice president; Lewis T. Breuninger, second vice president; Charles C. Koonen, Harry K. Boss, F. Elliot Middleton, Francis A. Murray, Waverly Taylor, Fred A. Smith, past presidents; Frank Bell, David B. Karpick, F. Moran, McConihe, Albert W. Walker, Charles H. Hillegeist, J. Garrett Beitzel, Owen H. Hillegeist, directors; Roger J. Whiteford, counsel; J. Lee Donnelly, chairman of the program committee and Thornton W. Owen.

Raymond M. Taylor, vice president of Shannon & Luchs Co., was in charge of the entertainment program and presided as master of ceremonies.

More than 200 members of Washington Building Congress attending their annual Christmas party at Mayflower Hotel last Wednesday sent an equal number of gift stockings to servicemen at Walter Reed Hospital, these stockings representing purchase of admission tickets to the social event.

The committee in charge was composed of: Maurice R. Palmer, chairman; James A. Cassidy, Harold S. Harwood, John P. Bub, Channing S. Walker, A. E. Newby, George V. Graham.

Alfred H. Lawson, vice president and real estate officer of Washington Loan & Trust Co., and a past president of Washington Real Estate Board, has been re-elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association for 1943.

Last week the Real Estate Commission of the District of Columbia issued a license as a broker, to Rose L. S. Croth.

Licenses as salesmen were granted: Henry S. Grogan, 1732 K Street Northwest; Ralph E. Powe, 1613 First Street Northwest; Dorothea R. Cristofoli, 207 Machinists' Building; John R. McGuinness, 1606 Twentieth Street Northwest.

Licenses as business chance salesmen were given to: Ernest L. Angerman, Room 217, 1010 Vermont Avenue Northwest; Jack Robinson, 908 Tenth Street Northwest.

The Realtors in last week's bowling matches, last January 8, donated prizes to winners of high game, high scratch set and high set with handicap, and a cigar for every strike made.

Winners were: Ryan of Hohenstein Bros., high set handicap, 437; Cleary of Capital View, high set scratch, 417; Price of Beitzel's Office, high game, 158.

A complete record of team standings and individuals will be released at close of the second series.

House-Conversion Offers Short Cut

Conversion of large old houses into apartments serving two or more families offers a short cut to defense housing.

By being converted into multiple-family dwellings, old houses which are well located and structurally sound can be made to do double or triple duty for national defense.

In transforming a single-family house into a multiple-family dwelling, consideration must be given to the installation of additional plumbing and heating equipment.

One of the first points to consider in the rehabilitation of an old house is the location of the additional bathrooms and kitchens. Plumbing contractors are experts in finding spaces where bathrooms can be located most economically. Most old houses sprawl and ramble unnecessarily and provide several options for one or two additional bedrooms. Hall ends, oversized bedrooms and spaces under stairs can be transformed into fully equipped bathrooms or first-floor washrooms.

BUSINESS SERVICE 9
CAMERA REPAIRS
CAMERA REPAIRS
FULLER & GILBERT, INC.
815 10th St. N.W.
LEATHER GOODS-REPAIR
G. W. King, Jr., etc. 512 11th St. N.W.
MATTRESS RENOVATING
STEIN REDDING CO.
1234 12th St. N.W. ME. 1315
PAINTING, PAPERING, PLASTERING
PAINTING and painting, A-1 work. Estimates free. Mr. Beckel, LI. 1697.
PAINTING, papering, plastering promptly done. 4750 Wisconsin Ave. SE. 2065.
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
ANY RADIO REPAIRED
Regardless of condition. Lowest prices. Estimate free. As near as your phone. MID-CITY RADIO SHOP, NA. 9771.

AUCTION SALES

ADAM A. WESCHLER & SON, Auctioneers

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell by public auction for cash, in front of the west entrance of the courthouse on D Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C., Monday, January 11, 1943, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the rights, title and interest of the defendant in the following described Leasehold interests to wit: Lease from the Fidelity Storage Company to Portland Hotel Corporation bearing date April 15, 1933, terminating the Portland Hotel at Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C., and all furniture therein contained belonging to the lessor, for a term of three years, commencing on the first day of April, 1933, and ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1936, with the privilege of extending each year for a period of seven additional years beginning April 1, 1936, which said privileges have been fully exercised until the first day of April, 1943. Said lease assigned by the Fidelity Storage Company to Portland Hotel Corporation, October 1, 1935, and corrected and amended by supplemental agreements dated as follows: April 1, 1936; March 1, 1938; August 1, 1939; October 1, 1939; such assignment being contained in the Fidelity Storage Corporation.

Lease from the Portland Hotel Operating Corporation to the United States of America, dated December 13, 1939, terminating 34.011 acre office space in the Portland Hotel Building, located at 1234 12th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., on Lot 805 in Square 215, in the District of Columbia, for the term beginning December 1, 1939, and ending June 30, 1940, at an annual rental of \$51,022.50, with an option to renew for a period of five years, to year, no renewal to extend beyond the first day of July, 1945, and the entire second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors, including the penthouse, to be used as office space for the Social Security Administration, as designated by the Public Works Administration, Federal Works Agency.

Said and levied upon as the property of the defendant, Portland Hotel Corporation, a corporation, and Portland Hotel Operating Corporation, a corporation, and sold to satisfy a judgment at law, Civil No. 12,579, in favor of Mark W. White, JOHN B. COOK, United States Marshal in and for the District of Columbia, on and for the sum of \$7,258.20, plus 12.5% interest, 34.5.6.7.8.9.

LOST AND FOUND 10
BRACELET, Rhinestone, with small colored stones, Columbia rd. Reward, Call ME. 4000, Ext. 23.
BLACK kid handbag, ornamental clasp; bag containing keys, coins, and money. Please notify Chestnut 6221, Adams Bldg.

BLACK POCKETBOOK
containing wallet, glasses, cigarette case, keys, etc. Found near New York Ave., Thursday night. Reward, ME. 9280.
BROWN FOX, near Dupont Circle, on Conn. Ave., Wednesday evening. Reward, Box Post.

DIAMOND RING, man's. Inscription "Mother to Son." Reward, Sentimental value. TA. 3792.
PURSE—Four small brown skins; in taxicab. Juvenile, Columbia rd. Reward, Call ME. 4000, Ext. 23.

GAS RATION BOOK A, issued to Thomas D. Suddith, JR., 1977.
GAS RATION BOOK C, B. J. Shoemaker, 4708 13th St. N.W., Bethesda, MD. 8229.
GAS RATION BOOK, issued to Clifford Gilbert, 4522 34th St. N.W., Wash. 8775.
GAS RATION BOOKS A and C, issued to A. Q. Dykhouse, Netherlands Embassy, Washington, D. C. 1620.
GAS RATION BOOK A, issued to Palmer A. Hensley, Jr., 1422 K St. N.W., RE. 2735.
GAS RATION BOOK A, issued to H. Adams Carter, EM. 1326.

GLOVE, man's, fur-lined, left in taxi at 3:30 a. m. Return to 1703 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. Reward, AD. 3857.
KEY CHAIN, a key, miniature horsehoe white fob. MI. 5676, Ext. 21, Mary Porth.

LADY'S pocketbook, black broadcloth; lost at Admiral Club, 17th and M. Sts. N.W., or vic. on Thursday; contents very valuable to owner. Reward, \$50.00. Return to 1703 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. Reward, AD. 3857.
PEKINGESE—In vicinity of Glenbrook Village in Bethesda. Reward, \$50.00. Return to 1703 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. Reward, AD. 3857.

POCKETBOOK, lost Thursday evening after 4:30 p. m. on Arcade Market, 14th St. cont. telephone pass, glasses; badly torn. Please return to 1703 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. Reward, AD. 3857.
PURSE, black, with bills, change purse, keys, etc. Found near New York Ave., Thursday night. Reward, ME. 9280.
PURSE—Brown leather; (cont. papers, keys and money. Reward, DI. 2700, Ext. 522.
SCOTTIE, black, 10 years old, nearly blind; lost in vicinity 33rd and O Sts. N.W. Reward, ME. 1092.
IN VICINITY OF Dupont Circle; gray fur hat with pins attached. Reward, Please return to Christie State Apts., 1731 New Hampshire Ave.

REWARD
MUFF—BLACK PERSIAN LAMB
Satin bow with loop; in cab from 3130 Wisconsin Ave. to Dorchester House. OR. 5430.
\$50 REWARD
FOR RETURN OF LOST POCKETBOOK ON BRIGHTWOOD ST. CAR. DEC. 22RD. CALL SH. 7027.
LIBERAL REWARD
Boston bull lost in vicinity 14th St. N.W. Wednesday. Answers to name "Jiggs." Male, black with white markings. Call EM. 2135.
FOUND—Large dog, part Boxer, tan and white. TA. 4634 after 7 p. m.

PERSONALS 11
DR. H. W. JOHNSON, DENTIST.
False teeth repaired while you wait. Room 502, Westway Bldg., 608 14th St. N.W.
HATS MADE BY EXPERT MILLINERS
from fur, pieces, felt and materials. Clever remodeling, recoloring and trimming at low prices. VOICE HATS, 620 12th St. N.W., one flight up. EX. 9420.
MEMORANDUM printed radiantly by my own method; result effective for a lifetime or money back. Write for booklet. No dues. No interest. Dr. Sommerwerk, 1363 Columbia rd. AD. 0388.
PHONE VIRGINIA RICHARDSON, Rembrandt 3680. If you are in need of a loan up to \$300 at 2% per mo. on your signature.
EMPLOYED WOMEN—NEED EXTRA MONEY? You can get it on your own terms. No dues. No interest. Call MISS WHITE, American Finance Co. MI. 6310.
NEED EXTRA MONEY? Only requirement is that you be employed. It costs nothing to investigate. Just phone CLIFF PEARSON, CH. 3724.
A LOAN UP TO \$300
Call LINCOLN LOAN SERVICE, INC. 1910 Georgia Ave. Silver Spring, Md. SI.50 5200.

INSTRUCTIONS 13
AVIATION—Welding, Diesel, drafting, blueprint reading, aircraft and engine course. WASHINGTON TRADE SCHOOL, INC. 104 Q St. N.E. DU. 1576.
BOYD'S shorthand, typewriting saves time. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1323 F St. N.W.
CARD-PUNCH COURSE, SHORT, EASY. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1323 F St. N.W. NA. 2338.
CIVIL SERVICE COURSE, late edition, many kinds. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1323 F St. N.W. NA. 2338.
COMPTON COURSE, EASY, SHORT. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1323 F St. N.W. NA. 2338.
GOVT EMPLOYEES wants ride to New York Dec. 28, 30 or 31 or Jan. 1. Share expenses. LI. 1122.
LEARN ELECTRIC ARC
AND ACETYLENE WELDING, DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. BOMBARD & WEINMAN, 1386 FLORIDA AVE. NE. AT. 6818.

HELP, MEN 16
AIRCRAFT SERVICE MEN
Ages 21-35
48-Hour Week. Good Pay
Apply
GULF OIL CORP.
Washington National Airport
RE. 6131, Ext. 445
Ask for E. T. Osborne
AUTO MECHANICS
OR
TRUCK DRIVERS
WITH MECHANICAL
EXPERIENCE.
EARN \$65 TO \$90 PER WEEK.
THE WHITE MOTOR CO.
1120 First St. N.E. ME. 3662

RADIO SERVICE MAN
Apply
LANSBURGH'S
Service Building
So. Capitol and P Sts.
N.W.

GARAGE HELPERS
WHITE OR COLORED
Ages 21-60
Must be in good health and have a clean record. Experience in filling station, tire or battery shop or garage experience desirable but not essential. Steady employment at good pay with opportunity for advancement. 6-day, 48-hour week with a chance to earn some overtime. Apply Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 2:00 P. M.
Capital Transit Co.
36th and Prospect Ave. N.W.
Georgetown
Route No. 20 Cabin John Streetcar

MECHANICS...
MECHANICS' HELPERS
BODYMEN BODYMEN HELPERS
GAS ATTENDANTS
AND GREASE MEN
Wanted By The
PENNSYLVANIA
GREYHOUND LINES
Attractive Wages
Apply 1345 New York Avenue N.E.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
and Others Wanted for
PART TIME WORK
Learn to operate a streetcar or a bus. Earn some extra money and help in the war effort. Experience not necessary. We teach you and pay you while learning.
Need men able to report for work weekdays between 6 a. m. and 8 a. m. and then work for 2 or 3 hours. Also a few men able to report for work between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. and then work several hours. For other requirements see advertisement for streetcar operators elsewhere in these columns.
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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
CAPITAL TRANSIT CO.
36th Street and Prospect Ave. N.W., Georgetown
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HELP, MEN

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

AUTO MECHANICS
Good Working Conditions
and Pay
DIAMOND MOTORS, INC.
1031 3rd St. N.W.
BARNES—Experienced in high-class shops. Apply Hotel Statler Personnel Office, 16th and K Sts. N.W.
BICYCLE MECHANIC
Must be experienced; permanent position; good pay.
APPLY
728 9TH ST. N.W.
BOOKKEEPERS, \$150
Rapid advancement after probation.
ADAMS AGENCY, 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th-G.
BOOTLACE—Experienced; \$18 per week; good for \$25 and \$30. 427 9th St. N.W.
BUS BOY
POT WASHER
RED CIRCLE
NO. 1 MARR. AVE. NW.
CARPET LAYERS
Experienced; union wages. Apply NATIONAL CARPET CO., 1904 M St. N.W.
COOKS
Fry cook, good meat cook. Steady employment. No Sunday work. Good pay. Apply Chef, Madison Restaurant, Washington Blvd. 15th St. and New York Ave.
DISHWASHER OR BUS BOY—Lansdowne's Arm Chair Lunch, 631 14th St. N.W.
DRIVER
Must know city. Good opportunity for advancement. Atlantic Electrical Supply Co., 923 11th St. N.W.
DRIVER, COLORED
Good pay. For D. S. S. store; 6-day week. References and D. C. license. TA. 2169.
EGG CANDLERS
National firm, excellent working conditions. Apply in person, 2024 W. Virginia ave. ne.
ELEVATOR OPERATOR
Colored, Experienced
Hig. School Education
Required
Must Furnish D. C. Permit
Apply Employment Office
4th Floor
L. FRANK CO.
1200 F St. N.W.

ENGINEER, SOBER, RELIABLE, for downtown restaurant building; good working conditions. Apply to A. F. Berstorf, 810 10th St. N.W.
HOUSEMAN, utility man—Experienced; rooming house; no drinker; no drugs; reliable; local references. DE. 3815.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS
MACHINISTS AND
MACHINE OPERATORS
Good pay; must be citizens; war work. Apply C. M. STEWART CO., near 1916 North Moore St., Rosslyn, Va.
MAN, 21-25, good education, and personal; no factory work; get along well with people. Prev. retail or mfg. experience. Start about \$25.00; rapid advancement. Suite 200-210, 457 2nd St. N.W.
MAN FOR SERVICE WORK
Experience unnecessary. Steady now and after war; must be reliable; good pay. Call Sunday, CO. 5218.
MAN, WHITE
For bellman work; must be neat. Apply head bellman.
METROPOLITAN CLUB
1700 H St. N.W.
MESSENGERS
With or without bicycles; must be 16 years or over; white or colored. Apply 629 H St. N.W.
MAN—COLORED
To do housecleaning work. Apply head bellman.
METROPOLITAN CLUB
1700 H St. N.W.
MEN TEACHERS WANTED
MECHANICAL DRAWING, \$150.
ELEM. GRADES (live in), \$135.
WITCHAMPTON (live in), \$150.
JUNIOR HIGH (live in), \$150.
HISTORY—HISTORY (P. S.), \$150.
ENGLISH (live in), \$150.
HISTORY—HISTORY (P. S.), \$150.
MUSIC—ENGLISH (P. S.), \$150.
PHYSICAL ED. (P. S.), \$150.
SCIENCE—MATH. (live in), \$175.
ADAMS TEACHERS' AGENCY, Colo. Bldg. 140.

PINBALL MECHANIC
Experienced; good pay and hours. CAPT. COON MACHINE EXCHANGE, 1738 14th St. N.W.
PAYROLL CLERK
Young man, draft exempt, 22-35, with previous payroll experience. Prefer some experience in printing business or large corporation, handling payroll on hourly basis. Good opportunity for 1943 person. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, Washington Post, 1337 E St. N.W., between 9 and 4.

PORTERS, colored, over 18
yrs. of age, must be able to ride a bicycle; short hours, 6-day week, good pay, vacation with pay. Apply employment department, Peoples Drug Stores office: 77 P St. ne.
RESTAURANT HELP
High class restaurant can place colored waiters, white countermen and kitchen help. Sober men desired. Excellent meals. Good wages.
418 12th St. N.W.

SALESMEN, FINANCIAL
No factory work. Steady now and after war; must be reliable; good pay. Call Sunday, CO. 5218.
SECRETARY—\$35-\$40
Experienced in publishing. ADAMS AGENCY, 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th-G.
Statistical Clerk, \$1440
Some knowledge drafting. ADAMS AGENCY, 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th-G.
YOUNG MAN for clerical position in circulation department; 5 1/2-day week position requiring person to work in branch offices throughout city; pleasant work; no selling. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, Washington Post, 1337 E St. N.W., between 9 and 4.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS
Men—White
DEFERRED OR OVER
DRAFT AGE
Apply in Person
TIMEKEEPER'S OFFICE
Mayflower Hotel

COUNTER MEN
18-30 YEARS OLD
Little Tavern Shops, Inc.
Interviews Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, 9 a. m. to 12 noon. Also Monday, Wednesday, 4-6 P. M.
Apply Room 210, Homer Bldg., 15th and P Sts. N.W.
FOR INFORMATION, call SI.56 6000

Wanted
2 Young Men
21 or Over, to Work in Beverage Department
Apply
Mr. Ware
Wine Room
Shoreham Hotel

Wool Spotters
Steady Employment
Experienced Only Need
Apply
Aristo Cleaners
1226 South Capitol St.

Permanent Positions
WASH.-VA.-MD. COACH CO.
Has Openings for
BUS OPERATORS
Ages 21 to 45
PAY \$30 A WEEK WHILE LEARNING
Apply 707 N. Randolph St., Arlington, Va., between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. or drop card to Mr. Crookan for further information

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MECHANICS' HELPERS
BODYMEN BODYMEN HELPERS
GAS ATTENDANTS
AND GREASE MEN
Wanted By The
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GREYHOUND LINES
Attractive Wages
Apply 1345 New York Avenue N.E.

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HELP, MEN

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

ATLAS AGENCY NEEDS
TYPIST, BOOKKEEPERS
GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
CARRIERS
BOOKKEEPERS, material checkers, 642 OFFICE BOYS (full or part time) ATLAS BLDG., 527 9TH ST. N.W.

FIREMEN-PORTERS
ALSO
LICENSED ENGINEER-FIREMAN
Good Opportunity
British Ministry of Supply Mission
1107 10th St. N.W.
Apply Employment Office
Open Monday Thru Friday, 9-6 Saturday, 9-1

THE SHOREHAM HOTEL
2500 Calvert St. N.W.
DISHWASHERS
Good wages, meals and uniforms.
Dependable workers will find quick advancement.
APPLY
STEWART'S DESK

MESSENGERS
OFFICE BOYS
Excellent Opportunities
British Ministry of Supply Mission
Employment Office Open
Monday Thru Friday, 9-6
Saturday, 9-1 P. M.
1107 16th St. N.W.

Driver-Salesmen
Excellent Established
Routes
Good Salary and
Commission
Apply Mr. Jackson
1426 Irving St. N.W.

Wool Spotters
Steady Employment
Experienced Only Need
Apply
Aristo Cleaners
1226 South Capitol St.

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This Morning

With Shirley Povich

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Any day now the Nats will announce that Pitcher Paul (Duffy) Dean has been traded to the St. Louis Browns in exchange for a shortstop named Dillinger and a sum of cash . . . when they claimed Dean at the \$7500 draft price, the Nats knew he could be peddled to the Browns, who had tried to buy him previously . . . Redskin Coach Ray Flaherty has been serving as consultant to the Office of Defense Transportation as an authority on sports travel, but his appointment will end this week with his induction into the Navy as a lieutenant . . . Camp Lee, Va., acquires a notable noncom this week . . . he is Corpl. Bill Conn, who has been transferred to the Virginia camp as a boxing instructor . . . The Army could stage a natural by scheduling a dual match between Camp Lee's boxing team, coached by Conn, and the Fort Riley boxers coached by another pretty fair heavyweight named Joe Louis . . . the late Chris Cagle, famed for his forward passing at West Point, was the antithesis of Sammy Baugh as a passer . . . Cagle faded back as much as 30 yards and liked to throw the ball on the dead run in contrast to Baugh's stationary style.

The "Lou Gehrig," a Liberty ship, will slide off the ways at the South Portland (Me.) yard next week with Mrs. Gehrig sponsoring the launching . . . a United States Merchant Marine spokesman points out that a Liberty ship is aptly named for Gehrig in as much as "it is sturdy, like the rough going, like Gehrig is especially fast, and figures to make a lot of home runs." . . . Jack Bell, The Post's Hunting and Fishing Editor, departs soon for the Amazon jungles to aid in the construction of airfields and warehouses for the Division of American Republics Aviation . . . he was selected for the post because he is a graduate architect and engineer, and authority on outdoor life . . . Benny Bengough, who was fired as the Nats' coach at the end of last season, has been rehired by Clark Griffith . . . another coaching job is open with the Nats and it will be filled either by Joe Judge or Earl Whitehill . . . George Washington University showed a profit on its game with the Oklahoma A. and M. basketball team here because Oklahoma asked only a \$500 guarantee for its appearance.

In its poll naming the outstanding female athletes of 1942, the Associated Press originally included the name of Vagrancy, a 2-year-old filly . . . until an interoffice memo suggested it be deleted because "listing a horse with the women athletes might be considered poor taste and likely to cause resentment." . . . Not surprising is the fact that Mickey Vernon, a 271 hitter with the Nats last year, ranked as high as ninth in runs batted in . . . he was hitting behind George Case and Stan Spence, two of the league's five .300 hitters, who were frequently on base . . . Ted Williams, the league's leading run-producer would probably have driven in more runs had he played with the Nats instead of with the Red Sox . . . George Munger, Penn's football coach, wrote weekly letters to Peter Cash, a Philadelphia boy at Camp Shelby, Miss., with suggestions on how to coach the camp football team . . . Camp Shelby won its last eight games . . . The Redskins will have a particular incentive to win today's game against the Pro League All-Stars at Philadelphia . . . In the stands will be 14 children of Redskin players, taken to the game as guests of the Merchant Marine seamen for whose benefit the contest is being staged.

Madison Square Garden's next big boxing show will feature Beau Jack against Fritz Zivic, the old spoiler, who is the only fighter in the division with a chance to lick the former Georgia bootblack . . . the Horsemen's Protective Association has a special fund which enables it to buy up used racing thoroughbreds for \$100 each and put them to a merciful end . . . The Office of War Information will broadcast New Year's greetings at Chungking, China, to American soldiers in that area, from a list of selected United States sports-writers . . . Our New Year's Bowl selections: U. C. L. A. to beat Georgia, Boston College to beat Alabama, Tulsa to beat Tennessee . . . never forgetting, of course, that this department's opinion retail for only 3 cents at newsstands or home delivered . . . The Maritime Commission will soon honor the late Walter Camp, Knute Rockne and George Gipp with Liberty ships named for them . . . Liberty ships will also be named after five famous baseball players including Capt. Eddie Grant, New York Giants' infielder, who was the only big leaguer killed in action in the last World War.

The Horse Trainers Association demanded and won the right for trainers to be admitted to the clubhouse at New York tracks without paying admission charges . . . the latest census revealed that horses on Maryland farms numbered 79,339, and did you know that the average life of a horse is estimated at 15 years while 18 years is the average life of the hardier mule? . . . One of the reasons Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez of the Yankees are working in defense plants during the off-season is because President Ed Barrow of the Yanks told his players he wanted them to work . . . for the first time in history, the major leagues have secretly proposed two complete schedules, one calling for a mid-April start of the 1943 season, as usual, and another calling for the season to start in May if times get too tough.

Pieces of Haight:

A 'Special Investigator' Finds His Niche in the Army

Marietta Park, D. C., December 26.

Dear Boss,

Because of military secrecy I'm going to refer to him as Bert. He was born and raised on a farm. It wasn't long after Bert

learned to read and write that he set a goal. When the family gathered in the living room of an evening, Bert never took part in the battle over who's turn it was to look at the new Sears, Roebuck catalogue.

He would get out his detective magazines and read stories, many that he knew by heart.

Yes, Boss, Bert wanted to be a detective. And when sleep came to a chore-weary Bert, his dreams carried him up creaky, winding staircases, magnifying glass in hand, or sent him into some dark cellar where only the steady drip of water broke the silence.

On special nights, probably after he had eaten something, Bert would find himself assigned to a society murder. He would be dressed in tails and white tie with the body of a beautiful heiress at his feet. The city police would stand in the corner of the room while Bert, stroking his chin, would question relatives and servants.

Sometimes on these "society nights" Bert would be so involved in a case that he would be half way to the barn, lantern in hand, before his dinner clothes reverted into overalls.

It was only natural that an advertisement on the back of one of his detective publications should lure Bert. There it was in big, black type—"Be A Great Detective, in 12 easy lessons." It wasn't many malle later that

Bert received a large package filled with pamphlets and papers. As far as that detective correspondence college was concerned, Bert was All-American. He went to work eagerly. There were practice cases and Bert, in fancy, took part in many important crime conferences, un-mindful of the ring of milk going in the buckets or the brush of Bossie's tail on his cheek.

Bert worked out the problems, sent his answers to the home office and finally graduated. At the bottom of the final communication from his alma mater was this notation: "You are now a graduate. You are more than a detective. You are a special investigator. Do not refer to yourself simply as Detective So-and-So, but as Special Investigator So-and-So."

Well, Boss, Special Investigator Bert went to town. It wasn't exactly as exciting as when Mr. Deeds went to town. Bert was either cased out or thrown out of every detective agency in two big cities before he found himself stomping on a bell and handling the gadgets in the front of a streetcar.

But Bert's detective course was to bear fruit, chiefly because periodically he bought a small ad in the morning paper (right in there plugging for The Post every minute, Boss) seeking "any sort of employment in a detective office."

Response came at last in the form of a job as office boy and janitor for the firm of Lewis, Lewis & Rae, private detectives extraordinary. Some months later Bert was given a case. An auto had been stolen and Bert located it 15 minutes after the client phoned, but it turned out that the man had forgotten where he had parked.

At any rate, Bert was now at work as a detective, beg your pardon, as a special investigator. But hope long deferred is sometimes blither-sweet in reality.

See HAIGHT, Page 6, Column 2.

Southern All-Stars Defeat North Eleven, 24 to 0

'Skins Underdogs Today; Baugh Stays in Texas

Champion Jockey Adams Rides 242d Winner



Jockey Johnny Adams, who is already the Nation's 1942 riding champion because no other boy is close, yesterday won his 242d race of the year aboard Drumont in the fourth at Tropical Park. Adams' mount is coasting in ahead of Shasta Man (on rail) and Castigada, who finished second and third. (Story on Page 6)

Ace Doesn't Report For Charity Tilt

More Than 30,000 To See Seamen's Benefit Game In Philadelphia

By Merrell W. Whittlesey

Post Staff Writer

Philadelphia, Dec. 27 (Sunday).—Slingin' Sammy Baugh was deep in the heart of Texas today as his Washington Redskins teammates, crowned National Football League champions only two weeks ago, prepared to battle the League All-Stars here this afternoon in a 100 per cent charity game for the benefit of the United Nations' Seamen's Benefit Fund.

Baugh's final decision to remain on his Rotan, Tex., ranch came late last night after All-Star game officials and Redskins General Manager Jack Espey waged a half-day's battle over long distance telephone with the passing specialist to no avail.

When Baugh did not appear yesterday at the Redskins' final workout to ascertain when he would arrive, Baugh personally answered and told Espey he had been ill with influenza and was in no condition to play. To all of Espey's pleadings, which lasted an hour and 20 minutes, Baugh refused to reconsider, saying not only was he in no condition to play, but could not make connections in time.

Espey thereupon contacted J. A. Bland, chief of police at Sweetwater, only a short distance from Baugh's ranch and 280 miles from Dallas, nearest air line. Bland readily promised a police escort to accompany Baugh to Dallas in time to make the 11:30 p. m. plane.

Called Baugh again.

Espey then called Baugh again and Baugh promised to leave immediately.

A few hours later, Bland told All-Star game officials by phone that Baugh and he conferred and that the passing star had decided he couldn't make it and returned to his ranch.

Bland stated he advised Baugh there was a later plane at 1:51 a. m. this morning for Washington, which would get him there in time to catch a train for Philadelphia. He said Sweetwater was 280 miles from Dallas and they had a little over six hours to make the later plane, but Baugh said he did not think he could make it.

Late last night Coach Ray Flaherty said he planned to use Rookie Dick Pollin in Baugh's customary "tailback spot," with duties of punting, passing as well as directing the offensive play.

The game, a 100 per cent charity affair with proceeds going to the United Nations' Seamen's Service Fund, is expected to realize approximately \$150,000 with indications that a capacity crowd of 30,218 will be present. The players will play gratis, with only actual expenses deducted. Shibe Park is scaled for \$83,000 gross, but program advertisements were sold at \$1000 per page. Programs will be sold for whatever the spectator wishes to give. At least \$25,000 is hoped to be derived via this method.

Todd to Miss Game

Minus Baugh, Coach Ray Flaherty, who will leave Monday for Hollywood, Fla., as a lieutenant in Command. Gene Tunney's physical fitness Navy program, put the league champions through their last workout which was brief and snappy.

Dick Todd, one of Baugh's chief aerial targets and another Texan, was missing, detained at his home in Crowell, seeking to dispose of

See REDSKINS, Page 5, Column 5

Let's Have No Cheating, Please



The score was kept beautifully at a recent Victory Golf Tournament in Los Angeles, if a glimpse of these scorekeepers means anything. They're movie girls, part of the gang of Hollywood and golf greets who competed in the Army-Navy benefit. In the usual order they are Donna Reed, Linda Darnell and Marguerite Chapman

New Year's Day Bowl Round-Up:

Sinkwich & Co. Coast Bowl

Enjoy Studio Luncheon, Tour Games Expect Full Houses

By the Associated Press

Pasadena, Calif., Dec. 26.—The Georgia squad got its mind off football today for the first time since its arrival last Monday for the New Year's Rose Bowl football game against U. C. L. A.

The players and coaches were luncheon guests at the Paramount studio. They were shown some of the tricks of picture making while actual scenes were in progress.

But this tour, eagerly awaited for days, wasn't made until Coach Wallace Butts had watched his men skip through a long workout. The entire morning was given over to the attack. There was no scrimmage. Frank Sinkwich, the star runner and passer, remained in his hotel room resting his injured ankles.

Sinkwich was able to accompany his fellow players to the movie studio, however. Trainer C. W. Jones said Fireball Frankie would not attempt any practice until Monday, at the earliest.

Charlie Trippi worked in Sinkwich's tailback spot with Ken Keuper, 215-pound quarterback; Jack-rabbit Lamar Davis and Dick McPherson, fullback.

U. C. L. A. practiced in the afternoon. Most of the session was devoted to the offense. The Bruins have worked out their general plan of defense for the furious aerial assault they expect to encounter. For the next few days Coach Babe Horrell plans to stress the timing of plays.

Both Bruins and Bulldogs will hold workouts next week in the Rose Bowl. U. C. L. A. has been doing its planning on its own field in Westwood, and Georgia's rehearsals have been at Tournament Park, near California Institute of Technology.

West's Eleven Told to Watch East's Daley

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—Western Co-coach Orin Hollinberry indicated Minnesota's Bill Daley is the Eastern star to watch in the East-West football clash New Year's Day—even though Paul Gervani, Columbia's pass throwing marvel, is the most talked about player.

Daley, sparkplug of Minnesota teams the last two seasons, will alternate with Gervani at the tailback position. Of his ability, Coach Hollinberry said:

"Regardless of the pass ability of Gervani and Steve Filipowicz (Fordham fullback), I still think Daley is the East's best ball player. No matter how many passes they throw, we still have to watch for Daley."

The Western squad worked out two hours today at the Stanford University training camp, with routine divided between offense and defense. Bob Kennedy of Washington State, the No. 1 passer and tailback, favored a sore arm and Jim Jurkovich, California, filled in.

Spokane Bombers 3-1 Favorites in Sun Bowl Game

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 26.—Two undefeated football squads—the Second Air Force Bombers of Spokane and the Hardin-Simmons Cowboys—began final drills today for their New Year's Day clash in the Sun Bowl.

The Spokane Bombers, service champions of the Pacific Coast, rated as 3-to-1 favorites as the date of the annual border county bowl game neared. Win or lose, the boys in khaki will have the advantage of the bigger rooting section. Thousands of soldiers from nearby camps are expected to watch the game.

G. W. Loses 1st Game To 'Zunic's' Team

By Bill Burnett

Post Staff Writer

A blazing comeback put a lot of excitement into George Washington University's third basketball game of the season last night, but it wasn't enough to stave off a 55-42 licking by Norfolk Naval Training Station's terrific five.

With two victories behind them, the Colonials had a third in their grasp with 10 minutes of play left. At that point the crowd of less than 1000 fans at Tech gym saw the Sailors, seeking their ninth straight triumph this season, put on a return comeback that left G. W. high and dry.

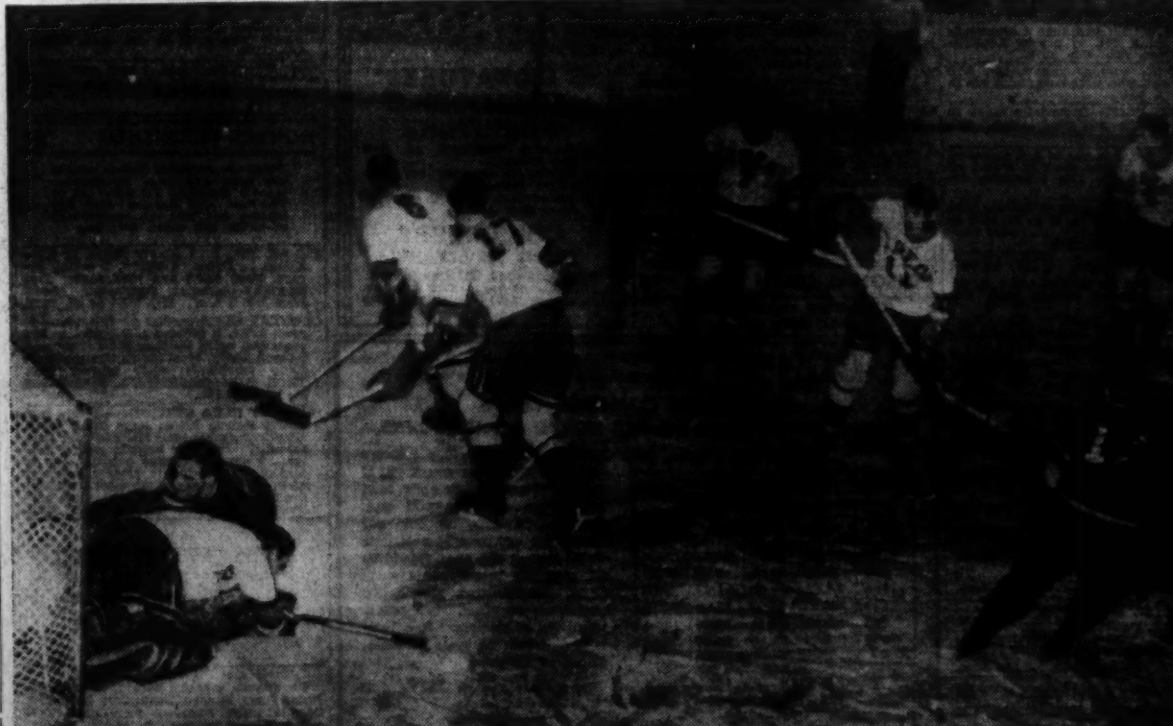
Most of the customers came to see Matt Zunic play against his G. W. teammates of last year. They saw him score 11 points with his mad under-the-goal rushes, but they also saw a pair of last year's Colonial reserves, John Konizewski and Jim Rausch, stop the highest scorer in G. W. history on the largest per cent of his basket dashes.

One All-American eager and numerous stars of big basketball schools sprinkled the Norfolk lineup, but honors of the night went to a curly-headed player from National Business College of Roanoke, Va., Larry Varnell, despite the guarding of Jim Myers and Joe Gallagher, pounded the cords for

Scores

Norfolk N. T. S., 55; George Washington, 42.
Kansas, 45; Toledo, 40.
Kansas, 45; St. Bonaventure, 22.
Oregon State, 45; C. C. N. Y., 34.
Wrestling, 56; LaSalle, 35.
Oklahoma, 55; Baylor, 27.
Great Lakes, 55; Butler, 24.
St. John's, 55; Tennessee, 41.
U. S. C., 41; Canisius, 23.
PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL
Oshkosh, 44; Chicago, 33.
COLLEGE FOOTBALL
South All-Stars, 24; North All-Stars, 0.
AMERICAN LEAGUE HOCKEY
Providence, 4; Washington, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; Buffalo, 6.
Cleveland, 6; Indianapolis, 4.
NATIONAL LEAGUE HOCKEY
Toronto, 1; Boston, 2.

One of the Gauthier Boys Almost Makes Good



Gaston Gauthier, right-winger for the Washington Lions, gave Goalie Mike Karakas an uneasy moment in the second period of last night's game with the Providence Reds, but Karakas managed to prevent a goal. The Reds won, 4-1

Southern All-Stars Rout Yankees, 24-0

Crowd of 16,000 Sees Dixie Eleven Hand North Worst Defeat; Backs Have Big Day

By the Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 26.—They had no cavalry in Cramton Bowl today—but a great team of Southern All-Stars revived the military tactics of a great cavalryman and roundly beat it's Yankee opponents, 24-0, before 16,000 fans in the fifth annual Blue-Gray football game.

Like Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederates got there

'Lucky' Reds Defeat Lion Sextet, 4 to 1

By Anne Hagner

Post Staff Writer

The Washington Lions last night bowed to the Providence Reds, 4-1 at Uline Arena in a game that was destined to be of the hard luck variety for the local talent.

Tony Graboski's score at 11:38 of the first period was the lone goal that stood between the Providence goalies, Mike Karakas, and a shutout as a series of bad breaks haunted the Lions' netminder.

All of the visitors' markers were made under circumstances that were beyond Gauthier's control. First came when Bob Alex Sing-bush slipped past him in the opening stanza, followed by another in the second period when Oscar Aubuchon, on his fifth try at the net in as many seconds finally flipped the puck over Gauthier's legs as he sprawled in front of the cage.

The third Providence score was the result of an all-out drive sparked by Jack Toupin, who took a pass from Bob Whitelaw to again sneak past Gauthier after 10:35 of the third period.

And the last goal for the opposition was the most heart-breaking of all as Toupin charged at the net when Goalie Gauthier was the only

See FOOTBALL, Page 6, Col. 7.

See HOCKEY, Page 6, Column 6.

Industrial Stocks Move To New Peaks

Trend of Market		Thursday
New York, Dec. 26 (P.)		
Advances	238	358
Declines	160	229
Unchanged	228	259
Total Issues	646	845
New 1942 issues	45	83
New 1942 lows	1	

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 26.—Industrial stocks, especially those with a peace-time flavor, featured today's post-Christmas session with a move into the highest territory for more than a year.

While numerous customers attended the holiday to Monday, the good war news brought further demand for issues which stand to benefit when victory eventually arrives. The list, consequently,

finished a somewhat uneven way
with prices generally tilting

Belated tax selling of low-price stocks appeared at the start and helped an otherwise slow market to aggregate 370,695 shares again.

Rails at Standstill

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks was up two-tenths of a point at 41.5, a new high since October 8, 1941.

Rising groups were gold mines, rubbers, oils, motors, farm im-

Touching best levels for 1942, longer were Dome Mines, Monty-Porcupine, Texas Co., Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Firestone Tire, International Harvester, Deere, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines and set stocks on American & Foreign Power.

Bonds were steady. Comm-
ties improved. At Chicago wheat
was up $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of a cent a bushel;
corn ahead $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and h
steady; cotton advanced 3; to

Amon's forward leaners in Curb were Pittsburgh Plate Glass American Cyanamid "B" and Bliss. Small declines were posted for Gulf Oil, Niagara Hudson Power and United Light preferred. Turnover here amounted to 85 shares versus 73,315 last Saturday.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Dec. 26 (AP).—Late buying day gave the grain market a strong up push at the close, with corn and oats the lead due to evidence of large country feeding demand, together with favorable weather for movement of

	Open.	High.	Low.
May	1.35 1/2	1.36 1/4	1.33 1/4
July	1.36	1.36 1/4	1.33 1/4

	September....	1.37%	1.37%	1.38%
	Corn—			
	May	93%	94	93%
	July	94%	94%	94%
	September....	95	95%	95
	Oats—			
	May	54	54%	54
	July	53%	54%	53%
	September....	54	54%	54
	Soybeans—			
	May	1.72%	1.72%	1.72%

66.6	May.....	76%	77%	76%
82.5	July.....	78%	79%	78%
86.2	September.....	80%	80%	82%
66.5	Lard—			
	January.....	13.80	13.80	13.80
77.4	Cash Grain			
56.7	Chicago, Dec. 26 (M)—CASH WHITE			
	No. 3 dark Northern, 1.36¢	at 1.36%		
	1.35% No. 4 dark Northern, 1.34%			
	CORN—No. 2 yellow, old, 92% at			
	new, No. 3 yellow, 88¢92% No. 4, 88¢			
	89% No. 5, 82¢84% ; sample, 1.00			
	75 No. 2 white, 1.10.			
	OATS—No. 3 white, tough, 54% ; w			

Commodity Index
New York, Dec. 26.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index for 1934-35 was 158.4, up from 157.9 in November.

335 commodities today	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940
Previous day	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940
month ago	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940
year ago	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940
High	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940
Low	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940
(1926 average equals 100.)	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940
(b) New 1942 high	103.16	103.08	100.37	1942	1941	1940

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BONDS HERE

Science

World at War
Forgets Honor
For 4 Pioneers

By John J. O'Neill

Four important centennial anniversaries, milestones in the advance of science, have passed virtually unnoticed this year and another probably will be overlooked next year.

Four hundred years ago next May, Nicolaus Copernicus, Polish astronomer, died, giving to the world almost from the deathbed a book which started a new era: it established our earth in a subordinate place in the solar system and the sun as the center around which all planets revolve. Twenty-one years later, in 1564, Galileo Galilei, the Florentine scientist, was born. Before he died in 1642, just 300 years ago, he gave to the world the telescope and a system of observational science which was revolutionary in effect.

Newton Born in 1642

In the same year in which Galileo died, Isaac Newton was born in England and he gave to science its fundamental system of celestial and terrestrial dynamics, a theory of gravitation, of radiation and of optics.

Contemporary with Newton was Edmund Halley, best known for his study of comets, who was born in 1656 and died 200 years ago.

Blaise Pascal, the French genius who invented the first calculating machine, made this contribution just 300 years ago.

Under circumstances other than those which now prevail throughout the world, these centennials would be observed with elaborate ceremonies in every country, for these men, and all other scientific geniuses, belong to the whole race and not to any particular nationality.

Triumph of Experiment

The work of Galileo cannot be underrated, but he is not the pioneer in the experimental method—he applied with spectacular results a doctrine which was preached by Thomas Aquinas a few centuries earlier. When Galileo dropped the light and heavy ball from the Leaning Tower in Pisa and demonstrated that they both fell with the same speed, thus refuting a popular belief that the heavier would fall faster, he was going to nature for the answer to his questions instead of depending on conclusions reached by entirely mental processes.

Newton's fame does not rest entirely on his accomplishments in the field of celestial mechanics. Without the earlier Babylonian, Egyptian and Greek astronomers and mathematicians, and the more recent Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo, there would have been no Newton.

Newton Paved Way

And without Newton there would have been no Albert Einstein. Newton's corpuscular, or atomic, theory of light has a much more modern flavor today than it had 50 years ago. His theory can be considered an ancestor of the modern quantum theory.

Without Halley, 1656-1742, who urged Newton to complete his investigations and then brought about their publication, Newton might have died unknown. On the basis of Newton's work, Halley predicted the return after 75 years of a famous comet which now bears his name. He made studies of the variations in the earth's magnetic field and engaged in other researches.

Pascal, mathematician, physicist, philosopher and philanthropist (1623-1662), invented the modern adding and calculating machine at the age of 19 and about the same time designed the hydraulic press and the wheelbarrow in its one-wheel design.



Officers of the Summit Club of Washington Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, which will entertain patients at Mount Alto Hospital with a bingo party on Monday, January 18. Left to right: J. Frank Smith, vice chairman; Arthur A. Connelly, chairman; Charles R. Bush, treasurer; R. T. Pickrel, secretary.

Soviet Mineral
Resources
Estimated

By Gobind Behari Lal
International News Service Science Editor.

Scientific estimates of Russia's stupendous resources of minerals essential for war were revealed last week.

The British Scientist Dr. David Williams has presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science the following results of his investigations concerning the Russian mineral resources which, at this time, constitute a bulwark of power of all the United Nations.

Russia has reserves of high quality iron of about 10 billion tons, not including lower grade iron ores of the "Kursk district." The Crimea also has brown iron ore deposits.

The manganese and chromite ores are about 700 million tons—enough to meet the demands of industry for the next 200 years, assuming that technology remains what it is now.

In platinum, Soviet realms stand among the world's foremost producers. Mercury is enough for the needs of war and peace industry and technology.

Nickel has been scarce so far, but new sources have been opened under the impetus of the war. Tungsten and molybdenum, used for making certain steel alloys, are not plentiful. Geological researches now being made are expected to open new supplies.

Russia had to import tin and antimony until the beginning of the war with Germany. Substitutes for tin are being developed. Aluminum deposits are abundant.

Bauxite, the best aluminum ore, was estimated to be 45 million tons; neptunium, containing alumina, 100 million tons. Of copper there are at least 16 million tons in deposit.

Production of aluminum in 1942 was hampered by the German invasion of regions where the Russian hydroelectric plants were most active.

Minerals which are not classed as metals, such as potassium and phosphate salts, mica and other substances, are in enormous quantities. The phosphates, for instance, are of tremendous use for fertilization of agricultural lands.

Dr. Williams' estimates were made under the conditions of the Soviet governmental restrictions as regards obtaining and publication of certain geological information. Estimates of gold resources, for example, are a "state secret" in Russia.

periods. This resulted in a gravity shock, a weakening of the body power, because of the pull of the earth upon the venous blood.

But feeding vitamin C or thyroid, together with cold water swimming, markedly increased the resistance to shock in the rabbits.

Another type of study was made by Prof. C. A. Elvehjem and his colleagues at the University of Wisconsin with certain vitamins of B complex.

Cell Respiration Study

They investigated how these vitamins influence "cell respiration," that is to say, the breathing and using of oxygen by the cells of the living body. It is known that three vitamins of B complex—B-1, riboflavin and nicotinic acid—are essential for this process.

Professor Elvehjem found that a fourth vitamin, B-6, also influences the body's use of oxygen. Lack of this vitamin decreases cell respiration, lowers the action of the thyroid gland. Lack of pantothenic acid, another vitamin of B family, also interfered with full use of oxygen within the body.

Since aviators have to encounter conditions of lower oxygen in high altitude flying, the use of vitamins of B complex might be of special benefit for them. Only direct tests on human beings can really settle the question.

D. C. American Legion Plans
Gala Party New Year's Eve

The department of the District of Columbia American Legion will celebrate the passing of the old year and entry of the new on December 31, at the Legion Clubhouse, 2437 Fifteenth Street Northwest, with a gala party. Dancing will commence at 8 p. m. and toasts to the New Year and victory for 1943 will occur at midnight, followed by a buffet supper. Commander Fitzgibbon and his staff will be present with other dignitaries. The program is in charge of Vice Commander John C. Chase. All table reservations must be completed at Legion headquarters by December 30.

Sergt. Jasper Post No. 13 held its annual Christmas party for the children of Veterans at the clubhouse on Wednesday, December 23. Department Membership Officer C. Francis McCarthy reports the highest paid-up membership for the coming year ever known for the department at this time of the year. He anticipates reaching the goal of 6000 by January 1.

The board of managers of the Legion Clubhouse announce the appointment of a new building manager, Richard E. Ashby, former owner of Dick's Grill of this city. Dinners are served regularly each evening and arrangements for special parties may be made by calling Mr. Ashby at the club.

Kenneth Nash Post

The Good Fellows Club of Kenneth H. Nash Post No. 8 gave their annual Christmas party to the children in the neighborhood at the club rooms, 209 Pennsylvania Avenue Southeast, on December 24. The master of ceremonies was Jack O'Connell, formerly of the Metropolitan Police Department. Commander Everett Totten of Nash Post is convalescing from his recent serious illness and it is hoped that he will preside at the January meeting of the post to greet the old and new members. The post reports a paid-up 1943 membership of 75 per cent of its quota.

Shelton Jones, of Second Division Post No. 28, who has been appointed chairman of the "Smokes for Yanks" committee, has just announced the names of Legionnaires who will constitute his committee and work with him in this worthy cause.

National Cathedral Post members assembled on Christmas afternoon at the Washington Hotel for Foundlings where their annual

Christmas party was given to the children of that institution. Santa Claus was impersonated by Leo P. Wise. Arrangements are now being made by Past Commander Frank Buckley for the past commanders' dinner to be held at the clubhouse on January 27, at which function Danton Walker, New York columnist, will participate. Fraternal editors of the Washington newspapers are also expected to attend.

Charles Bell Porter, treasurer of the Times-Herald, and veteran of the last war, has just joined National Cathedral Post.

The final reports of the Community War Fund campaign chairmen show that the American Legion posts of this department, which cooperated in the Metropolitan Area, collected a large percentage of their quotas.

DePue Post

In accordance with their program as outlined at the beginning of the year, Stanley Church DePue Post No. 30 devoted the December meeting to the cause of the Fighting Free French. The national guard of honor escorted the distinguished guests to the platform and an address was made by Major Rodolphe of the French delegation. In keeping with the meeting a French supper was served.

Agriculture Post

United States Department of Agriculture Post No. 36 entertained the patients at Mount Alto Hospital with a variety show Saturday evening, December 19.

Vice Commander Edward Walter was the master of ceremonies and accompanied the vocalists at the piano.

The following performers helped to make the show a success: Mary Crane, soprano; Betty Fisher, contralto; John Matheny, tenor; Joseph Hoffman, baritone; Margaret Richardson, violinist, accompanied by Miss Alcorn; Richard Alderson and Ruth Ray, dancers.

Miss Hildred Snow represented the angel as the chorus sang "Holy Night."

Ice cream, cake and cigarettes were served to the patients who were able to attend.

The welfare department of the District of Columbia American Legion, in charge tributed numerous baskets of food to the families of needy veterans on Christmas Day. The members of the legion cooperated to make this possible.

Masons Set
Elections for
Tomorrow

The St. John's Day meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order will be held tomorrow night, at which time the election of grand officers will take place.

At the annual meeting of the grand lodge held on December 16, the following distinguished Masons were the first recipients of the newly created Masonic Medal of Honor: J. Claude Keiper, past grand master and grand secretary; William T. Ballard, secretary of the Masonic Board of Relief, and Vernon G. Owen, past grand master.

The Elks Bowling League held its annual Christmas dinner last Tuesday at the Elks Club. Following the dinner, the members adjourned to the new Recreation bowling alleys for regularly scheduled matches. Bowling has been postponed to Tuesday, December 29.

Washington Lodge has canceled the regular session of the lodge scheduled for Wednesday, December 30, due to the holidays.

The Summit Club of Washington Lodge will hold its next meeting on Friday, January 1, at 8:30 p. m.

Ben Hur

Arrangements were made by Edwin M. Barr, recording secretary and treasurer, and Charles J. Berner, financial secretary, State, War, and Navy committee, to consolidate with the members of United court. The former court was organized 80 years ago and is the second oldest court in this city. Secretary Berner has been financial secretary for 30 years.

The installation of officers will take place in Victory Court on January 8. The election and induction of officers, followed by a banquet, will be held in McKinley Court on January 19. Representative Newland will officiate as installing officer in both courts.

Knights of Columbus

Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, will hold a Ladies Night on Tuesday in the main ballroom of the Willard Hotel. There will be entertainment and dancing.

Washington Council's Minstrel Show entertained the Department of Justice employees at their annual Christmas party held last Thursday in the Departmental auditorium.

Boys' Club of Washington Calendar

Eastern Branch, Seventeenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue Southeast. Central Branch, 230 C Street Northwest. Georgetown Branch, 2726 M Street Northwest.

Note—Club hours during Christmas holiday week are from 1 to 5 p. m. All Year's Day.

Monday, December 28. Relay race and elimination races in pool from 1:15 p. m. Eastern. Woodworking and model making, 1:30 p. m. Eastern. 2:15 p. m. Eastern. Sunbaths in health room, 3 p. m. Central. School Basketball League, 3:30 p. m. Eastern. Stamp Club library, 4 p. m. Eastern. Christmas party for midlets and juniors, 6:30 p. m. Central. Conditioning and wrestling, 6:30 p. m. Eastern. Model Plane Club, 6:30 p. m. Central. Junior House Basketball League, 7 p. m. Eastern. Orchestra practice, 7 p. m. Central. Harmonica Band practice, 7 p. m. Central. Roundhouse Train Club, 7 p. m. Central.

Tuesday, December 29. Art, woodworking and printing classes, 8 p. m. Eastern. Junior Optimist Club, 7:30 p. m. Eastern. 100-pound basketball practice, 7:45 p. m. Eastern. 100-pound basketball practice, 8 p. m. Eastern. Junior Neighborhood Basketball League, 8:30 p. m. Eastern. Boxing and special exercise, 6 p. m. Eastern. Middleweight and welterweight swim contest in pool, 1:15 p. m. Eastern. Woodworking class for beginners, 1:30 p. m. Eastern. Sunbaths in health room, 3 p. m. Eastern. Model Plane Club, 6:30 p. m. Central. Junior House Basketball League, 7 p. m. Eastern. Orchestra practice, 7 p. m. Central. Harmonica Band practice, 7 p. m. Central. Roundhouse Train Club, 7 p. m. Central.

Wednesday, December 30. Time trials and relay races, pool from 1:15 p. m. Eastern. Anagrams, Stamp Club, library, 2 p. m. Eastern. Sunbaths in health room, 3 p. m. Central. School Basketball League, 3:30 p. m. Eastern. Printing class, 4 p. m. Eastern. Woodworking and model making, 4:30 p. m. Eastern. Physical exams, 7 p. m. Central. Victory volunteer tests, 7:45 p. m. Eastern. Junior House Basketball League, 7 p. m. Eastern. Senior Neighborhood Basketball League, 8:30 p. m. Eastern. Boxing instruction, 6 p. m. Eastern. Woodworking and model making, 6 p. m. Eastern. New Year's Eve movies, 6:15 p. m. Eastern. Christmas dance, seniors, 8 p. m. Eastern. Story hour, library, 2:30 p. m. Eastern. 90-pound basketball League, 3:30 p. m. Eastern. Boxing instruction, 6 p. m. Eastern. Woodworking and model making, 6 p. m. Eastern. New Year's Eve movies, 6:15 p. m. Eastern. Christmas dance, seniors, 8 p. m. Eastern. Story hour, library, 2:30 p. m. Eastern. 90-pound basketball League, 3:30 p. m. 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Hope Ridings Miller

A Backward Glance at Highlights of 1942 as the Old Year Gets Ready to Ring Out, and the Baby That Is 1943 Kicks Into the Capital Picture

Any way you look at it, Old 1942 has been—well, often baffling and depressing, but interesting to say the least... a record breaker from the standpoint of big-league foreigners visiting Washington; of local celebrities going into uniform or civilian war work; of mounting confusion at the outset, gradually leveled as the year wore on, and out; and of a steady ripple of patriotism rising to crescendo as our war machine took shape and began rolling in high gear...

And now, just to refresh your memory on the picture as a whole, let's hit a few high spots of 1942—taking it month by month... play by play... visiting celebrity by celebrity, and so on...

JANUARY: America's second World War in a quarter century casts shadow over the Capital's effort to celebrate New Year with a rollicking fling... United States and British officers turn out to Mrs. Lionel Atwell's Anglo-American New Year supper at the 1925 F Street Club... Wavell heads Allies in Orient, and Leon Henderson, announcing plans for Nation-wide tire rationing, sees "return of the horse and buggy"... Debs conclude holiday round and hustle back to school... Congress opens and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, celebrating his sixtieth birthday, gets two dozen red roses from F. D. R., accompanied by this note: "Dear Sam: Many happy returns. It must be awful to be so old. I don't get there for 21 more days." Fifty-nine billion United States budget calls for nine billions in new taxes, and British Embassy party marks signing of United Nations' anti-Axis pact... Sumner Welles takes off for Rio meeting of American foreign ministers... Author Kay Boyle drops into town; says Washington reminds her of gay, prewar Paris (perish the thought)... Foe seizes footholds in Dutch Indies, and reports make the usual rounds that Army Chief of Staff George Marshall has passed down the word officers might well make themselves scarce at Capital bars and all cocktail parties... Donald Nelson is appointed War Production Czar... Benefit fete take over most of social whirl, but the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ertegun celebrate Silver Wedding anniversary at mammoth reception... Jap bombers pound Singapore... Celebrities turn out in droves for Davies reception in honor of Soviet Envoy and Mme. Litvinoff... Pearl Harbor report places blame squarely on Kimmel and Short... Japs edge on Singapore... Patrick Hurley is named Minister to New Zealand, and the Nation celebrates President's birthday.

FEBRUARY: Headlines center on organization of Office of Civilian Defense, and the fame which for years eluded Mayris Chaney, Mrs. Roosevelt's protegee, comes to her with a bang as she gets \$4000 job as "physical fitness" director... Dutch Foreign Minister Balco Van Kieffens arrives to discuss basic problems of war in Pacific, while Jap troops land in force in Singapore... Admiral Standley is named United States envoy to Moscow... Singapore falls on "Jap Sunday," but the British in Washington rally around with spirit for which they are famous, and informal afternoon party at British Embassy goes on, as scheduled... Mayris Chaney offers to quit OGD if it's the "will" of Landis; it is... The President blasts Washington's "Cliveden Set," the town speculates wildly on whom he means, and testable talk turns on whether to call it CLEEV-den or CLIVE-den... "You shouldn't call it at all," says Viscount Halifax, with a wry smile, but if you must—the first syllable rhymes with "give"... To the Red army—may it keep on advancing—is the favored toast at the Soviet Embassy fete to celebrate the "twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Red army"... Russians smash Nazi army of 45,000 below Leningrad... Brazilian Embassy party fete Brazil's Finance Minister Artur de Souza Costa.

MARCH: Betsy Cushing Roosevelt becomes Mrs. "Jock" Whitney... Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Mariano Arguello Vargas arrives for visit and is roundly feted... Washington rejoices over news that General MacArthur has flown to Australia... Party-going Capitalites decide grinding the Axis—not the axes—is reason enough for record, and unreasonable, round of parties in wartime Capital... Australian Envoy Casey named to post in British War Cabinet... Jap drive impends on Bataan... Australian Minister of External Affairs and Mrs. Herbert Vere Evatt arrive for visit and official business... United States Navy smashes foe on Wake Island... Parties for Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski and United States Envoy to Cuba, Spruille Braden jam calendar... News from war fronts tell tragic story of Jap advance encircling army of Chinese in central Burma... Washington rolls out its red velvet carpet of welcome for Mexico's Foreign Minister, Dr. Ezequiel Padilla.

APRIL: Capital notables by the hundreds attend Koussevitsky concert—proceeds for Russian war relief... Washington has its first blackout... Canada's Mackenzie King is White House guest; here for Allied War Conference... Tokyo bombed... Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard come to town for three-day visit; stay at White House... Sir Owen Dixon appointed new Australian Minister to Washington... Norway's Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold joins parade of foreign notables to Our Town... President proposes to curb pay and prices, limits incomes to \$25,000... The party whirl, with a strong official accent, goes on, and on...

MAY: Peru's President, Dr. Manuel Prado y Ugarteche, arrives in Washington and official entertaining whips up to top speed... First of many celebrities to stay, as United States guest, at Blair House, President Prado sets the pattern to be followed by a long line of visiting notables. He spends first night at White House; moves across street to Blair House the following morning, and then negotiates a schedule heavily studded with brilliant fetes... Venezuelan Ambassador's daughter is wed to Arturo Bustamante, El Salvador's Undersecretary of the Treasury... Oveta Culp Hobby is named director of the WAACS... Biggest A. E. F. convoy lands in the British Isles... X cards make their first appearance—too many of them—then disappear, as social and official notables crowd streetcars and buses.

JUNE: The Duke and Duchess of Windsor pay hasty visit to Washington and have luncheon at the White House... Jap fleet and transports driven from Midway... Great Britain's Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten comes here for official conference... Greece's King George arrives for a six-day visit, and a social calendar—"strictly official"—gets under way. Greek Legation is scene of mammoth reception "By Command of His Majesty the King"... Washington waves goodbye to one King while preparing to greet another—King Peter II of Yugoslavia.

JULY: Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of Colombia, arrives for visit, and Capital history repeats itself in the manner of entertaining... Inter-American economic conference brings leading Latin-Americans here... A Nation armed for war marks its one hundred and sixty-seventh Independence Day with significant ceremonies... Harry Hopkins and Louise May are wed at the White House and announce plans to live there... Gloom spreads over Capital as news breaks that Nazis are pushing toward the Don... "But they won't get far," promises Ambassador Litvinoff in interview... Debs and poseids begin to shun social whirl; seeking paying wartime jobs... Dowagers take on full-time volunteer work... New wartime rhythm accents midsummer round of beach and mountain resorts, but most Washingtonians stay close to wartime work; usual summer plans shelved... Germans roll on as Russian lines snap... The Washington Post's society section declares a blackout on itself; establishes new policy—to play up personalities rather than parties, with special emphasis on individuals contributing to the war effort, distinguished visitors and new residents; and with a studied effort

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

In The Capital Spotlight



1. The WAVES and the WAACS were in the social spotlight last week, first at the Junior Naval Officer's ball and then at a gathering given by two of the ladies in khaki, Lieut. Marian MacAdams and Lieut. Julia Kerby. Above, left, Lieut. Comdr. Mildred McAfee, WAVE commander, introduces Lieut. Comdr. Ralph O. Phillips, USNR, to Ensign Ralph Pierce S. McDonnell, USNR, at the Naval Ball. And at the WAAC party (above, right) Col. E. W. Timberlake chats with Mrs. Catherine Byron.



2. It was a strictly naval discussion group when (directly above) Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, wife of Rear Admiral Bellinger, and Rear Admiral Victor G. Brodeur, Royal Canadian Navy, dance. Further above, Lieut. Marian MacAdams and Lieut. Julia Kerby talk to one of their guests, Gen. John T. Lewis, commander of the Military District of Washington.

Purely Personal

The Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei are in Chicago today where they will both be speakers at the joint dinner of the men and women's bar associations of Chicago to be held this evening. This afternoon Representative and Mrs. Charles Dewey and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Strawn will entertain at a reception at the Casino Club in honor of the Ambassador and Mme. Wei.

The Greek Ambassador and Mme. Diamantopoulos, who celebrated Christmas in serious fashion, according to their own cus-

oms, will celebrate New Year's Eve in the American way and will entertain Thursday evening for members of the embassy staff and their wives and a group of their American friends.

The Ambassador of Venezuela, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, has been joined by Senora de Escalante and their daughter, Mme. Kerpel-Fronius, and her baby daughter, Anabel, who have been in New York several months following the death of Dr. Kerpel-Fronius.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of Poland, who was a visitor in Washington early in December, returned on Thursday to say farewell to President Roosevelt. He spent Christmas Day in New Orleans and today will leave by plane for Mexico City to be the guest of the President, Avilo Camacho.

Miguel Angel Menendez, Mexican Ambassador to Colombia, and Senora de Menendez, are in Baltimore for a physical check-up at Johns Hopkins Hospital and

will stop in Washington for a few days visit before going on to Mexico and thence to Colombia.

Arturo Lares, Counselor of the Venezuelan Embassy, will go to New York to celebrate New Year's Eve. Already in New York where he will remain until after January 1, is the commercial agent of the Venezuelan Embassy, Falcon Briceño.

Mrs. Edward Beale McLean will entertain at a dinner on New Year's Eve at Friendship.

The Washington Post
Sunday, December 27, 1942

Section IV

Bella Wyatt Roosevelt, J. G. Palfrey, Jr., Are Wed

She Is Granddaughter of Theodore; Rites Take Place in Historic Truro Church, Virginia

Once again a Roosevelt held the spotlight in this section yesterday, when Miss Bella Wyatt Roosevelt, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, became the bride of John Gorham Palfrey, Jr.

The ceremony took place in historic Truro Church in Fairfax, Va., and was followed by a small reception at Layton Hall, which was the home of the bride's late grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Willard.

In attendance were many members of the Roosevelt family, who came in from New York, Cincinnati and other cities for the nuptial rites that in peacetime would have been held at the Kermit Roosevelt's place in Oyster Bay, N. Y. The estate was recently turned over to the United States Maritime Commission and is being used as a convalescent home for wounded and shell-shocked seamen.

Absent from the gathering was the bride's father, who is on active duty with the Army. She was given in marriage by her eldest brother, Kermit Roosevelt, Jr., who with Mrs. Roosevelt is occupying Layton Hall this year.

Many Attendants In Wedding Party

"Clochette," as the bride is known to her friends, was attired in her mother's wedding gown of ecru satin, draped with heirloom rose point lace, and fashioned into a court train lined with lace and orange blossoms. Her tulle veil was edged with lace and fell train-length from a simple halo cap. The ensemble was worn by Mrs. Roosevelt at her wedding at the American Embassy in Madrid in 1914. The bride's bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

Matron of honor was Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Jr., the former Mary Gaddis of Boston, and bridesmaids were Miss Em Bowles Locker of Richmond, Miss Joan Patton Dick of Boston, Miss Nancy Dabney Roosevelt, daughter of Archibald Roosevelt of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., Miss Nancy Thayer and Mrs. Frederick Graham of New York and Miss Betty Drayton of Charleston, S. C. They were attired in gowns of green velvet and carried armfuls of Oregon holly.

Rodman Gilder, Jr., of New York, grandson of Richard Watson Gilder, served as best man. Ushering were Dirk Roosevelt,

brother of the bride; Eric Withersby of Providence, R. I.; Frederick Holdsworth, Lieut. J. P. Morgan 3d of New York, Charles Woodrow of Schenectady, Langdon Marvin, Jr., and C. Harold Blaxter, Jr.

Kermit Roosevelt 3d and Jonathan Roosevelt, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Jr., acted as pages, carrying the aisle ribbons.

The bride's maternal grandfather, Joseph Willard, was United States Ambassador to Spain in the last war and she is named after her maternal grandmother. On her father's side she is the granddaughter of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. She attended Miss Chapin's School and Foxcroft School before going abroad for several years. At present she is a member of the senior class at Barnard College.

Is Member of The Signal Corps

Mr. Palfrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey of Brookline, Mass. was graduated from Milton Academy and from Harvard University with the class of '40. He is now a member of the enlisted reserve of the Signal Corps and is in training at Westfield, Mass.

After the reception, the couple left for a brief wedding trip, following which the bridegroom will report back to his training center on December 29.

Among members of the Roosevelt family here for the wedding were Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth and her daughter, Miss Paulina Longworth.

'Those Were the Days'

Coming New Year's Day in Wartime Capital Will Be Far Cry From Days of Yore When Egg Nog Was Served and Whole Town Went A-Calling

(This is the second of three articles about personalities in the Washington of other days. The last will appear next Sunday.)

By Marie McNair

Today as the tempo of war increases in its intensity, holidays are apt to be but "another day." Lights will burn in the Government department buildings day and night for there is work to be done. And few will take time for more than but a thought of yesteryear when there was real meaning to the words "Happy New Year." Washington celebrated the advent of the New Year in hearty fashion in those days. Society roused itself on January 1 with a hangover. Diplomats, officials, the gay and smart set by the hundreds had attended Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean's annual ball the night before, had danced and drunk until the early hours at definitely the most lavish party of the year.

The McLean house, at Fifteenth and I Streets designed by Stanford White who gained more fame as a target of Harry Thaw's deadly pistol than he had even as a No. 1 architect, boasted the most elegant drawing room in town, and a fortune in tapestries which hung in the ballroom.

There was a "must" on the January 1 calendars of the diplomatic set in those days. It was the New Year reception at the White House.

Chiefs of missions, their wives and members of their staffs were commanded to be at the White House at 11 o'clock, to follow through for mid-day breakfast at the home of the Secretary of State. Colorful, yes, but a procedure hard to bear for the young secretaries and attaches who had been up very late the night before. They wore their uniforms, most of them too tight for comfort, all of them heavily laden with trimming. Most striking in the group was the Hungarian envoy in the wine velvet Magyar costume with shining hip-length boots, a cape flung dramatically over his shoulder and held with a huge turquoise pin. His hat, carried in his hand, flaunted a white egret, this too, fastened with a turquoise.

House which led them all. Hostesses would never think of arranging their own social schedules until the official program for entertaining at the White House had been announced. Thanksgiving Day raised the curtain on the social scene. On that day houses in the once-fashionable blocks of I Street between Seventeenth and Nineteenth, put up their starched lace curtains. There were always one, two, perhaps three, debutante teas on Thanksgiving Day, a day traditionally reserved for "cave-dweller" buds.

And—a word about the "cave-dwellers," rapidly becoming extinct. They are the old residents, rich sometimes, always socially secure, who hold themselves aloof from the comings and goings of the ever-shifting official set. They wore pompadours, subscribed to charities, and kept their names out of the society columns of the newspapers.

Parties Then Were Small and Select

Their parties were always small and select. And in return they were invited to the most exclusive official functions. Miss Mabel Boardman, secretary to the American Red Cross, is a prime example of the cave-dweller. The late Mrs. Richard Townsend who lived in the monstrous Queen Anne mansion on Massachusetts Avenue, was another, and one of Washington's few really grand dames.

For her daughter, Mrs. Sumner Welles, wife of the Undersecretary of State, she once purchased a string of Russian black pearls for a fabulous price. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who lived until her death a few years ago in a massive red brick pile on Scott Circle where the General Scott Apartment now stands, was a cave-dweller of the diaphanous variety. Her victoria drawn by a sleek bay, was one of the last to be found on the city streets. She wore plumed hats.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

The Service Set: Eunice Noyes, Army Wife, Artist, Craftsman



MRS. JOHN RUTHERFORD NOYES

By Elizabeth Henney
Col. Noyes and Family Now Here for Station

It makes no difference where her Army officer husband is stationed, Eunice Noyes, in nothing flat, has established some sort of an art studio, usually something different than the time before and is making it pay besides.

This time Col. John Rutherford Noyes is stationed in Washington where he is acting Chief of the Rail Division of the Transportation Corps, and in spite of the fact that they are being tossed from pillar to post at the moment, as far as living quarters are concerned, Mrs. Noyes is already making plans for a studio here.

A symbol of the difficulties that most Washingtonians are facing is the plight of the Noyes family. Having bounced around at the home of various relatives for some time after their arrival, they finally came to roost with young Danny at a small apartment at a family hotel.

However, when Jack, the oldest son, now aged 13, came home from Choate School for the holidays, more space was needed, so now the family is located in a subleased apartment which has considerably more space. The only difficulty is that by the

middle of February they will have to be on their way again. But the vagaries of their daily life, and the constant change of abode, seem to have no effect on the creative ability of Mrs. Noyes. If anything, they serve to accent it.

The last few days, having no canvas handy for landscapes or portraits; nothing on hand in fact, except a collection of paint tubes, brushes and palette, she immediately gathered up a handful of old tin cans, ripped off the labels and, having fashioned them into canvases, has painted them with gay patterns as holiday decorations. The holidays over, the cans will join the scrap heap for their share in the war effort, but for the time being, they are bringing art into the home again, and cheer into the household.

Never at a loss for something to do, the turns her artistic mind have taken have baffled and delighted her friends and family for 10, these many years.

For example, born Eunice Zimmerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Zimmerman of Durango, Colo., she had progressed as far north as Eugene, Oreg., by the time she reached college. There she started to study medicine, but after some premedical work she switched courses, and wound up with a bachelor degree in fine arts.

It was somewhere around this

Will Probably Open Studio Here Soon

time that she was wandering by an old cemetery one day, found a broken chunk of marble from a tombstone, took it home and produced from it an excellently sculptured bust of a woman.

Sometime later she met the then Lieutenant Noyes. That was when she was in Juneau, Alaska, as vocal music and art supervisor of the schools of Juneau. They were married there, and since then his duties have taken them to many places and climates, but Eunice Noyes always turns up with a new idea, and practical results therefrom.

When they were on duty in La Lucas, New Mexico, she started a shop where she handled her own products in handcraft: textiles, tin-work and block-prints. It was while there that she secured the contract for the Ruth Hanna McCormick fashionable girls' school and supplied them with all their table linens, handsomely done in block printing.

After that the Noyes family had a short tour of duty in Washington, where she did a remarkable job of interior decorating on an old Georgetown house, and took a course in portrait painting and life classes at the Corcoran Art School.

Miss Shanafelt Is Bride of John A. Moore

At a double-ring ceremony yesterday morning in St. Stephen's Church, Miss Dorothy Marie Shanafelt became the bride of John A. Moore. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Leo Shanafelt, and her father gave her in marriage.

The Rev. T. G. Welch of St. Stephen's Church officiated before an altar decorated in seasonal colors of red and green. The bride wore a frock of ivory-colored satin, styled on princess lines with long sleeves and a train. Her three-quarter-length veil fell from a tiara of pearls, and she carried a corsage of white orchids.

Miss Mary Corinne Shanafelt, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, wearing a long red frock, a crown of Talisman roses on her hair, and carrying a bouquet of similar blossoms.

W. Lee Moore, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel, and shortly afterward the couple left on a honeymoon trip. They will make their home in Washington.

Shirley Williams Is Engaged to Midshipman

Mrs. Philip Williams of Winchester, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Shirley Carter, to Midshipman John Wright Stribling, Jr., United States Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wright Stribling of Annapolis, Md., formerly of Norfolk, Va.

Miss Williams is the daughter of the late Hon. Philip Williams, who presided over the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia for 15 years, and was descended from a long line of prominent lawyers. She is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Shirley Carter and Col. John James Williams.

On her maternal side she is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arthur George of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Miss Williams graduated from Handley High School in 1939, the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. in 1941, and attended Vassar College.

Midshipman Stribling is the grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCormick Stribling and a great-nephew of the late Hon. Conrad Kownaler of Clarke County, Va. He is also a descendant of Admiral Cornelius K. Stribling, United States Navy, one of the first superintendents of the Naval Academy.

On his maternal side Midshipman Stribling is the grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Taylor of Norfolk, Va., a great nephew of Col. Walter Herron Taylor, who served on Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff, and a great great grandson of Dr. Jonathan Codwery, surgeon, United States Navy.

Midshipman Stribling was graduated from the Naval Postgraduate Institute in 1940 and will graduate from the United States Naval Academy this June. No date has been set for the wedding.

Diplomatic Circling

Ecuador's Ambassador, West Point Educated And One of the Most Popular Diplomats in Washington, Set the Record Straight

By Carolyn Bell

A VIRTUAL legend in "our town" is Captain Colon Eloy Alfaro—the dapper, smiling Ambassador from little-known Ecuador.

This one-time West Point cadet (class of 1913) is the first, however, to blast one of the stories surrounding him. It has often been said that El Capitan possesses the tiniest pair of feet in the diplomatic corps. "Oh, I don't think so," he chuckled. "You see, I wear size 7, and sometimes even 7½."

It is not just a legend though that the cadets at West Point received from this Latin envoy their mascot, "Pancho," a diminutive Ecuadorian mule... and there is truth to the story that he once gave a party at the Mayflower where people waited in a block-long line to greet their host and honor guest.

Captain Alfaro (who is never in uniform but is always seen at the Army and Navy Club) has just chalked up successfully the toughest task an envoy can have—that of entertaining the President of his country in Washington. It's a headache as well as an honor. There is the matter of police escorts, secret service protection and the huge entertainment schedule which accompanied the visit of President Arroyo del Rio recently. But the visit ran without a hitch and while the Ambassador would be first to say all credit goes to the State Department, there is no doubt that he worked hard and long to see that this trip of his Chief Executive ran smoothly. "I am now getting a full night's sleep again," he exclaimed mopping his brow.

ONE OF THE few south of the border countries without a real residence, the Ambassador and his family make their home at the Mayflower. And that is also where they do their entertaining—with the exception of the stag parties Alfaro often gives at the staid Army and Navy Town Club, his favorite spot for luncheon. And don't be surprised if you happen to overhear a general or two say upon greeting him "Hi, Alfaro," for chances are they are classmates from West Point who know him by the nickname he acquired while studying at the United States Military Academy.

When someone recently asked him about the mascot, Pancho, that he presented to the Point four years ago the envoy replied, "Oh, he's still there, and kicking hard too."

For a while Ambassador Alfaro was one of the few men in town who outranked himself—one of the few in history probably. This unique situation cropped up during a boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador. Peru being represented here by an Ambassador, it was decided for the purpose of carrying on negotiations to give Alfaro both the status of Minister and Ambassador. So, for a time, both the envoy and his entire staff were mentioned in the little blue diplomatic book twice—once as a legation and once as an embassy. However, Ecuador has now been given the full status of an embassy so that peculiar situation no longer exists.

THE MILITARY might of the Germans is not underestimated by this one-time cavalry officer. And he is in a position to know

Margaret Mary Batchelder Is Bride of J. E. Toomey

Poinsettias, evergreens and tapers decorated the altar of the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament yesterday, when Miss Margaret Mary Batchelder became the bride of James Edward Toomey.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis Batchelder and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Leroy Toomey. Magr. Thomas G. Smyth officiated at the 12 o'clock ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, made on princess lines with the full skirt falling in a court train. Her fingertip veil

of ivory illusion was held by a coronet of seed pearls and she carried a bouquet of white gladioli. Miss Catherine Toomey, sister of the bridegroom, was costumed in ivory faille and a headdress of red flowers and velvet. The bridesmaids, wearing similar costumes were the Misses Grace Mary and Rose Calliflow, Miss Miriam Hartnett and Miss Maria Houlihan. All the attendants carried bouquets of white carnations.

William L. Hughes of Philadelphia served as best man and ushers included Lieut. E. Barron Batchelder, Ensign Vincent L. Toomey, Jr., Charles F. Batchelder and Thomas Murky Toomey.

A reception took place at the home of the bride's parents and the couple left later for Oakland, Calif., where they will make their home. The bride is a graduate of Trinity College.

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SIZES 4 to 9... WIDTHS AAAA to C
Swedes, Calfs, Leathers for men and all Spring. High, low, medium heels.

This sale occurs but once a year... so notable are the values... that women anticipate it weeks in advance. You will not only save money, but give yourself the assurance and poise that comes with being beautifully dressed. Early selection is advisable, as this event is always heavily attended! Doors open at 12:30.

Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, Junior and half sizes, too! Original price tags remain, with reduced price clearly noted.

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Her Engagement Is Made Known



Miss Elizabeth Braxton Flather whose betrothal to Aviation Cadet Robert Hart Davidson, U.S.N.R., was announced yesterday afternoon at a tea given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Elmer Flather, in Chevy Chase. Cadet Davidson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harsha Davidson of Westmoreland Hills. Miss Flather is a graduate of Randolph Macon Woman's College, where she received her A.B. degree in music. She is a member of Chi Omega Fraternity. Cadet Davidson is a graduate of Dartmouth College and attended George Washington University Law School. He is now in training at Anacostia. No date has been set for the wedding.

Engaged to Navy Man



MISS JANE BENNETT, whose betrothal to Lieut. Victor Wallgren, U. S. N. R., is announced today. The marriage will take place early in the summer.

Bennett-Wallgren Betrothal Told

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bennett announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Bennett, to Lieut. Victor Wallgren, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Wallgren.

The bride-elect is spending the holidays here with her parents and will graduate from the University of Wisconsin in June. Lieutenant Wallgren is a graduate of Northwestern University and the Navy School of Finance and Supplies. Their marriage will take place in the early summer.

Patricia Ferry To Be Married

Mr. and Mrs. A. Montague Ferry of Kenwood, Chevy Chase, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Patricia, to A. G. Assaf of Boston, Mass.

Miss Ferry attended Sidwells Friends School and Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington and later George Washington University, where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. She is now a student at Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School in Boston.

Mr. Assaf is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Assaf of Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard University and took his doctorate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'Those Were the Days'

Continued from Page 1.
had a penchant for foreigners. THOSE WERE THE DAYS WHEN:

William Bowie Clarke was the perennial bachelor. Born of one of Maryland's first families, he was content with an unimportant desk in one of the Government departments, lived in a furnished room but was invited EVERYWHERE.

One of the most beautiful women of the day was Mrs. Paul Pearsall, the former Miss Martha Hichborn, known as the "violet bride" for her partiality to purple frocks and parasols. She laughed at "society" and its conventions, loved to startle it on occasions by smoking a pipe. Margaret Fahnestock, daughter of the late Mrs. Gibson Fah-

stock, married "Syl" Stokes, Jr., then Benjamin Holcombe, and is now Mrs. Henry Drummond Wolfe.

When a debutante she acquired that "New York chic" when her sister debs were content to be just pretty and unsophisticated looking. Dared to build a "pink palace" on Massachusetts Avenue where memories of gay parties lingered on until the pink palace was torn down in the name of progress.

Mrs. John B. Henderson reigned over "Henderson's Castle" high up on the hill at Sixteenth and V Streets, sent gallons of fine wines and liquors down the gutter the day prohibition was put into effect; danced after she had passed the 80 milestone and wore brocade and satin dresses fashionable in her youth.

Hope Ridings Miller

Continued from Page 1.

to mirror the wartime Washington whirl as it really is—not as traditional social climbers and exhibitionists would have it.

AUGUST: Ruth Hurley's engagement to David A. Hughes is announced. . . . Washington dinner tables buzz with talk about Severaky's book, "Victory Through Air Power." . . . Mildred McAfee is named director of the WAVES, and pretty Washington girls begin to wonder how they would look in that snappy Navy uniform.

Norwegian Ambassador Munthe de Morgenstjerne decorated Daisy Harriman with the Cross of St. Olav on seventieth birthday of King Haakon of Norway. . . . Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands comes to Washington; stays at White House. . . . Washington worries over news that the Nazis are pushing deeper into the Caucasus. . . . Clark Gable joins the Army and many feminine hearts in Washington beat hopefully to one thought, "Maybe he'll be stationed here." . . . Nazis open do-or-die drive on Stalingrad. "Our city will not fall," says General Belyaev, head of the Soviet Purchasing Commission here. . . . Washington's own George Maurice Morris becomes president of the American Bar Association.

SEPTEMBER: Rommel attacks; battle roars on Allied flank in the desert; and more of us send out men to war. . . . Nazi hordes drive deeper into Stalingrad, but Soviet leaders in Washington continue to declare, "Our eventual victory is certain." President asks United States to fight back on inflation. . . . Capitol Hill seethes as farm bloc threatens to scuttle price control plans. . . . Every woman in Washington with spare time on her hands, and many others, get into uniform for volunteer war work. . . . Henry J. Kaiser divides headline space with Andrew Higgins. . . . Rumors begin making the rounds that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is planning trip to the United States. ("We know nothing about that," say officials of the Chinese Embassy). . . . War headlines continue to be depressing.

OCTOBER: Nazis continue advance at Stalingrad; the tragic story of how many men the Allies lost at Dieppe hits the headlines; "We're losing the war!" shouts Assistant Secretary of Navy Bard in big-league speech, and a pall of gloom spreads itself, thickly, over Washington. . . . President orders a curb on prices, wages, profits and rents. . . . Jimmy Byrnes bows himself out of the Supreme Court and takes over job of directing United States Economic Policy. . . . The Stage Door Canteen opens in Washington. . . . Russian forces begin to hold at Stalingrad. . . . New Chinese Envoy and Mme. Wei take over the Chinese Embassy, and Washington learns that she was the first Chinese woman to graduate from a European law school. . . . The Chinese "Fourth of July" is celebrated at a gala party given by General Hsu, chief of the Chinese Military Mission, and United States officers turn out in droves. . . . The President announces that the draft of teen-agers is inevitable. . . . Washington rocks with repercussions of Wendell Willkie's global jaunt. . . . China's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. T. V. Soong, on eve of departure for homeland, is honored at highly official reception given by the Lend-Lease Administrator and Mrs. Edward Stettinius. . . . Announcement of Mrs. Roosevelt's trip to England comes from London and American reporters howl, "We're scooped again!" . . . Willkie, back home once more, reports to Nation on his globe-girdling trip.

NOVEMBER: WPB completes plan for total mobilization of the Nation's resources. . . . A silver lining shows through that gray war cloud as news breaks that the British have pierced Rommel's line. . . . G. O. P. scores heavy gains in Nation's ballot. . . . United States Marine Corps celebrates its 167th birthday. . . . Algiers capitulates to United States Army and Darlan comes over to the Allies. . . . The "president season" continues as President Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador comes to town. . . . Eighty Washington women take oath as WAACS. . . . Dakar falls to Allied control as Darlan assumes charge; Russians smash across the Don, and wartime Washington takes a new, and more hopeful lease on life. . . . Begum Shah Nawaz of India arrives here for visit. . . . Fetes for Ecuadorian President takes over official round. . . . Thanksgiving is strictly a family affair in Washington.

DECEMBER: "Blackout Ball" for the Stage Door Canteen adds gala lilt to Capital calendar. . . . Leon Henderson predicts "more severe rationing." . . . "I'll carry mine" is new slogan for victory as Cabinet wives and other official hostesses start their Christmas shopping. . . . Enlistments in armed forces are halted, and Paul V. McNutt gets full control over all United States manpower. . . . Cuba's President Batista arrives and is honored at continuous round of entertainments. . . . Free French Admiral George Thierry d'Argeville stops over for Capital conferences on way to England from the Pacific. . . . Criticism of Leon Henderson assumes alarming proportions. . . . Vandenberg removes himself from list of presidential possibilities. . . . Bernard Baruch fetes Harry Hopkins and wife at lavish dinner at the Carlton, and critics of the Administration have a heyday of making political fodder of the expenditures for "A New Deal Shindig." . . . Headlines from war fronts give Washington a breathing spell from worry; Leon Henderson resigns; younger set comes home from college (And we must let the children have their fling, war or no war," say parents); and Santa Claus orders a blackout on gloom for a few days at least—maybe longer. We hope so.

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- Colonial Mahogany Chest. Handmade of beautiful solid mahogany with crotch grain on top drawer. . . . \$104.50
- Early American Sewing Table. Colonial drop leaf pattern with two drawers. . . . \$63.25
- Eighteenth Century Bed Steep. The top is hinged and there is also a drawer to provide a convenient compartment. . . . \$49.50
- Wall Mirror. Mahogany with gold leaf lining and plumes. . . . \$41.25

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BIGGS

1230 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

For Fifty Two Years REPRODUCING THE WORLD'S MOST Beautiful Furniture

Down Virginia Way

By Nina Carter Tabb

OF INTEREST in northern Virginia is the announcement made by Mrs. Edgar Mason Whiting of Winchester of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Meta Neville Whiting to Corpl. Scott Harrison Lytle, United States Army.

The bride-elect is the daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Edgar Mason Whiting, U. S. A., of Rectortown, Va. She was graduated from Master School in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and is now a member of the senior class at Vassar College. A member of the Dulany, Fairfax, Carter and Hyde

families of Virginia, Miss Whiting is a direct descendant of Henry Hudson, discoverer of the Hudson River.

Corpl. Lytle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ridgely Lytle of Craftsbury, Vt. He is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Princeton University. Before entering the service he was doing graduate work at Cornell University, and at present is stationed at Governors Island, N. Y.

The wedding will take place on December 29 at 4 o'clock in the

Warrenton Christ Episcopal Church.

Scores of homes have been opened for the holiday season and most of the residents here are entertaining house guests.

Miss Julia Gatewood of Upper-ville, who has just completed a nurse's aide course at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, is spending the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Eugene Gatewood.

Mrs. Arthur C. Marshall of Upper-ville entertained at a dinner recently for her house guest, Mrs. C. F. Rinker.

SHOP MONDAY 12:30 TO 9 P. M.

Raleigh
HABERDASHER
NA. 9540 1310 F STREET

AFTER-CHRISTMAS DRESS

CLEARANCE

All items subject to prior sale. Limited quantities; all sales final.
No exchanges, no approvals, no mail, phone, C. O. D. orders.

\$14.95 to \$22.95
Values

\$10.49

Wonderful dresses to see you through the season! Warm wools, mixtures, dressy rayon crepes, business styles, afternoon dresses, dinner-date dresses, one-piece, two-piece styles, luscious pastels, electric bright colors, flattering shadow-black, many one-and-a-half-kind beauties for early-comers. Sizes for Misses and Juniors!

\$10.95 to \$12.95 JUNIOR DRESSES REDUCED

Pearls of little price! Wools, date-dresses, rayon crepe dirmds, one and two-piece styles, wool mixtures, jerseys. A panorama of beautiful color, sizes 9 to 15 in group.

\$6.49

\$25.00 to \$35.00 BETTER DRESSES REDUCED

Exquisite one-of-a-kind dresses. Beautiful warm wool jerseys, dramatic jeweled and sequined rayon crepes, even unusual dinner dresses in the group. Misses' sizes.

\$18

★ Special Group of Eisenberg Original Dresses Reduced

SPORT SHOP

Extra! 2-Pc. Sport Suits

\$9.89

\$16.95, \$22.95 Values

Two-piece wool plaids, tweeds and mixtures; also fine-wale corduroys in beige, colors. Misses'.

CORSET SALON

Famous-Make Foundations

\$5.89

\$10 to \$15 Values

Latex girdles in zipper styles; all-in-ones of satin latex and power net in pull-on styles.

(11) \$10.95 TWO-PIECE SPORT DRESSES, warm wools, gay colors, misses' sizes. . . . \$5.89

(16) \$7.95 to \$10.95 SPORT JACKETS in plaids, tweeds, mixtures. \$4.89

(17) \$4.95 to \$8.95 SPORT SKIRTS in plaids, tweeds, solid colors. \$3.69

(23) \$3.50 to \$5 GIRDLES and foundations. Not all sizes. . . . \$1.89

(44) \$1.25 UPLIFT BRAS in eyelet batiste, broken sizes. . . . 79c

(76) \$3.50 to \$5 BLOUSES, short and long sleeve rayon crepes, white, pastels, sizes 32 to 40. . . . \$1.99

MILLINERY less than 1/2 price

\$2.89

\$3.89

Beautiful felts for immediate wear. Majority one and few-of-a-kind. Small dressy hats, toques, calots, veils, feather-trims. Black, brown costume colors. Wonderful values!

RALEIGH HABERDASHER

Store Hours, Monday, 12:30 to 9 P. M.

CLEARANCE

Our annual After-Christmas Clearance, now in progress, is an event thousands wait for, to take advantage of great reductions on smart, high quality merchandise. Drastic reductions have been taken on dresses, suits, sportswear, hats, foundation garments; for women, misses, juniors, girls, infants. Come early for this worthwhile Garfinckel Sale.

ALL SALES FINAL

NO APPROVALS

Women's and Misses' DRESSES

Third Floor

Street, afternoon and dinner
\$18... were \$29.95
\$25... were \$35.00 and \$39.95
\$35... were \$45.00 and \$49.95
\$45... were \$59.95 and \$69.95
\$55... were \$79.95

Women's and Misses' COSTUME SUITS

Third Floor

Fur Jackets With Dresses
\$39.95 Sable-dyed Guanaco jackets (tax extra), were \$55.00.
\$35 wool dresses, were \$45.00

A few Fur-Trimmed and Untrimmed 100% Wool Suits also Greatly Reduced

Misses' Dresses

Fourth Floor

Street and Afternoon Dresses
\$10... were \$17.95 and \$19.95
\$14... were \$22.95 and \$25.00
\$18... were \$29.95
\$25... were \$35.00 to \$49.95
Also a few dinner dresses

Misses' Suits

Fourth Floor

Drastic reductions in two-piece suits, all-wool; collection of tweeds, plaids, light and dark wools. Not all sizes in each style but every size represented

ALSO GREATLY REDUCED

Dresses from our Maternity Department

GREENBRIER SPORTSWEAR

Fourth Floor

Dresses	Suits
\$ 8... were \$17.95	\$18... were \$29.95 and \$39.95
\$14... were \$22.95 and \$25.00	\$36... were \$45.00 and \$49.95
\$18... were \$25.00 and \$29.95	\$48... were \$69.95

ALSO GREATLY REDUCED

Small groups of sports coats and jackets

BLOUSES AND SKIRTS

Fourth Floor

Blouses
\$4.50... were \$6.50 to \$ 7.95
\$6.50... were \$8.95 to \$12.95
Skirts
\$6.50, were \$8.95 and \$10.95

BEAUTIFUL HATS

Third Floor

\$ 5.00 were \$10.00 to \$14.50
\$ 7.50 were \$15.00 to \$18.50
\$10.00 were \$20.00 to \$24.50
Other Finer Hats also Reduced

DEBUTANTE SHOP

Sixth Floor

Street, Afternoon and a few Evening Dresses	Untrimmed Coats
\$ 9... were \$12.95 to \$14.95	\$16... were \$22.95 and \$25.00
\$12... were \$16.95 to \$19.95	\$20... were \$29.95 and \$35.00
\$16... were \$22.95 and \$25.00	\$30... were \$39.95 and \$45.00

DEBUTANTE HATS

Sixth Floor

\$3.50... were \$ 5.00 to \$ 7.50
\$5.00... were \$ 8.50 to \$10.00
\$7.50... were \$12.50 to \$14.50

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

Sixth Floor

Girls' Coats	Plaid Suits
\$10... were \$17.95 and \$22.95	\$12... were \$17.95 to \$22.95
\$16... were \$22.95 and \$29.95	Wash Dresses
Not all sizes in each style	Girls' and Teen Age Dresses
Others Also Greatly Reduced	\$2.50 to \$15, were \$3.95 to \$29.95

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT

Sixth Floor

Coat Sets for Tots and Toddlers
\$10 sizes 3 to 6... were \$14.95 to \$19.95
\$16 sizes 3 to 6... were \$22.95 to \$25.00
\$22 sizes 3 to 6... were \$29.95 to \$35.00
\$10 sizes 1 to 3... were \$16.95 to \$18.95

GIRDLES AND COMBINATIONS

Fifth Floor

\$ 5... were \$ 7.50 to \$12.50
\$10... were \$15.00 to \$18.50

★ ★ ★

Julius Garfinckel & Co.

F Street at Fourteenth

STORE HOURS MONDAY 12:30 TO 9:00 P. M.

Two Great Annual Sales

NOW IN PROGRESS

FUR-TRIMMED CLOTH COATS

Here's the sale you've awaited . . . an event that comes 'round just as surely as day and night . . . our annual sale of fur-trimmed winter coats. We planned months ago to give you the utmost in quality and fashion value . . . fur-trimmed coats which have sold at much higher prices . . . proud bearers of the Garfinckel label.

\$59.95 former value \$69.95
\$79.95 former value \$89.95
\$95.00 former value up to \$125.00
\$118.00 former value \$139.95

Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats, Tax Extra
Third Floor

ALL SALES FINAL NO APPROVALS



Deep revers of blended Mink on a handsome black wool coat. Sale, \$118.00.

Black-dyed Persian Lamb in an unusual tuxedo arrangement on black wool. Sale, \$79.95.



Black-dyed Persian Lamb refter with a rayon velvet collar and deep armholes. \$325, formerly \$395.

Northern Muskrat Rock coat in a beautiful boxy model, roll collar. \$218, formerly \$250.

LUXURIOUS FUR COATS

Reductions at this time are traditional in our fur department, and this year, doubly important when all far-sighted women are buying lasting beauty and completely satisfactory warmth and wear for the duration. Natural Mink, Black-dyed Persian Lamb, Sable-dyed Muskrat Coats, Sheared Beaver, and many casual furs in coats and jackets.

Sable-dyed Muskrat Coats \$218
former value \$250
Sheared Beaver Coats \$595
former value \$695
Black-dyed Persian Lamb \$245
former value \$295
Black-dyed Persian Lamb \$325
former value \$395
Natural Mink Coats \$1795
former value \$2500

All Furs, Tax Extra
Furs, Second Floor

ALL SALES FINAL NO APPROVALS

Julius Garfinckel & Co.

F Street at Fourteenth

Spring Valley Shop, Massachusetts Avenue at 49th

Now Is the Time—

Does the New Year Look Black to You?
Then Try This Ultra-Modern System
For Improving Your 1943 Morale

By Patricia Grady

Get rid of that psychological hangover and start the year out right.

New Year's resolutions are all very well for some people, but—Washington being what it is—this column would like to suggest that the old-fashioned "I-promise-to-be-a-better-person-in-the-coming-year" should be replaced by an ultra-modern approach: an "Out-with-the-old-inhibitions, in-with-the-new" program.

In order to prepare yourself for a bang-up 1943, sit down and write yourself a little list of the things and people that have been preying on your mind during the past year . . . the little insults . . . the small frustrations . . . the minor irritations. Then go out and do something about them. Say the things you would have liked to say to the people you would have liked to say them to—and don't apologize. Take it as your New Year's due. It will be wonderful for your disposition.

If you don't know how to get started, perhaps this will give you some ideas:

THAT WOMAN who has been patronizing you all year because her great-grandfather was a Commodore—go ahead and ask her how her husky son likes his governmental desk job. And don't forget to mention that you're expecting to hear soon from your own son in North Africa.

THAT POMPOUS man who settles the war with a wave of one arm and dispenses with the stupidities of our armed forces with the wave of the other, but who refuses to buy war bonds on the grounds that they're "a bad investment and the Government will stop interest payments on them before very long"—tell him what you really think about the right of people who are only spectators in democracy to criticize it and tell him about your little nephew who is giving up movies and using the money he gets from his newspaper route to buy war stamps.

THAT BUTTONHOLE-CLIMBING glamour girl of a number of seasons ago who is constantly complaining about her troubles . . . her husband in the service a few hundred miles away and the loneliness of life without the one "ma-ah-an" in the world—get it off your chest—tell her you have enough troubles of your own without having to listen to her egomaniac wailing.

THAT BLOWHARD Government worker who does nothing but talk about his job and what an important position he really has and all the people he knows—tell him that it really doesn't impress you much . . . after all your uncle is the man who built the better mousetrap.

THAT RIGHTEOUS next-door neighbor who constantly proclaims her ration shortages when you've seen her smuggling cases of canned goods in through the back way and know she didn't declare her 100-pound sacks of sugar—don't let her get away with it, tell her slyly about the woman you know who has just been arrested for hoarding and mention that the Government is about to undertake block-by-block investigations in your section of the city.

THAT TOO-RICH society matron with the houseful of servants who delegates all the jobs given her by the committee you are both serving on, to you—the maidless mother of two small children and long-time volunteer worker—on the grounds that "I'm just so busy I can't possibly do them." Don't spare her anything . . . give her a small idea of just what a busy day can be and speak out those inaudible mutterings of yours about "come the revolution."

THAT MUCH-HATED woman with the over-exercised lungs who is always handing out gratuitous advice on how to win friends and influence people, and "you really should do something about your hair, my dear." Take off your kid gloves and tell her just where she stands. Assure her that although you undoubtedly have all the shortcomings that she is constructively pointing out to you, you have one thing she'll never have—a friend.

That should be enough to start you out properly. You'd be surprised how quickly the list grows once you get under way. But remember, the important thing is not to brood over the people and things that have been annoying you all year—do something about them. Get them out of your system. Then start collecting the 1943 crop.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Gerald Hess to Be At Home Here After February 1

Mr. and Mrs. C. Gerald Hess will be at home after February 1 at 1866 Wyoming Avenue Northwest, following their recent marriage in Prince Georges County, Md.

Mrs. Hess, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Hartmann of Chevy Chase, and her husband, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Hess of Washington and Marlboro were educated in Washington and are well known here. He attended George Washington University, where he was a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity, and is a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in

New York City. He is well known in New York and Washington drama and radio circles, having appeared in several Broadway productions as well as having made numerous local appearances.

Davis-Holt Troth Told

Mrs. Marie Tanner Davis of Birmingham, Ala., and Washington and Maj. George Clyde Davis of Fort Dix, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Carol Marie, to Midshipman McHenry Holliday Holt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Asbury Holt of Staunton, Va.

Miss Davis attended Birmingham Southern College and is now attending the University of Maryland. She is a member of Kappa Delta sorority. Her fiancé attended the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Va., and Randle's School. He will graduate from the Naval Academy in June at which time the wedding will take place.

FOR HIRE . . .

Ladies' & Gentlemen's FORMAL ATTIRE

Tuxedos

Full Dress—Colours—Complete Line Accessories

Ladies' Eve Gown, Wedding Dress

Special Rates to Groups

Long's

0265 731 7th St.

'Know Asia,' Admonishes Persian Art Professor

Director of New York's Iranian Institute Believes
Knowledge of Languages Clue to Understanding

By Peggy Preston

"It takes the same length of time to get from Chungking to Washington today as it did to travel from New York to Washington during the Revolution."

Arthur Upham Pope, director of the Iranian Institute in New York, is apt to use this phrase in discussing the subject that is his profession, his hobby and his prime interest in life: the importance of knowing Asia and the Asiatics in the light of present and future world history.

Enthusiastic and displaying an energy alien to the traditional picture of the research professor, Mr. Pope is seen frequently in Washington, but for brief intervals. The business that brings him on recurrent flying trips to the Capital concerns matters pertaining to the institute and to the Committee for National Morale of which he is director.

"The ideals of a world federation can never be realized unless we succeed in breaking down the barriers of misunderstanding between the East and the West," says Mr. Pope, who is one of the country's leading experts in the field of Persian art and archaeology.

Rather harshly, he blames American complacency for the public's general lack of interest and knowledge in the ancient civilizations of the Far and Near East. He maintains the situation could and should be remedied.

First off, it is possible to learn the languages of the Near East in three months, according to standards of Mr. Pope and his colleagues at the institute.

"We teach with a modernized, streamlined method," he says, "but if the student is willing he can converse in any one of the languages taught at the end of three months."

Among the courses taught at the institute in the intensive three-month course are those in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Sanskrit. Instructor in Arabic, the language of Ethiopia, is Arya Abebe, cousin of the Emperor Haile Selassie.

"But no language can be taught by itself," Mr. Pope continues. "And so at the institute we seek to instruct in the customs, the habits, the arts and the literature of these countries, whose culture so far outdates ours that a knowledge of it cannot help but destroy a little of our conceit and complacency."

Mr. Pope, who began his career as a professor of philosophy at Brown University, has led some 14 research expeditions to Armenia and Persia, whence have come many of the forces influencing human history.

In between expeditions he has been occupied with his work as director of various museums in this country and has organized and directed exhibitions of Persian art both here and abroad. Since 1925 he has been honorary art adviser to the Persian government and is an honorary professor of history at the University of Teheran.

ment and is an honorary professor of history at the University of Teheran.

Silver Spring Woman Negotiates Crowded Calendar Of Work Relating to the War Effort; 'Deserves Medal'

By Betty Ruth McDevitt

GIVE A DIFFICULT task to Mrs. Oliver Ragonnet of Silver Spring, Md., and it will be done. Sometimes the busiest persons make the most successful workers in the war effort. This can be said of Mrs. Ragonnet, Montgomery County chairman for the camp and hospital service of the American Red Cross.

Anyone who can manage a guest house such as Falkland Manor in Silver Spring, run a tobacco farm in Upper Marlboro, despite current domestic help problems, in the absence of her husband and still tackle a war job like Mrs. Ragonnet's deserves a gold medal.

For the last 15 months Mrs.

Ragonnet has been furnishing sun and day rooms at Fort Meade also supplying materials for occupational recreation at the camp. Instead of appealing for second-hand furnishings Mrs. Ragonnet has quietly solicited contributions to buy new equipment. So far she has furnished 75 rooms. When her friends and contacts hear of her work they readily come across with financial aid. "It is really a waste of time to ask for second-hand chairs, lamps, and other articles because anything people do not think worth keeping these days does not hold up for our servicemen," she said.

It takes nearly \$100 to furnish a room. So Mrs. Ragonnet has a big problem before her since

there are between 400 and 500 rooms yet to be furnished. Camp Lewis at Cabin John, the place for boys who have a check against their names, is also in Mrs. Ragonnet's territory. Amid war drives sponsored on a national scale it's not easy to raise funds individually. This doesn't discourage Mrs. Ragonnet.

Long before this country entered the war Mrs. Ragonnet proved her ability with the Montgomery County branch of Bundles for Britain as an executive board member. She worked on many projects which went over the top and brought praise from national headquarters in New York City.

A native of Maryland, Mrs. Ragonnet has always embarked upon enterprises which appear

difficult. She operated a tea room at the University of Maryland in College Park for 15 years, before coming to Silver Spring.

Now she is giving all the comforts of home at historic Falkland Manor, being its proprietor for 10 years. The house was the home of Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in President Lincoln's Cabinet.

Mrs. Ragonnet's husband, Lieut. Ragonnet, U. S. A., is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. Despite her crowded days, Mrs. Ragonnet always has time to be gracious and have a short chat with the folks while she markets in her community.



PATRICIA GRADY

**THE NEWER
Jelleffs**
1214-20 F. STREET

Open from 12:30 until 9 P. M. tomorrow

Wear a gay
"Lifting" Suit
under Your
Winter Coat!

Spring Pastel
Suits

Handmacher tailored . . .
(that means suit
perfection!)

\$29.75

Handmacher, the suits that fit so well, tailored in a heavenly new 100% botany wool. Notice the use of slot pockets on the young collared jacket; the skirt is flatteringly box pleated, front and back, 10 to 18. Blue, Aqua, Cream, Indian Brown, Beige, Natural Gold.

Spring Plaids, Pastels, in spirited collection of new suits in shetland type wools, flannels, kashmella wools. \$25 to \$39.75.

Jelleffs—Suit Shop, Third Floor



Juniors—

"Doris Dodson"
designs a gala
New Year collection
of
Prints
\$10.95

Such colorings and such styling! The sketch is a blazer dotted two-piece with stripes swirling its bow-draped waist, pleat-whipped skirt; royal, beige, red. Another is "Orchids to You" with the lower waist that's so smart again; both in rayon crepe and both \$10.95. Darling too is "Snow Blossoms" peplum'd two piece, only \$7.95; sizes, 9 to 15.

Doris Dodson Dresses, only at Jelleff's, Budget Shop, Fourth Floor

Misses—
Your New Year
bouquet is a
Flowered
DRESS
\$10.95



Big, brightly colored blooms make a lovely print of this draped rayon jersey frock with a swathed, slimming hip treatment. See it in character with red daisies, blue-red, or red-black. 12 to 18.

And Color in rayon gabardine—tangerine, blue, aqua, beige, in a new smart spectator with long sleeves, hand braided belt, misses' sizes.

Budget Dress Shop, Fourth Floor

Juniors'
"Separates"—

go in
for
pretty
color
contrasts!

\$3.95

Bubble Dot Blouses
big white ones on aqua, red, brown, blue rayon crepe; buttoned cuffs and convertible neck. \$3.95

Wool Jersey Blouses
in blue, beige, white, brown, black, cuddly warm and buttons down the back. \$3.95

Smart Pleated Skirts
of 50% wool, 50% rayon with wide waistband; brown, navy, beige, aqua, powder. \$3.95. All in sizes, 9 to 15

Jelleff's—Budget Sports Shop
Street Floor

Stand Up and LIVE!

in

CAMP
TRADE MARK

SUPPORTS

Look what happens when you stand up straight. You get less tired . . . you feel more alive . . . you look better! All these posture wonders can happen to you with the help of Camp Supports.

Camp garments are scientifically designed to support the very foundation of your body, giving the extra back and abdominal support most women need. Don't wait another minute! Come in and let our expert Camp fitter help plan a new YOU.

Miss Lucille Cardwell—Nurse in attendance.

Camp Garments—Second Floor

Camp Garment
Illustrated
\$10

Mutual and Equitable Orders Accepted



Tomorrow—our well known
Dress Event!

—with fewer
(but enough)
dresses to make
it worth while!

\$5

Misses' \$10.95 and \$12.95 Daytime and Evening Dresses, \$5—rayon crepe frocks. Two-piece dresses with peplums, buttons. Buttonback frocks with shoulder bows. 100% wool jersey one-piece dresses, with plunging necklines. Pleated skirt dresses with tucked bodices. Bead and embroidered afternoon frocks—Long-sleeve basic dresses. Black, blue, kelly, brown, purple, red, aqua. 10 to 18.

Women's \$10.95 and \$12.95 Dresses, \$5—rayon crepes, wools (with rabbit's hair and rayon), one-piece, two-piece dressy and tailored types, blacks, dark colors, bright colors! 18½ to 24½.

Clearing!

Winter Coats

\$29.75 to \$39.75 Furless Coats \$25
\$49.75 to \$69.75 Furred Coats \$38
\$59.75 to \$69.75 Furred Coats \$50
\$79.75 to \$98.75 Furred Coats \$65

Fur Coats

Mink or Sable Blended Muskrat Fur Coats \$185
Dyed Black Persian Lamb Fur Coats \$248
Hudson Seal-dyed-Muskrat Fur Coats \$248

Dresses—Sportswear

Misses' \$29.75 Afternoon Dresses \$18
Women's \$29.75 to \$49.75 Dresses \$18
Misses' \$29.75 to \$39.75 Evening Frocks \$15
\$3.95 to \$5.95 Tailored, Dressy Blouses \$2.95
\$13.95 Sports Dresses \$7.95 and \$10.95
\$4.95 to \$7.95 Skirts \$3.95

Fur Coats, Furred Coats plus 10% tax.

Miss Ertegun Shares Honors With Miss Gillespie at Lunch

Two young women who in other years would have made their formal bow to society at this season, were honored yesterday at a luncheon at the Shoreham in the first of a series of small holiday parties being given for them.

They are Miss Mary Howard Gillespie, whose mother, Mrs. Julian Gillespie gave yesterday's luncheon, and Miss Selma Ertegun, daughter of the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ertegun.

Guests included Miss Marjorie Souby, the Misses Laura Belle

and Jane Wyatt, Miss Elizabeth Benson, Miss Eugenie Sarre, Miss Laura Mae Norris, Miss Suzanne Slinguff, Miss Louise McNutt and Mrs. John P. Davies, Jr.

Miss Gillespie is a sophomore at the Maryland College of Notre Dame and is leaving today for New York where she will attend several holiday parties. After her return to Washington she will be honored at a luncheon on January 2, to be given by Mrs. Helen Moodie.

Miss Ertegun, a student at Byrd Mawr College, is spending the holidays with her parents here.

Post Profile

John Russell



JOHN RUSSELL

A lively addition to Washington is John Russell, Second Secretary of the British Embassy; possessed of a merry manner, bubbling energy and a dashing sense of humor. When asked in a recent interview how he determined to enter the foreign service, he replied chuckling: "Because I had always been told that I would, and just think how awful it would have been if I had let my various relatives down!"

A direct descendant of Lord John Russell, with two of his uncles former British Ministers to The Hague and Lisbon, this young man is a diplomat through family tradition as well as inclination. He is at present diplomatically concerned with prisoners of war, financial matters and general liaison work at the Embassy.

Son of the colorful and famous Russell Pascha, Cairo's chief of police, tall tweedy John Russell was "exposed" to an education at Eton and Cambridge; he admits that he spent a good deal of time at the university "roof climbing" and doing anything but following serious academic traditions. "I had a magnificent time at Cambridge but didn't begin to learn anything until I went down (graduated) and travelled abroad," he admitted somewhat gleefully.

Spent Several Years in Moscow

A natural linguist, Russell had by 1939 mastered perfect French, German and Russian; was well launched on a diplomatic career, and found himself in Moscow where he remained for three and a half years. A strange and nostalgic look comes over his eye at the mention of Russia. When asked how he felt about the Russian people, he waxed positively lyrical. "I was completely charmed by them, particularly the peasants; I respect them as great workers, soldiers and 'builders' in the larger sense of the word," he replied. Though not at all a "fellow traveler" in a top hat, John Russell believes Russia a thriving place in which to live. In Moscow you are constantly aware of the intense activity going on all around you; you see there a people working out a practical application of an extraordinary doctrine; he stated seriously, "a new world is being created out of the old. All of this 'Red Peril' stuff is just ever so much rubbish. The Russians are much too busy at home. However," he added, "they must never be discounted as a very large and important piece on the international chessboard."

Although born and reared in the "old school" tradition, and an ardently loyal Englishman, longlegged, sandy Mr. Russell has put aside certain aspects of his background and has emerged as an unfettered progressive young intellectual. "It is imperative to realize that the old conception of an England run by a small set of people with money and position has gone by," he announced firmly, "people must also know that we no

longer have a wealthy leisured class; the Blitz did a leveling job in more than one sense," he added.

'But Of Course I Like Them'

Asked how he liked Washington and Americans, he replied emphatically, "But of course I like them. A tremendous war job is being done here. All of the available energies are being canalized with the best results. (I like that word "canalized" you know, fine word," he added, with his characteristically clipped British accent. He chatted on amiably, "The most unfortunate thing about you Americans and we British is that we speak the same language. Because of that everyone expects us to behave alike. Actually, we have a lot in common, but on the other hand there are many differences which should be considered in our relationship. We're a very reserved lot, we British."

No advocate of the "hair shirt" school, John Russell with all of his seriousness enjoys life. He has recently acquired a fascinating "crooked" house on Florida Avenue where he entertains his friends. None could have more varied interests; a superb horseman, he rides in the country (when work permits); he's an

omnivorous reader; is passionately fond of music; fancies American girls; collects bright red neckties, and takes excellent photographs. With all these interests and accomplishments, what he's most proud of and what he almost boasts about is the fact that he's learning to "typewrite."

JANE McBAINE.

To Attend Cotillion

Many members of Washington's young set will go to Baltimore on December 31 for that city's Bachelors' Cotillion. Among them will be Miss Nancy Mayo, daughter of Mrs. Donald Jones.

Baldwin
Today's Great Piano
Exclusive With
Hugo Worch
1110 G St. N.W.

Lillian McGaw To Be Married To Cadet Jones

Col. and Mrs. Edward J. McGaw announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Cadet Alan Walter Jones, Jr., son of Gen. and Mrs. Alan Walter Jones.

Miss McGaw is a graduate of Edgewood Park College and the University of Alabama. She is a member of Chi Omega sorority and the Army and Navy Chapter of the D. A. R. Cadet Jones attended the University of Hawaii, where he was a member of Tau Beta Kappa and will graduate in June from the United States Military Academy. No date has been set for the wedding.

After Getting Prices Elsewhere Try
HAUSLER'S
SOCIETY ENGRAVERS
105 Engraved Wedding Announcements, \$10.50
720 17th N.W. DI. 2057

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The Shop Scout

So you're completely fagged out? Perk up, my pet, this is no time to lay down on the job. A new year is just four days off, and you know what that means: the inevitable "new leaves" cast away in '42 now must be attempted once again; plans for your Eve of fun-raising come to the front; up pops the imperative demand for an ultra-ultra gown, and slippers to cause all eyes to turn. Yes, perk up and listen, for you'll no doubt find your problems solved in the column that follows.

Saks Fifth Avenue
DISCONTINUED FOOTWEAR

HELLO!
this is
Susan Joy

ANNE T. KELLY'S SALON

"SEEING IS BELIEVING"

And you won't believe that such lovely shoes could be had at such low prices till you see them at ROSS-SATURN. They're showing this sleek, cherry coked patent 'mongst their collection of SAKS FIFTH AVENUE discontinued FOOTWEAR and other famous name brands for only 7.95. And the beauty of it all—they're bags to match. Other shoes 5.95 to 9.95 (formerly 18.75). Sizes 3 to 10. Widths AAAA to C. Make a date with yourself to see this lovely shoe at ROSS-SATURN, 1323 Conn. Ave., half block below Dupont Circle. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Monday thru Saturday.

"CALLING FROM BRESLAU"

"The friendly shop" to spread the glad news. You'll be all dressed up to go dreaming in one of our precious frocks. We're unpacking new ones daily you'll dot on. We cater to juniors and misses, you know, sizes 9 to 17. Do see our sparkling date dresses, casual and dressy, starting at 7.95. 617 13th St. N.W.

"YOU'LL FEEL BETTER"

and look better after a series of treatments NOW at ANNE KELLY'S, Washington's largest and most modern salon. 20 exercises and 7 reducing machines with steam cabinet, 18.00. 10 spot reducing exercises and machines, 15.00. Special thru Dec.: 10 half-hour massage, steam cabinet or lamps, 20.00. 10 cabinet or electric blanket, ring rollers, Swedish massage, 30.00. NA. 7256. 1429 F St. N. W. Opp. Hotel Washington.

Wardman Park

Ruby Foo's

Zirkin

CLIQUE

OF ALL THE HUNDRED

"AND ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT"

... you'll wish around in queenly fashion—the belle of the ball in a gown from ZIRKIN'S loveliest. They're the very newest in formal for dining and dancing. Youthful velvet and taffeta combinations, jerseys trimmed with gold kid or beads; bright colored nets; sleek black and white drapes with studded belts. You'll see many bedecked with sequin applique, too. Each is a bewitching creation in itself. ZIRKIN'S sizes range from Juniors through Matrons, starting at 16.95. For an accent on YOU, it's ZIRKIN'S, 821 14th St. N.W.

"LUCKY, LUCKY YOU"

... that the SOUTHERN STELOS comes to your rescue. Just when you think your most cherished dress is ruined, you shout with glee to know that this wonder place can mend a tear or hole to look like new. They invest the threads of your sweater, table cloth (or whatever it might be) so the damaged spot will never show. You'll rejuvenate your wardrobe and your budget when you go to SOUTHERN STELOS, 613 12th St. N. W.

"SEE THE OLD YEAR OUT"

... at CLARA MILLER'S, Thursday, from 9 p. m. till 1 a. m. you'll dance the evening through, to the tunes of a superb orchestra, pleasing both young and old. Favors for all. Despite, as always, a large attendance, there'll be ample dancing space in two large, festively decorated ballrooms. On this occasion for the past several years, couples have found that much sought opportunity to really enjoy dancing. Phone AD. 9322 for reservations. 18th & Col. Rd. N.W. L'Aligon Bldg.

the dubonnet room

Clara Miller DANCE STUDIO

THE ORIENT

Livingston Market

GARRISON'S

"CONVIVIALITY IS THE KEY-NOTE"

... at THE ORIENT, where both Chinese and American dishes excel—and folk flock there for luncheon and dinner for succulent chow mein, sub gum, chop suey, egg foo young and other tempting concoctions. Dinners from 1.25 and luncheons 45c up. 1715 Wisconsin Ave. N. W.—on the Wisconsin car line. MI. 9547.

"YOU'LL NEVER BE IN DOUBT"

... when you dine in THE DUBONNET ROOM, for their food is A-1—and their Sunday Night Dinners are something magnificent, unexcelled for perfection in every detail. Each course is painstakingly prepared for your utmost enjoyment. The menu provides a wide variety of tasty, savory seafood, meat and fowl, served with an eye toward the health standpoint as well as the palatable. Make your Sunday night dinner at this enchanting spot a ritual. Served from 6 to 9 p. m. for 1.25 up. Sheraton Hotel, 15th and L Sts. N. W. DI. 4860.

"MAKE WAY FOR FUN"

... in carload lots. With the finishing touches from GARRISON'S novelties, yours will be the most successful party ever. They've dozens of tricks, jokes and games for adults and children, too; balloons; bright, serpentine confetti; festive tablecloths and napkins; unique table decorations; g-g-a hats and noisemakers grownups will love. For originality and laughter, it's GARRISON'S novelties. New store hours are 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. 1215 E St. N. W.

SALE of Saks Fifth Avenue EVENING SLIPPERS

Discontinued Footwear and Other Famous Makes

Values to \$27.50
Sale Price **5.95**

(1) As Shown—Petite glass shoes for your dancing feet! Gold wedge heel and clever bow. Brilliant on buckles, 5.95

(2) As Shown—Black and silver brocade. Silver trim, hand sewn. An open toe "Cinderella" slipper to be sure. 5.95

(3) As Shown—For gay nights with music. Low-heeled wedge shoe with gold and silver combination. 5.95

... for the holiday festivities!

Here's a grand opportunity to purchase a pair of fine "Saks Fifth Avenue" unusual evening shoes at a reduced price! As seen in Harper's Bazaar and Vogue. SIZES 3 to 9, AAAA to C. Of course, the selection is limited!

- Brocades! Combinations!
- Discontinued Styles!
- Many Small Sizes!

ROSS-SATURN

Exclusive Footwear
1323 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
1/2 Block Below Dupont Circle

Take your change in defense stamps, and you'll have that certain satisfaction that comes of money well invested. For tips on household, entertainment and wardrobe, check this column carefully each Sunday and Thursday. If something you want is not here, just drop a line to me, care of this paper, and I'll be glad to help you with your shopping problems. Cheerio 'til next Thursday,

Audrey

SAKS After Xmas CLEARANCE

OPEN TOMORROW (Monday)
FROM 12:15 UNTIL 9:00 P. M.

SAVE on Saks Quality

FURS

\$100 to \$145 Values **\$87.50**
Included are: Dyed Black Persian Lamb Paw Coats—Natural Grey Persian Lamb Paw Coats—Seal-dyed Coney Coats—Beaver-dyed Coney Coats. Reduced to.....

\$175 to \$245 Values **\$137.50**
Included are: Dyed Brown Caracul Lamb Coats—Dyed Grey Caracul Lamb Coats—Dyed Black Caracul Lamb Coats—Seal-dyed Coney Coats—Dyed Black Skunk Coats. Reduced to.....

\$235 to \$345 Values **\$197.50**
Included are: Mink, Sable or Beaux Marten Blended Muskrat Coats in either Northern or Southern Backs—Dyed Black Persian Lamb Coats—Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats—Silver Fox Jackets. Reduced to.....

OUR FINER FURS REDUCED 20% to 40%

Save substantially on fine coats of: Genuine Alaska Seal—Dyed Canadian Ermine—Sheared Beaver—Natural or Blended Eastern Mink Coats—Dyed Black Persian Lamb—Natural Grey Persian Lamb.

All Prices Plus 10% Tax

SAVE on Saks Quality Cloth Coats

Furred Cloth Coats **\$58**
100% Wool Fitted or Box Coats trimmed in Dyed Squirrel, Persian Lamb, Blended Mink, Sheared Beaver. Colors: Slate blue, eyster beige, green, red, black. Misses', Jr. misses' and women's sizes.

Preciously Furred Coats **\$78**
100% Wool, Individual Saks Quality Coats trimmed with a variety of furs. Fitted or box models. Popular colors as well as black. Misses' and women's sizes.

Model Cloth Coats **\$98**
100% Wool, One-of-a-kind coats, luxuriously furred with Sheared Beaver, Silver Fox, Persian Lamb, Lynx-dyed White Fox. Colors as well as black. Misses' and women's sizes.

10% Tax Extra on Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats

UNFURRED WINTER COATS

\$25.00 and \$29.95 Unfurled Sports Coats in box or fitted models. Tweeds and Fleeces in Black, Brown, Beige, Blue, Heather. Misses' and Junior sizes. **\$15**

\$39.95 and \$49.95 Unfurled Dress and Sports Coats in warm Fleeces, tweeds and 100% Wool. Unfurled Dressmaker Coats in fitted and box styles—colors and black. Misses' and Junior sizes. **\$28**

SAVE on Saks Quality DRESSES

Wool and Crepe Sport Dresses—were \$10.95 to \$14.95. Misses' and Junior sizes. Now..... **\$5**

Rayon Crepe Street, Afternoon and Cocktail Dresses in black and colors. Misses' and Junior sizes. Were \$16.95 to \$22.95, now..... **\$10**

Rayon Crepe Afternoon Dresses in black and colors. Misses' sizes. Were \$25.00, now..... **\$15**

Rayon Crepe Afternoon and Cocktail Dresses in black and colors. Misses' sizes. Were \$29.95 and \$39.95, now..... **\$20**

No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. Orders

Saks
610 TWELFTH ST.

ALL SALES FINAL

Alamillos Most Interesting Pair

By Genevieve Reynolds

Should Mexico get around to mustering its woman power into military units similar to our WAACS, WAVES or SPARS,

handsome Senora de Alamillo, wife of Brig. Gen. Luis Alamillo Flores Mexican military attaché and a delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board, would be a willing and eager recruit.

Vitality interested in her husband's military career—she's no tyro on the subject—she's come to love the service life. She's collaborated with General Alamillo in writing several military books. However, she takes no credit—doesn't want any—so she never signs her name to the published works.

So far she's been quite content to see her husband soar in the military ranks—he's Mexico's Number 1 military man—but come the necessity to choose a career, she probably would be a nurse. Already she has studied nursing and plans to do more in that line. One thing is certain, if she should take a job it would be connected with war activities. Dynamic Senora de Alamillo would never be content to sit on the sidelines in a dull, routine occupation.

Unusually Versatile

Then she is so versatile that she could take her pick of several professions. Besides holding a diploma in business administration, she's an accomplished pianist—studied both in Mexico and Paris.

By the way, the Alamillos witnessed the invasion of France by the Germans—he served as Mexico's Military Attaché to that country for 10 years. They escaped via Spain, Portugal and Havana with no mishaps, but the general tells of a couple of dramatic incidents with all the expressiveness of a Barrymore. One is simply a case of mistaken identity and the other a few photographs.

One day General Alamillo left Paris to go into Switzerland to obtain some information on passive defense. All went well until he reached Gex—a small outpost near the Swiss border. Suddenly his car was stopped by French soldiers and he was taken into the garrison. The soldiers insisted that he was a spy.

Vehemently he proclaimed his identity—but to no avail. He was told that the Mexican Military Attaché's car had been stolen and someone masquerading as a spy was trying to cross the Swiss border with important information. Despite denials and protestations, General Alamillo was held a sort of royal prisoner—he was wined and dined with champagne and food that would have pleased even the most exacting gourmet's taste.

Apologies Offered

At 4 a. m. he was awakened by the French soldiers and told that he could be on his way. Nevertheless, the general couldn't see getting up so early and didn't. Apologies came profusely from the French but it was too late to go to Switzerland. Instead he returned to his home in Paris. His greatest dread, he said smiling, was to face his wife's, "I told you so," for she had warned him that he would never get into Switzerland.

Photographing a mountainside snow scene nearly brought his second arrest—by mistake. Anyway it was a tough job convincing the French authorities that he wasn't photographing vital military secrets.

These two misadventures he tells humorously. But to get the thrill of his story, you should hear him relate it in his soft, melodious voice. He's an expert narrator, who tells his tale with the artistry of a first-rate actor.

An excellent dancer, General Alamillo is quite fond of the ballet and likes good music. His favorite sport is polo—this he does quite well—but he will take squash as a second. Both he and



SENORA DE ALAMILLO

Senora de Alamillo ride horseback.

As if From 'Who's Who'

His lines of accomplishments reads like a leaf from "Who's Who." To mention but a few—he was the founder and served for five years as the first commander of the War School in Mexico. During President Cardenas' administration he was chief of staff of the Mexican army. A leader of the first order, he commands not only the respect but the love of his soldiers. And he loves soldiering—and therefore a good fight. One thing I know, he doesn't cramp the style of his staff assistants. I saw him sit quietly back at a party recently and let them take the limelight. Not until he was virtually pulled out on the floor would he take the spotlight, then reluctantly, for he preferred that they shine.

Tall, quiet, scholarly in appearance General Alamillo already has published several books, among them "Doctrina Mexicana de Guerra" and "El Problema Militar Francés." In addition many of his articles have been published both in Mexican and French magazines. Now he is assiduously completing another book, "El Mariscalto"—ready for publication in January—which describes the war between France and Germany.

Together for Holidays

In order to learn to speak English fluently, General Alamillo is living with Col. Morgan Price. Senora de Alamillo has joined him for the holidays but soon will be off to Mexico City.

Jean Frantz to Give Talk on Foreign Dolls

Jean Hargrave Frantz, 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frantz, will give a talk on dolls of foreign lands and color slides of her own collection of dolls, which now numbers more than 600. She will be presented by the A. A. U. W. program committee at the regular Monday afternoon tea hour. Mrs. Edmund A. Campbell will be the hostess.

All national and prospective members are cordially invited to these Monday teas.



BRIG. GEN. LUIS ALAMILLO FLORES

again to see that her four children are ensconced happily in school. Once they are settled, she will come again to Washington.

Cosmopolitan are the Alamillos. Their sense of humor is not to be sneezed away lightly. Then meet the couple—you have a treat in store. Commenting on the war, the chic senora with the big, black expressive eyes and tapering fingers added as a parting shot, "It's bringing the Mexican woman out of her home into public life. Also, it is giving them a great opportunity to be of service to their country."

Pantry Shower To Fill Shelves At USO Center

A "Pantry Shower" to replenish the shelves of the new U. S. O. Recreation Lounge in the Community Center, will feature the dessert luncheon of the Women's Auxiliary B'nai B'rith, to be held at 1:15 p. m. Wednesday at the Jewish Community Center.

Members have been asked to bring cookies, crackers, cheese spreads, fruit juices, candy, jams and jellies. An opening prayer will be given by Mrs. Henry A. Hirsch, chairman of the Women Volunteers. Narrator will be Philip Schiff, executive director of the Jewish Welfare Board. Mrs. Maurice Bigsby, president of District Grand Lodge No. 5, will be the reporter, and Morton Bauman, assistant director of the Jewish Welfare Board of the U. S. O., will present vocal selections. Emanuel Vardi, prominent musician, will offer viola selections.

Tea to Be Given

The Alumnae Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta will entertain at tea from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m. today at the home of Mrs. James D. Vail, Jr., 5602 Montgomery Street, Chevy Chase, Md. Undergraduates and pledges from various colleges, home for Christmas vacation, will be honored.

1943 Classes Are Announced By Y. W. C. A.

Classes in stenography and typing, foreign languages, home-making and Red Cross activities for the New Year were announced recently by the Education Department of the Y. W. C. A.

Dictation classes will start January 5 with those in the 80 to 120 words per minute speed scheduled from 1 to 2 p. m. Tuesdays and Fridays. Meeting from 6 to 8:50 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays will be classes for the groups in the 60 to 80 words per minute speed, for the 80 to 100 words per minute, and for the 100 to 120 words per minute.

Typing classes are scheduled to start January 4, with Monday and Thursday classes at 6 p. m., 7:30 p. m., and 8:30 p. m. Classes in Russian will start the second week in January.

Two homemaking classes, starting "ration recipes" will be held, one starting January 7, to be held from 10 to 11 p. m. Thursdays, and one starting January 5 to be held from 6 to 9 p. m. Tuesdays. Dressmaking classes starting January 7 will be held on Thursdays from 10 to 12 m., and from 7 to 9 p. m.

Red Cross classes beginning January 6 will include a first-aid course scheduled from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Wednesdays and Fridays; home nursing from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Wednesdays and Fridays, and nutrition from 7 to 9 p. m. Wednesdays and Fridays.

Registrations will be accepted at the Education Office, Sixth Floor, Y. W. C. A. Building.

Georgia Society To Hold Dance

The president of the Georgia State Society, Thomas Camp, has announced that the society will hold a New Year reception and dance Saturday evening in the west ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel.

Serving on the arrangement committee are Mr. George E. Scott, chairman; Mrs. Scott, Miss Kitty Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ellis and Mr. Clark Cole. In honor of the Georgia University Football Team playing in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day there will be a program of Georgia dance music by the orchestra.

Cains Will Entertain

Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Cain will entertain at a tea dance on December 29 at the 1925 F Street Club for their daughter, Miss Jane Randolph Cain.



5,000 Yds. . . . 69c to \$1.00

FINE RAYON DRESS FABRICS

50-inch Rayon Dress Moire
50-inch Rayon Dress Taffeta
39-inch Talk-o-Town Rayon Prints
39-inch Fine Rayon Dress Serge
39-inch Soft Rayon Gabardine
39-inch Celanese Rayon Flannel
39-inch Black Rayon Dress Fabrics
39-inch Fine Rayon Flannel Mist
39-inch Novelty-Weave Spun Rayon
39-inch Mossy-Type Rayon Sheers
39-inch Printed Rayon Crepes

59c YARD

Resolved: "I shall do more sewing-and-saving in the New Year! And I'll start right now with this grand sale at Kann's, the store famous for fine fabrics!" Worthy resolution, that! And here's all the inspiration one could ask for . . . 5000 yards of beautiful rayon dress fabrics in the season's most sought-after weaves, colors and patterns! Choose for your now-thru-spring wardrobe, for the children's apparel needs—and save a tidy sum!

Kann's—Fabric Section—Street Floor.

MILL CLOSE-OUTS and IRREGULARS of "CARTER" and OTHER FAMOUS MAKES of

Knit Underwear and Bed Jackets

\$1.00 to \$1.50 Values! Soft knitted cotton union suits in several styles; also a few knitted rayon union suits. Bed jackets in plain or striped rayon included! Excellent "buys" at this very low price!

57c

\$1.39 to \$1.95 Values! Full-cut gowns and pajamas made of soft, warm cotton balbriggan . . . some of rayon fabrics. Also a few striped rayon slips in tearose shade in the group. Save on several garments at this price!

99c

Kann's—Knit Underwear—Street Floor

AFTER-CHRISTMAS SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF REGULAR \$6.95

"Naturalizer" SUEDE Shoes

—This Winter, you'll find it's more important than ever to know that the money you spend procures you the utmost in quality for the least amount. Naturalizers at \$6.95 have long been recognized for their excellent quality, fine leathers and workmanship, as well as extra comfort features. Double-duty fashions, they're just as smart for social life as they are for workaday activities. Only in Naturalizers will you find the famous No-Slip, No Gap, No Pinch Fit. Save \$1.26 on each pair! Sizes 4 to 10, AAAA to D, including novelty and corrective types in the sale! All sales final!

\$5.69 pr.

Kann's—Footwear—Fourth Floor.



Stratford Sport-ees



The antiqued casual styles no back-to-school wardrobe should be without

Women's Sizes 4-9 5.95 Widths AAA to B



This style also in Misses' sizes 12 1/4-3. 5.00

Girls, if your campus wardrobe this past season didn't boast a pair of "Sport-ees," you were really missing something! Don't be without them another term. The hand-crafted smartness of these Antique Tan styles . . . the easy comfort of their roomy lasts, flexible soles and flat heels . . . all add up to styles that are simply irresistible!

HAHN

1207 F

7th & K 3212 14th 4483 Conn. Ave. 3101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.

Engaged



Miss Betty McMurray Roberts whose engagement to Midshipman William Turner Wootton, son of Mrs. John Boland Thomas of Bowie, Md., is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Roberts

Mary Haworth's Mail



Happily Married, With Lovely Baby and Ideal Husband, Woman Nevertheless Dwells Often on Thought of Suicide, Owing to Social Timidity

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: All my life I have suffered from a rather overwhelming sense of inferiority, as pertains to my ability to make friends. I feel self-conscious and whenever I am confronted with the prospect of meeting people, I feel sure in advance that I am not going to be liked or "accepted." Being of an extremely sensitive nature, any slight rebuff or snub preys on my mind, making me miserable. This feeling has grown to such an extent that—as is to be expected—the unfavorable reactions I dread invariably happen.

Perhaps I am entirely too "class conscious," due to my upbringing. What I mean is, I never quite "rated" with the "right people" as a child. And my mother was always struggling for us to have "nice friends." As a result, I grew up with this as my major problem in life. At school I was the child who was teased or ignored; the one who was allowed to "tag along." Now, at 28, I find it almost impossible to act naturally, as other people do. However, during my first two years in college I did behave naturally and I had friends galore. Then a series of small incidents took place, and the old feeling of inferiority came over me, so that I withdrew into my shell.

I dwell too often on thoughts of suicide and take refuge in sleep, reading and solitude. And I have no sound philosophy of life with which to console myself. I am happily married, have a lovely child and a reasonable income. My husband is all that one could ask of a man. But I can't seem to cope with life as other women do. It is not possible for me to get myself off my mind, by working outside the home. As you know, there is a scarcity of household help here, and my child is only 20 months old, so he cannot be left alone. And housework doesn't seem to be the solution. I have lost 17 pounds recently, due to work and worry. Yet I cannot bring myself to see a psychiatrist. Perhaps you can suggest some reading that would help me to get my feet on the ground and become a sane, normal human being.

A. T. M.

Fairly Simple Matter To Reclaim Perspective

DEAR A. T. M.: Since you so clearly understand the origin of your difficulty—as being a desperately struggling, defeatist philosophy regarding the business of making friends; which philosophy was deeply imbedded in your mind in childhood by a misguided mother—it should be a fairly simple matter to take the problem in hand and get the best of it over a period of time. Indeed, you already know from experience that when your mental attitude is "right" you have no problem on the social front of life. And you may be sure that what you have achieved sporadically and by accident can be quite consistently and even more successfully accomplished if you "put your mind to it"—in the sense of using your intelligence and will power (i. e., your special faculties of self-government) to perform a positive, creative service on your behalf.

Up to now you have employed your mind for the most part as a "wrecking crew"—by encouraging your thoughts to scurry ahead, as it were, when any social encounter is in prospect, to "smash to smithereens" any lurking hopes of enjoying yourself or making a favorable impression. This habit of "negative thinking"—an all-too-prevalent practice on the part of benighted humanity, by the way—must be completely rejected, and the better habit of (shall we say?) thinking, in terms of "dreams come true" brought into play, if you are to become a magnetically happy person, of the sort who is a joy to be around.

Fortunately for you, and for all hereabouts who may be blindly struggling against, yet repeatedly lapsing back into, your particular type of self-induced depression, there is in this community a truly inspired teacher of the technique of creative thinking, namely, Dr. J. Lowrey Fendrich, Jr., pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, at Fourth and B Streets Southeast. In addition to ministering to his own congregation, Dr. Fendrich gives freely of his wisdom through other channels as well. He may be heard regularly on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 p. m., over station WINX; and, in collaboration with the local Y. W. C. A., he is conducting an Institute of Applied Religion and Psychology at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters, at Seventeenth and K Streets Northwest, during the week. For information concerning his classes consult the registrar at the education office of the "Y," telephone Metropolitan 2100.

While it has not yet been my privilege to meet Dr. Fendrich nor to hear him speak, I have the good fortune to be in possession of some of his writings—which clearly show him to be one of the foremost mental and spiritual hygienists of our time. And to illustrate the scholarly breadth of his approach to his subject, I shall conclude by quoting the following extract from one of his recent papers: "In the last 50 years the study of the human mind has advanced more rapidly and yielded greater results than perhaps that of any other department of medical science. Through these years there has been accumulated an impressive and valuable array of facts relative to the mind of man, and by a long series of tests and observations authenticated by highly trained observers, we now have valuable data from which a most critical and exact study of the human mind is possible."

M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

A Welcome Gift For Him or Her



7385

By Alice Brooks

Whether it's for him or her, these crocheted slippers will prove a welcome accessory this winter. Here is made just like his except that popcorns are added for decoration. Pattern 7385 contains instructions for making these slippers in any size; illustrations of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send Eleven Cents in coins to The Washington Post, Household Arts Department, 250 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y. Write plainly, name, address and pattern number.

New Year's Day Reception Listed By Arts Club

A New Year's Day reception will be sponsored by members of the Arts Club of Washington from 5 to 7 p. m. Friday.

Chairman of the Hospitality Committee will be Mrs. George H. Girty, assisted by Mrs. Charles Bittinger, vice chairman. Others working on the committee will include Mrs. Norman T. Anderson, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Mrs. Anne Albert Best, Mrs. Carl Casey, Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax, Miss Julia Gardner, Mrs. Samuel A. Kimberley, William J. McManus, Mrs. Charles S. Pigot, Miss Clara R. Saunders, Mrs. Frank B. Steele, Miss Anne Tuohy, Mrs. Mary E. Valentini, and Harold Allen Long.

Washington Club To Entertain Friday

The traditional reception for members and guests will be held at 5 p. m. Friday by the Washington Club.

The receiving line will be headed by Mrs. Frank Forest Bunker, club president; Miss Grace Burton, first vice president; Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin, second vice president; Mrs. C. Willard Hayes, treasurer; and other members of the board of governors including Mrs. Douglas P. Birnie, Mrs. James Gordon Cumming, Mrs. William Thornwall Davis.

Mrs. Joseph Fairbanks, Mrs. R. Winston Holt, Mrs. James Shera Montgomery, Mrs. George Clymer Show, Mrs. William R. Smedburg, Mrs. William Charles White, and Mrs. John Chamberlain Wilson.

Women's Institute of St. Paul Founded by Newspaperman

By Adolph Johnson

St. Paul, Dec. 26 (AP).—"Ladies and—ladies." That was the amazed salutation of the somewhat disconcerted speaker who found himself before an audience of 12,000—all women.

The women make up one of the most powerful groups in St. Paul—the Women's Institute.

And it was a man's idea that it be organized!

These women make their greatest visible impact on civil life when six afternoons and evenings a year, they gather in the municipal auditorium, but they wield a strong influence throughout the year.

The institute was set up at the suggestion of and under the sponsorship of B. H. Ridder, publisher of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

"The possibilities of the power which lies in women's hands," he declared, "when that power is turned in some specific goal, are unlimited."

It was more than a happy accident that the institute was set up when it was. In the words of Miss Agnes Kennedy, institute secretary and program chairman, St. Paul was "suffering from an inferiority complex" and was increasingly overshadowed by its younger and larger neighbor—Minneapolis.

Approaching the problem from the hard-headed businessman's viewpoint and using business methods, Ridder engaged economic experts to conduct a survey. The survey revealed the basic, grim fact that St. Paul women were spending in the neighborhood of 10 million dollars a year in Minneapolis.

Ridder gave scant time to viewing with alarm. He decided something should be done about it. That something was the institute.

Organized a Committee. Ridder enlisted the help of a dozen or so leaders in women's activities and organized a committee of 500 representing a cross-section of the city's women. Together they founded the Women's Institute "to promote the cultural, social and civic progress of this community."

But women had been organized before for similar purposes and had failed, so the astute Mr. Ridder and his advisers provided a necessary sugar coating. The statement of purpose went on—"and to present a series of five educational and entertainment events."

The institute got underway in 1939 with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as the first guest speaker. By the end of the year, bank deposits had risen 19 per cent and retail store sales were up 5 to 14 per cent for each month over the corresponding month of the previous year.

ceding year. And no one disputed the institute's claim for a major share of the credit then or during the following years when the upward trend continued.

Needed More Room

The institute began with 5000 women. An equal number of guests was invited to each meeting from surrounding towns. This year it was necessary to expand the auditorium's seating capacity to accommodate an audience totaling 12,000 with the greater proportion now St. Paul women.

In the process of improving buyer-seller relationships and improving the city as a retail center, the institute found time to carry on nearly a score of civic projects and gain for itself representation on the city planning board and the United Civic Council.

The institute sponsored home Christmas lighting contests, anti-weed campaigns, a parking lot improvement program, and a continuing cleanup campaign with "every lot a beauty spot" as its slogan.

The cleanup campaign is conducted through block chairmen—one for every block in the city, a setup which proved to be made to order when the Office of Civilian Defense was created. The block organization was promptly turned over to the OCD and many of the block chairmen became victory aides.

Handbag Scrap

And recently, during the newspaper-sponsored scrap campaign, when each institute member was asked to bring a pound of scrap in her purse to an auditorium gathering, bulging handbags yielded a total of 30,000 pounds of scrap.

Following Mrs. Roosevelt on institute programs have been such women as Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, then Minister to Norway; Malvina Hoffman, sculptress; actresses Jane Cowl and Grace Fields; Gladys Swarthout and Grace Moore, singers; and Margaret Culkin Banning, Ilka Chase, Jan Struther and Fannie Hurst, writers.

This year, for the first time, men have gained places on the program. Sharing the stage with such women as Princess Alexandra Kropotkin, Jeanne Owen, Senora Isabel de Palencia and Dorothy Thompson will be Franklin P. Adams, Cecil B. de Mille and John Mason Brown.

Members, incidentally, pay \$2 for the season of 12 programs on 6 different days. That means an annual deficit of about \$30,000.

And that, again, is where "Angel" Ridder comes in. But, being always a hard-headed business man, he says, he considers it money well spent.

Chairmanships Approved by Legion Unit

President Lillian P. Sawyer of the Agriculture Unit, American Legion Auxiliary, announced recently that the following committee chairmanships had been approved: Pearl Heagerty, Child Welfare and Community Service; Adelaide F. Miller, Membership, Constitution and By-Laws; Alberta A. Lacy, Publicity; Beatrice Malatesta, Trophies and Awards; Mary C. Reimer, Legislation and Rehabilitation; Cecile M. Berger, Ways and Means; and Elsie Roystacker, Education of War Orphans.

Applications approved for membership in the Unit were those of Mary J. Bilek, Grace S. Conway, and Mary C. Reimer.

During the past month, it was announced, the Unit contributed \$5 and gifts valued at \$2 to the Department's Gift Shop at Mount Alto Hospital; \$1 for cigarettes for the Christmas party at Walter Reed Hospital; \$4 for cakes for the Agriculture Post's Christmas party for patients at Mount Alto; and \$10 toward the Nurses' Foundation Scholarship Fund.

Junior Past President Pearl Heagerty has served for the past month as chairman for the Department's sale of Christmas seals at the Woodward & Lothrop booth for the benefit of tuberculosis funds.

QUALITY SINCE 1860
Lansburgh's
7th, 8th and E Sts. NATIONAL 9800

GREET THE NEW YEAR IN BEAUTIFYING

FORMAL ARRAY



A. White and flattery at a snowflake—the wide skirt of this net dance-adorable! With quaint black lace bodice over white rayon taffeta... black lace skirt—band, 9 to 13.

Junior-Miss Shop

14.95

B. Sophisticated as champagne... romantic as a gypsy melody... this rhinestone-studded black or white rayon crepe with softly gathered yoke. Sizes 36 to 44.

Women's Dresses

19.95

C. Only to be worn if you're in love... this beauty with black velvet top, white net skirt... and six red, red velvet roses for dramatic! Misses' sizes.

Misses' Dresses

22.95

LANSBURGH'S FASHIONS SECOND FLOOR

SHOP MONDAY 12:30 TO 9

Open Monday Night Instead of Thursday This Week

Club Calendar of the Week

TODAY

Wanderbirds—Assemble at the end of the Cabin John carline at 10 a. m. Hike from Cabin John to Alta Vista, Md.

Kappa Alpha Theta—Alumnae chapter tea from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. James D. Vail, Jr., 5602 Montgomery Street Chevy Chase, Md.

TOMORROW

Washington Club—Book chat at 11 a. m., "Country Christmas" and "Lidice" will be reviewed.

Chevy Chase Club—Music section Christmas dance at 9 p. m. A. A. U. W.—Club tea dance at 4 p. m.

4 p. m. At 5 p. m. Jean Hargrave

Frantz will speak on dolls; Creative Writers' Workshop Evening at 7:30 p. m. in room 401.

TUESDAY

Washington Hood Club—Annual Christmas dinner at 6:30 p. m., at Kenesaw.

Businesswomen's Council—Christmas party.

Chevy Chase Club—Junior Dance Club Christmas dance.

WEDNESDAY

A. A. U. W.—Beginners' Spanish at 7 p. m. in Room 401.

Zonta Club—Business meeting.

Washington Club—Luncheon at 12:30 p. m.

B'nai B'rith—Women's Auxiliary pantry shower and dessert luncheon at 1:15 p. m. at the Jewish Community Center.

FRIDAY

Penwomen—New Year's Reception from 4 to 7 p. m.

Arts Club of Washington—New Year's Day reception from 5 to 7 p. m.

A. A. U. W.—Open house from 3 to 6 p. m.

Washington Club—New Year's reception at 5 p. m., for members.

Yule Tradition Carried Out At Kinsman Home

A 71-year-old tradition of the Kinsman family was carried out last evening at the Yule-lighting tree party given in the Burnt Mills, Md., home of the Misses Olive, Elinor and Angela Kinsman and their sister, Mrs. L. B. Woodford.

It all started right after the Civil War in Washington when Col. Oliver Kinsman, the father

of the sisters, inaugurated an annual tree-lighting ceremony. Though the old-fashioned wax candles are becoming hard to find, the ceiling-high tree last evening had dozens of them perched on its limbs and some 50 children helped to light them. The first two candles were lit by Arthur Kinsman

Crocker and his sister, Virginia Beatrice Crocker, who came up from Richmond, Va., for the ceremony with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Crocker, Jr. The children are the granddaughters of Mrs. Woodford. This is the seventeenth year that Miss Elinor Kinsman, eldest of the sisters, has witnessed the ceremony. After the lighting, Christmas carols were sung.

Everything You Need For A



★ Balloons ★ Serpentine ★ Hats ★ Noisemakers
★ Red Candles, 10 to 18 1/2" ★ Novelty Nut Cups
★ Novelty Favors ★ 2" Crepe Paper Streamer
★ Crepe Paper Tablecloths ★ Crepe Paper
Napkins ★ Jack Horner Centerpieces ★ Jokes,
Tricks, Novelities

NEW STORE HOURS
8:30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

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Toy & Novelty Co., Inc.

1215 E St. N.W.

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amusements

Waning First Year of War Owes the Theater a Debt

"Show Business" Has Kept Abreast Of Mercurial and Unprecedented Events; Star Ratings Altered in Hectic 1942

By Nelson B. Bell

AN ADEQUATE SUMMARY of the United States' first year of active participation in the war, as it pertains to the theater and the amusement world in general, would require a volume of some dimensions rather than a column, even if of double width.

Elsewhere in this section of today's issue of the Sunday Post, the sprightly Miss Hopper and the veteran Miss Parsons have highlighted the dying year of 1942 with the more vivid impressions left by their intimate association with Hollywood events. It would be futile to undertake a comparable resume from this remote outpost.

It is more or less futile, I think, to attempt any recapitulation of so abnormal a year, save in terms of the most sweeping generalities.

If "show business" has left one indelible imprint on public consciousness, it is of its amazing flexibility in adapting itself to the swiftly changing currents of public thought and amusement tastes, the drastic economic readjustments occasioned by the magnitude of the armed conflict that encircles the globe and the need of entertaining our armed forces and maintaining national morale. These challenges have been met with surprising competence and astonishing speed.

The character of motion picture entertainment has changed almost by the month during the past year and its quality has constantly improved. Since the beginning of present hostilities, when this country was ostensibly an innocent bystander, it has been pointed out in this space that the wartime pattern reflected on the screen has been identical with that traced during World War I. That has been true up to a comparatively recent time. The old pattern, however, was not of sufficient scope to cloak the giant Mars grown into a Gargantua. The new garment has been nicely fitted to the requirements.

From the early confusion of "escape," "propaganda" and "documentary" pictures there has evolved the sound theory that entertainment must come first and indoctrination of the American ideal second if "amusements" are to preserve their integrity as such. The result has been an adroit manipulation of fact and fiction that has resulted in such admirable screen plays as "Mrs. Miniver," "This Above All," "Stand By for Action," "Sergeant York," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "The Navy Comes Through" and a long list of others that have sugar coated war's bitter pill with romance, adventure, inspiration and frequently great beauty.

It has been a monumental task achieved in an unbelievably short time. That is enough to give 1942 a shining page in the record book.

Stellar Earning Capacities Undergo Slight Alterations

WHAT MAY OR MAY NOT have been the "Ten Best Pictures of the Year" will be determined with such finality as is possible in such circumstances by the early New Year's announcement of the results of the annual poll of the Nation's editors, critics and commentators and the awards by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In the meantime, the fluctuation of public interest and acclaim has expressed itself in the tabulation of the voting in the annual poll of motion picture exhibitors throughout the land by the Motion Picture Herald, foremost of the industry's trade publications. On the basis of drawing power at the boxoffice, the money-making stars of 1942 were listed in the following order:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ABBOTT & COSTELLO | 6. JAMES CAGNEY |
| 2. CLARK GABLE | 7. GENE AUTRY |
| 3. GARY COOPER | 8. BETTY GRABLE |
| 4. MICKEY ROONEY | 9. GREER GARSON |
| 5. BOB HOPE | 10. SPENCER TRACY |

There are many upsets and realignments in this newest exemplification of the degree to which "money talks." In two short years and seven quick pictures that fairly tumbled over each other in getting onto the screen, Bud Abbott and Lou Costello have soared from the smoky flocks of burlesque and nowhere in pictures to the top rung of filmdom's golden ladder.

Mickey Rooney, in slipping back from first place to fourth, has fallen one year short of Shirley Temple's record of having led the field in magnetizing the boxoffice for four consecutive years. In settling himself securely in fourth place for 1942, he crowded Bob Hope down into fifth, and James Cagney, catapulted by "Captains of the Clouds" and "Yankee Doodle Dandy," climbed from the ninth hole up to the sixth.

Betty Grable, this past year, has danced herself—largely in Technicolor—over the heads of many veteran competitors into the list of the top ten for the first time, and Greer Garson, given her first impetus by "Blossoms in the Dust" and then mightily propelled by "Mrs. Miniver," hoisted herself from No. 26, in 1941, to No. 9, in 1942. Had "Random Harvest" received wide distribution during the voting period she unquestionably would have been several pegs higher. The martial spirit may have had little to do with the ratings of the others, but to its clever and skilful utilization in their pictures is attributable the considerable favor that has been bestowed upon Miss Garson and Mr. Cagney in the form of cash at the ticket window during this expiring year.

The "Legit" Seems Less Preoccupied With the War

THE LEGITIMATE THEATER, somehow, seems less susceptible to the urgencies of the world's madness. The most luminous offerings in the Capital's lone citadel of the living drama—with one magnificent exception—during the past year have had no binding kinship with the war.

This single exception, necessary to prove the rule, was, of course, "This Is the Army," not only the greatest soldier-show, but the greatest show, the footlights have illuminated within the memories of those still living.

Other lasting memories have been created during the twelve month by such substantial adventures in dramaturgy as Thornton Wilder's "Skin of Our Teeth," with Fredric March, Florence Eldridge and Tallulah Bankhead in one of her virtuoso performances; the Lunts in "The Pirate" and Katharine Cornell in two superbly acted dramas—the one, her revival of Shaw's "Candida," the other her production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," which has gone on to the same New York acclaim that it elicited here.

And on the lighter side have been such delightful items as "Junior Miss," "My Sister Eileen"—which we enjoyed belatedly—that irritable insanity, "Hellzapoppin'," "The Dough Girls," which was a hit in Washington, no matter what Broadway's reaction may be when the piece arrives there this week, and the week of Gilbert and Sullivan presented by the Boston Comic Opera Co., with a closer approximation of the balanced excellence of the D'Oyly Carters than anyone believed possible a year ago.

With "musicals" occupying a place of conspicuous prominence on the cinema's production schedules, musical comedy and revue withhold themselves with annoying persistence from the National's bookish sheets. There have been times when they flourished on E Street and by every sign and portent this should be one of them, the size of the population and its buying capacity being what it is.

In the absence of tuncful relaxation, perhaps the next best thing is some such adventure in homicidal comedy as "Arsenic and Old Lace," which will be paying its second visit to Washington tomorrow night, with the original Broadway cast, headed by Boris Karloff, high priest of the Hollywood "horror" men.

On its two-year record in New York, the complete capability of the Karloff company may not lightly be impugned. Remembering the superlative performance of Mr. Kesselring's murderous whimsy by the late Laura Hope Crews, Effie Shannon, Erich von Stroheim and Jack Whiting last season, one nonetheless feels that its margin of superiority must of necessity be very slender.

The play would be a delightfully irreverent revelry in any hands.



Walter Brennan, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy and Charles Laughton (above), from left, as they appear in the four stellar roles in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's production of "Stand By for Action," to be given its "global premiere" on Wednesday night, December 30, with Loew's Palace Theater as the Capital's representative



Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers (left), in the climactic scene in RKO-Radio's "Once Upon a Honeymoon," now on view at RKO-Keith's Theater, with a splendid cast in support

Woods Bringing New Melodrama To the National

"This Little Hand," a new melodrama by Willfrid H. Pettitt, young Hollywood film writer, will make its bow in a week's engagement at the National Theater, commencing Monday night, January 4, under the sponsorship of A. H. Woods, veteran showman. The play will give three performances in Wilmington and play a week in Baltimore, previous to its presentation here, insuring the proper tempo and pacing so essential to a new production.

An all-feminine cast is featured, including Adele Longmire, K. T. Stevens, Barbara Bel Geddes, Mary McCormack, Ruth K. Hill, Marilyn Erskine, Irene Dailey and Maxine Stuart.

Reginald Denham, whose directorial talents were evidenced in such melodramatic successes as "Rope's End," "Suspense" and "Ladies in Retirement," has staged "This Little Hand." The setting was designed by John Root.

The new opus, incidentally, marks the first play to bear the managerial imprint of A. H. Woods since "Censored," in 1938. Concededly the most successful producer in the contemporary showshops, Woods at one time had 22 shows playing simultaneously in New York and cities throughout the Nation.

"This Little Hand" is a murder mystery in the best melodramatic tradition. Written by a student of criminal psychology, it has already been acclaimed by Broadwayites, who have seen the play in rehearsal, as original in conception, plot, dialogue and execution.

Edmund Plohn, manager of the National, has established a popular scale of prices for the engagement of "This Little Hand," 50 cents to \$2 evenings, and 50 cents to \$1.50 for the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Mail orders are now being filled on receipt.



Brian Aherne and Loretta Young, as they appear in the costlier roles in Columbia's production of "A Night to Remember," the Christmas week attraction currently on the screen at the Metropolitan Theater

Carmen Amaya, (right), the Gypsy flamenco dancer, as she appears in the opening sequence of "Album of the Dance," Washington's "First All-Dancing Film Festival," now on the screen at the Little Theater in 10 brilliant chapters, many of them in Technicolor



Hedda Hopper's Hollywood

Hollywood, December 28.

ALMOST every year begins January 1—except 1942. And that started December 7, 1941. For on this sad day in our history Hollywood started a new regime which included not only its living but its thinking and began preparing for the utter destruction of those forces which endangered our way of life. So what? So we're pretty proud of Hollywood. Our glamour girls and boys ran not for cover but to stand in line and ask what they could do and how soon. Never in the history of our business has there been such a marked improvement in cooperation, loving kindness, and—shall we say good will?

Our victory committee has given entertainment to the armed forces everywhere. The research council of the Academy took over the matter of making training films for the Army. Every branch of the Government has asked our cooperation, and it's been given. The industry swung into rhythm for the Treasury Department on a bond-selling tour that made history. Army technicians have been sent here by the truckload and are being trained by our over-worked picture technicians at night after their hard day's work is over, right here in Hollywood.

It has been a heart-warming year, with a new emphasis on important things. And yet the little daily routines and events seem to go on, too. Here's a review of everyday life in wartime Hollywood:

The most tragic happening was the loss, not only to the entertainment world but to her many friends, of Carole Lombard when she, her mother and Otto Wink-

ler lost their lives on their return trip from a bond-selling rally in Indianapolis. To know Carole was to love her, and I had known her ever since she was 14. She was without guile, honest, a friend of the underling. She never hurt anybody except those who were in a position to take it, and only if they deserved it. There'll never be another Carole. Then, in February, Martha Scott gave birth to a baby boy. . . . We say the passing of Doug Churchill, the able correspondent of the New York Times. . . . Ann O'Rourke became Mrs. Wayne Morris.

Time Marches On

In March Jerome Kern's daughter, Betty, became Mrs. Arthur Shaw. . . . There was the tragic death of Rachel Field. In April Virginia Field married Paul Douglas. . . . Shirley Temple celebrated her fourteenth birthday. . . .

In May, Ernest Hayn, magazine editor, married Ethel Buttenworth, former wife of Charlie. . . . The Edgar Rice Burroughs divorced. . . . Jack Holt's son, Tim, enlisted as an aviation cadet. . . . The Herbert Marshalls had a baby daughter, Joe Weber of Weber and Fields passed away at the age of 74. . . . Lew Ayres was assigned to duty in the Medical Corps. . . .

Alice Faye gave birth to a daughter. . . . Jane Frazee became Mrs. Glenn Tyrone. . . . Richard Bennett became 72. . . . The great Jack Barrymore passed away, and one of the finest talents in the American theater was still forever. To me he always headed the list of Barrymores. Jack hurt only himself.

June Wedding

In June, Myrna Loy obtained a divorce from Arthur Hornblow,

and within the week the "perfect wife" became Mrs. John Hertz, jr. . . . The Johnny Weissmullers had a baby girl. . . . Will Rogers, jr., became a second lieutenant. . . .

On Father's Day Walter Pidgeon, named "father of the year," was so pleased you would have thought he'd given birth to the Nation. . . . Roz Russell had a birthday. So had I, but neither of us will tell how many. . . . Cary Grant became an American citizen. . . . John Emory, former husband of Tallulah Bankhead, married Tamara Geva. . . .

In July Cary Grant married the second richest girl in the world, Barbara Hutton. . . . Joan Crawford and Phil Terry surprised everyone—and, I think, themselves—by a sudden ecstatic marriage. . . . Diana Barrymore and Bramwell Fletcher became one at a charming home wedding which was attended by her mother, Mrs. Harrison Tweed. . . .

Never a Dull Moment

In August, Gene Autry enlisted in the Air Corps. . . . Ruth Hussey became Mrs. Bob Longnecker. Clark Gable joined the Army as a private. He's since won his commission as a second lieutenant and has the admiration of all his fans for earning that commission the hard way. . . . Rudy Vallee was sworn into the Coast Guard, and our own Bill Henry had a birthday. . . . Norma Shearer took another husband—Marty Arrouge of the Sun Valley ski family. . . .

Fay Wray became Mrs. Bob Riskin. . . . Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda both enlisted. . . . Fibber McGee and Molly celebrated their twenty-fourth wedding anniversary. . . .

In September the Hollywood victory committee sent out 59 film stars on the "Stars Over America" war bond drive, and they took in \$838,250,000 cash for

Uncle Sam. . . . The Guy Kibbees celebrated 15 years of married life. . . . J. Walter Ruben, husband of Virginia Bruce, died at the age of 43. . . . Young Lawrence Tibbett married Edith Ernestine Witte, and Michele Morgan, the French star who made quite a hit, became Mrs. Bill Marshall. . . .

Meant What She Said

In October Arline Judge, who had been telling everybody how much she loved Maj. Jimmy Adams, up and announced her engagement to him. . . . The Hollywood Canteen opened with one of the greatest floor shows ever seen, and they haven't let down a second since that opening night. . . . Darling May Robson passed away and left a dent the size of a football in our hearts. . . .

In November Greer Garson applied for a marriage license to wed Richard Ney. That grand old Yankee Doodle of the American theater, George M. Cohan, crossed the River Jordan. . . . So did Edna May Oliver, also Laura Hope Crews. . . . William S. Hart had a successful eye operation. . . . My son, Bill, enlisted in the Coast Guard. . . . Jinx Falkenburg became engaged to one of the nicest young men I know—Tex McCrary. . . .

Resolutions in Order

Hollywood promises that in 1943 it will turn out the finest pictures ever made. At least, that's their ambition. . . .

As for me, I'm wishing you all a happy, healthy New Year and that we'll see the end of this ghastly war. And let's make and keep one resolution—that in every waking moment each and every one of us will do everything in our power to aid in the war effort and to keep "The Star-Spangled Banner" ringing in our hearts. . . .

When Ludmilla Pavlichenko, the Russian sniper, was visiting here, she made some speeches in Russian. In a West Coast speech, she repeated: "We want a second front; a second front."

The translator beamed, nodded, and translated: "Miss Pavlichenko says, 'We are appreciative of all you are doing and want to express our thanks for your generous help.'"

Corpl. Henry Grosse, former headwater at the New Pelham Health Inn, arrived here on furlough. He told of his training ex-

periences in southern California. One day, during target practice, an officer who was visiting the camp asked him: "What are you shooting at?" . . . "At the target, sir," Corporal Grosse replied. . . . "At what?" asked the officer. . . . "At a target, sir," the soldier repeated. . . . "Well, get this straight, soldier. That's no target. That's a Nazi. When you're shooting a gun, that's what you must remember. And better get him, or else." . . . The corporal asked his buddy: "Who was that man?" . . . "He had four stars," was the answer. "That's General Marshall."

The man with the monocle, high hat, tails and cane at the Metropolitan Opera premieres is Federal Judge Tom Meany of Hoboken. That's his way of going incognito. . . . The Saturday Evening Post featured an excellent article on Justice Sam Rosenman, written by Josef Israels 2d. In it the author reported that Rosenman, one of the President's most intimate friends and advisers, was discovered by Al Smith's political associate, Belle Moskowitz. Mrs. Moskowitz was Joe Israel's mother. . . .

The Associated Press sent a photographer to the USO Canteen at 1 East Sixty-fifth Street to photograph Emily Post instructing uniformed men and hostesses in the proper way to act at service dances. . . . A soldier, a Marine and two hostesses were posed standing beside Emily Post. Miss Post objected to something which displeased her, and left before the pictures could be taken. . . . "But Miss Post," the photographer shouted after her, "you didn't even say 'Pardon me.'"

Aline Bernstein, who will design Helen Hayes' costume in her new play, went to a dinner party, where the hostess warned her that she might find it difficult to hit upon a suitable topic of conversation with her dinner-partner. . . . "Why? Who is he?" asked Aline. . . . "He's the editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica," explained the hostess. But Aline found a topic of conversation. . . .

"I'm the only woman you've ever met who knows the titles of the Encyclopedia set," she began. "Here they are: 'A to Anno; Anno to Baltic; Baltic to Brail; Brail to Castin; Castin to Cole; Cole to Damasci; Damasci to Edue; Edue to Extract,' etc."

Matt Halton, the war correspondent, returned from Africa with this story about his friend, Peter Weatherly, who is with the King's Long Range Dragoons. Their job is to go out into the desert in small groups and make forays behind the German lines. Weatherly and his major encountered a Nazi patrol and killed all except one—an officer who could speak English and who said he had been educated at Cambridge. . . . They decided to bring their prisoner back to the base, and took turns guarding him. On the last day they relaxed their vigil. The Nazi grabbed a gun, but was recaptured later. But while the Britishers had their hands up, the major whispered to Weatherly: "He's a bit of a cad. Couldn't be Cambridge."



Leonard Lyons

New York, Dec. 26.

This is a wonderful, unique spy story: Molly Day Thatcher has a little, old aunt who, while riding on a bus, overheard two men saying something which sounded like "Schweinerhant." She decided that they must be Nazi spies, left the bus when they did, and trailed them to a house. Then she phoned the FBI and said: "I've found some spies." The FBI sent two men, they raided the house—and found the men there, sorting uniforms of all United Nations. They really were spies.

The story is being told of a philanthropist who related his success story at an orphanage to which he just had contributed \$100,000: "Someone gave me a nickel, and I bought an apple with it. I took that apple home and shined it carefully—then sold it for a dime. With that dime I bought two apples, shined them, sold them, etc. When I had \$28.70 I met a girl, and we married. We bought apples, took them home, shined them, sold them, bought more, sold until we had \$744. Then one day her uncle died—and left me a million dollars."

The Archduke Franz Josef of Austria now lives happily with his wife in a cottage at Tarrytown, N. Y. Their expenses have been reduced because Franz Josef makes the repairs, does all the painting, installed the electrical equipment, fixed the second-hand scooter they bought, and can, if he has to, tend the land. For his father had been wise and taught him useful things in addition to the manners of a Hapsburg. . . . There were 10 children in the family. Their father gave each an acre of ground. "Plant and tend it," he told them, "and you will be paid for your crop, which we'll use in the house. But you must do it without any help." One planted a cherry tree. "That takes years to grow," the father warned, "so you'll get no money till then." Another planted flowers. "Pretty," said the father, "but we can't eat flowers." Franz Josef, the youngest, learned in time, and is profiting by it now. . . .

A long time ago, Sherman Billingsley left his native Enid, Okla., to work for his brother as a messenger in the big city—Oklahoma City. There's one thing you must be careful of," Sherman was warned, "and that's the Dirty Dozen—a gang of tough kids who'll try to stop you and take everything from you. Don't let 'em." . . . Despite the warning, Sherman was stopped and had to surrender his possessions. "You'll pay for this," he vowed. . . . One of those tough kids is paying now—paying almost every night at Billingsley's famed Stork Club, where he's become a faithful patron. He's Orval (Red) Mosier, head of American Airlines. . . .

When Ludmilla Pavlichenko, the Russian sniper, was visiting here, she made some speeches in Russian. In a West Coast speech, she repeated: "We want a second front; a second front."

The translator beamed, nodded, and translated: "Miss Pavlichenko says, 'We are appreciative of all you are doing and want to express our thanks for your generous help.'"

Corpl. Henry Grosse, former headwater at the New Pelham Health Inn, arrived here on furlough. He told of his training ex-



Josephine Hull, Jean Adair, Boris Karloff and Edgar Stehli, as they will be seen in four of the pivotal roles in Joseph Kesselring's homicidal comedy, "Arsenic and Old Lace," to be seen for the second time in the Capital for a single week's engagement in the National Theater, beginning tomorrow night, but with the original Broadway cast on this visit.

Louella O. Parsons

Hollywood, Dec. 26 (U.S.)—War, and how to help Uncle Sam: to the best advantage, was the keynote of Hollywood for the year, 1942. Immediately after the Pearl Harbor tragedy there was an all-out effort, not only for service, but in the adjustment of Hollywood lives to meet the critical situation.

Top stars whose names meant millions at the box office joined Uncle Sam and are now in the service of their country. Clark Gable, 1941's biggest money maker, enlisted and joined the Air Force. Henry Fonda, Richard Barthelmess, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Victor Mature, Ronald Reagan, Robert Montgomery, Charles Buddy Rogers, Cesar Romero, Robert Stack, Louis Hayward, William Holden, Tyrone Power, Burgess Meredith and James Stewart, who was in before Pearl Harbor, were among the 900 motion picture actors lost to the screen for the duration.

When we consider that 22 per cent of the manpower of Hollywood has gone to war, we realize that the studios have suffered greatly, not only from the loss of their actors but in the number of technical advisers, directors and even producers who have heeded Uncle Sam's call.

Col. Darryl F. Zanuck retired from a \$5000 a week job to work for Uncle Sam. As the head of Twentieth Century-Fox he resigned until after the war. Frank Capra, John Ford, Garson Kanin and William Wyler are among the top directors who will devote their time to Uncle Sam's interests.

Priorities have cut down the expenditures on sets to a maximum of \$5000.

Quality Maintained

It is a great tribute, I think, to Hollywood, to say that under these conditions there has been no lessening in the quality of the product. If anything, 1942 has produced pictures that were better than the two preceding years.

While motion pictures have not yet been considered an essential industry it seems likely, since recreation is so sorely needed by the servicemen, that Washington will attend to that little matter very soon.

Every big star in the business answered Mr. Morgenthau's appeal for help in selling bonds and in September "Stars Over America," the most spectacular expedition ever to leave Hollywood, visited the various cities. Eleven million dollars was realized and among the stars who became expert sales people for Uncle Sam were Dorothy Lamour, Irene Dunne, Greer Garson, Hedy Lamour, Bob Hope, Judy Garland, Carole Landis, Joan Blondell, Claudette Colbert and Olivia de Havilland.

Perhaps the greatest, single charity event during the year was the trip of the Hollywood Victory Caravan which raised \$700,000 for Army and Navy relief societies.

At the end of the year the records revealed that 608 players made appearances at Army camps, which include trips to Alaska by Joe E. Brown, Edgar Bergen, Bob Hope, Frances Langford and Jerry Colonna. The trip to England was made by Merle Oberon, Al Jolson, Frank McHugh, Allen Jenkins, Pat Morrison, Kay Francis and Carole Landis.

Canteens Render Service

No review of the year 1942 is complete without mentioning the canteens. The Hollywood canteen, at which all the stars serve, has become the rendezvous for the boys on leave—a place where they can go, not only to get coffee, doughnuts and cake, but a place where they can dance with their favorite stars. The naval aid auxiliary, one of the first, and formerly known as Bundles for Blue-jackets, has done outstanding work. The V. A. C. S. and American women's voluntary services are other organizations that deserve great credit for having made life easier for the soldiers, sailors and marines who visit our town.

The greatest tragedy in Hollywood, and one that struck to the heart, not only of the motion picture world, but to every loyal fan in the country, was the death of

Carole Lombard. She was one of the first stars to go on a bond-selling trip to her native Indiana and with her, to her death, went Otto Winkler, an M-G-M publicist. Don Brown, son of Joe E. Brown, was another to die in the service of his country.

Hollywood, as well as every fan in the country, was saddened by the death of Buck Jones in the tragic fire disaster in Boston. A number of other outstanding players were lost by death in 1942—John Barrymore, eminent actor and important member of the Barrymore family; May Robson, veteran actress; Edna Mae Oliver, the loved character actress; Laura Hope Crews and Helen Westley—four of the screen's loved stars.

The trend of pictures in 1942, I should say, was toward comedy. Bob Hope continued to be extremely popular. He has worn himself to a frazzle making appearances at the camps, but he's taken out enough time to make two outstanding hits—"My Favorite Blonde" and "Road to Morocco." Personally I consider "My Favorite Blonde" much better than "Road to Morocco" which is, however, a riot at the boxoffice.

War Pictures in Demand

In spite of the belief of many people that the public is not interested in war dramas, the biggest money maker of the year was "Mrs. Miniver," a war picture and a probable Academy Award winner. "In Which We Serve," an English picture made during the year by Noel Coward, and dedicated to the Navy, is another fine war drama.

"Wake Island," "Wings and the Woman," "The Pied Piper," "Random Harvest," "My Sister Eileen," "Joe Smith, American," "Once Upon a Honeymoon," "Woman of the Year," "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "The Invader" must be included in the list of pictures that every fan will want to see.

If any one star can be said to have reached the top, I should say that Greer Garson at the end of 1942 can be considered Hollywood's most important actress. She owes a large part of her success to such fine pictures as "Mrs. Miniver" and "Random Harvest." Almost neck and neck with Greer Garson is Teresa Wright, who gives an outstanding performance also in "Mrs. Miniver" and in "Pride of the Yankees."

Van Heflin moved into contention after his performance in "Johnny Eager." Alan Ladd, Gene Kelly and Van Johnson should be named as three of the year's most promising young actors.

AMUSEMENTS

Benefit United China Relief Constitution Hall
Thurs., January 7—8:30 P. M.
MARIAN ANDERSON
Great American Contralto
Tickets, \$1.10 to \$2.50, incl. tax. Box seats, \$4.10. Incl. tax. Capitol Concert Bureau. In Ball's, 1340 G Street, N.W. No phone orders. Mail orders, with checks, accepted.

Fray and Braggiotti
Due-Planets
Continental Hall
January 11th, 8:30 P. M.
Tickets \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.50 incl. tax
Shows Concert Bureau
721 Eleventh St.
Nephele 4433

National Symphony Orchestra Ass'n.
Presents
OPERA IN ENGLISH!
3 Gala Evenings!
Philadelphia Opera Co.
and the
NATIONAL SYMPHONY
Sylvan Levin, conducting
Jan. 4: THE BAT
Jan. 5: MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
Jan. 6: (double-bill) THE CLOAK
THE OLD MAID AND THE THIEF
Tickets—\$5-\$2.20
No Telephone Reservations!
SYMPHONY BOX OFFICE
1236 G St. N.W.
NA. 7253

George St. Claire
PEANUTS BOON
3 GALA SHOWS NEW YEAR'S EVE
1:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.
Rev. Seats
2 SHOWS TO-DAY
2:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.

A Murderous Mob Behind the Scenes

Hollywood, Nov. 28 (U.S.)—Remember the scene in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" in which Pablo led a murderous mob which killed the officials and aristocracy of an entire village? The story is told by Pilar and is a sequence of sheer horror.

Well, it was filmed the other day and, though it will look thoroughly and revoltingly realistic, no one was hurt.

It was all very simple: Pablo and his gang were to murder eight or ten persons and toss their bodies over a cliff. On the screen this is what you will see.

But, beneath the cliff was a life net padded with mattresses. The actors dropped about 10 feet and bounced into this.

The only casualty, in fact, occurred when Akim Tamiroff, playing Pablo, decided his fellow thespians were having too much fun. He decided to try the circus act himself. But he forgot to remove his revolver.

The imprint of the gun, he swears, will be a permanent memento of the scene.

Miniature Jinx Greets Actress

Hollywood, Nov. 21 (U.S.)—Jinx Falkenburg returned from a USO camp tour to find a new addition to the family, an 8-year-old Mexican girl.

During Jinx's absence, the household maid, Reyes, went to Arizona on a vacation and came back with her little daughter, Julia. Mrs. Falkenburg has placed the child in a local school and she will remain for the duration.

The child was immediately fascinated by a photograph of Jinx and made her mother's life miserable by asking a thousand questions a day about the actress. Her high point of happiness came when Mrs. Falkenburg, who makes all of Jinx's clothes, copied some of her daughter's dresses for Julia.

In fact, Julia, with the rest of the Falkenburg clan, met Jinx at the train dressed as a miniature edition of the star.

AMUSEMENTS

Washington-Newmarket Theatre TRANS-LUX
Opens 10 a.m. Sun. 1 p.m.
Filmed Under Fire
SENSATIONAL PLANE CARRIER BATTLE
A Capture of Benahual
"The Price of Victory," "Old and Modern New Orleans," Screen Synopses
Questions, "Don't Let Me Die," WMAU
NEWSCAST: 2:30 TAX 30
Midnight Show Saturday

Now Playing
Doors open 12:30
Show 1:30
Show 7:30
Show 11:30
Doors 11:30

What Every Bride Should Know!!!
She learned about men on the shortest, wildest honeymoon a girl ever had!

John BEAL
Thrilling Night

ENTIRE NEW ROAD SHOW
GAYETY THEATRE
AS YOU LIKE IT
9:15 P. M. 11:15 P. M.

George St. Claire
PEANUTS BOON
3 GALA SHOWS NEW YEAR'S EVE
1:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.
Rev. Seats
2 SHOWS TO-DAY
2:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.

The New York Theaters

By Howard Barnes

New York, Dec. 26.—The several offerings of the theater this last week have not been without distinction. Katharine Cornell's revival of the Chekov classic, "The Three Sisters," would constitute something of an event in any period of play-producing.

The fact remains that it has taken the screen to make this a memorable holiday season on Broadway. Noel Coward's magnificent war picture, "In Which We Serve," which has opened at the Capitol Theater, makes anything that either stage or screen has done in a long time pale in comparison.

For this story of a destroyer, which the great English showman has written, directed and produced and in which he plays the leading role, is unforgettable on every count. It is certain to leave you shaken and stirred beyond measure.

It cannot fail to give you the rich range of emotional reactions and understanding that are peculiar to works of genuine artistry. As a war picture, it is very close to matter which have terrible import for all of us. Irrespective of its tremendous propagandistic appeal, it is one of the great pictures of all time. Rarely has a medium been able to reconstruct the eternal verities of human experience in such immediate terms.

"In Which We Serve" calls the full turn on every aspect of a global war and a world crisis. Coward has sprung his motion picture on the old flash-back device. He starts with the death of a destroyer and most of its complement in the Battle of Crete and cuts back unerringly to the qualities of courage, endurance and pride which kept our side going during those desperate months that a little island was the only bulwark of civilization. Like the Greeks at Thermopylae, the characters of the film have implicit grandeur. There is nothing contrived in their acceptance of a valiant destiny.

Nothing Contrived

There is nothing contrived in Coward's presentation of an epic theme. The motion picture starts simply and powerfully with the building of H. M. S. Torin, with no word of dialogue to interrupt a fascinating documentary treatment. Then, with superb modulation, it describes the rush job of servicing the ship, as the captain anticipates impending conflict. The Battle of Crete is described, in vivid shots of sea warfare, with the destroyer heeling over as it is hit by a swarm of dive bombers. As the survivors cling to a raft, ducking machine-gun bullets, Coward fills in the fabric of his magnificent saga.

The point is that there is never a moment of the mannered affectation which frequently mars a rather formalized treatment. As Coward and several of his crew members recall the immediate past, scenes fall together in a beautiful and engrossing unity. The whole cycle of life and death is unfolded in a relentless continuity, which builds up an almost intolerable dramatic and emotional crescendo. On the one hand there are striking sequences of the Torin in action, whether she is surviving a torpedo hit or playing

a leading role in the evacuation of Dunkerque. On the other, there is a rich texture of human drama, which gives "In Which We Serve" the ineffable, eternal verity of a master work.

It is extraordinary that Coward could have made himself without peer in every aspect of film-making in this, his first production. His domestic scenes are filled with eloquent imagery and perfect speech. His sequences of spectacle are the sort that you will keep remembering for months on end. He has charted the romance between a sailor and a girl who meet in a railway carriage with poignancy and humor. With equal force, he has shown the relationship of captain and crew on the destroyer. Here is a motion picture which plumbs the full power of a medium. Such a film is rare indeed.

Cornell Also Brilliant

Coward, the actor, is not far behind Coward, the producer-writer-director-composer. His portrayal of the captain is infinitely restrained, but it holds the picture to a taut and impressive line. He has elected to have several supporting players hold the screen on more than one occasion, notably Bernard Miles, in the role of an engaging middle-aged petty officer, and John Mills, as the irrepressible sailor whose romance makes the warm core in the proceedings. All the players, for that matter, are wonderfully right in this screen triumph. "In Which We Serve" is a great war picture. It is a great picture.

Miss Cornell's production of "The Three Sisters" is utterly remote from the contemporary scene, but it is a piece of theater which no one will wish to miss. It is hard to conceive of the Chekov drama being given more reverent and expert ministrations. Judith Anderson and Gertrude Musgrave playing the other frustrated sisters, who languish in provincial boredom at the turn of the century, dreaming of Moscow, and Ruth Gordon offering a bravura portrayal of the hellion sister-in-law who delights in their misery, this is a notable revival of a notable play.

Guthrie McClintic has staged the work with taste and cunning, and Motley has designed it in brilliant period sets and costumes. Moreover, there are a series of lesser portraits at the Ethel Barrymore which vitalize every passage of the production. Edmund Gwenn is

AMUSEMENTS

Now RKO Keith's
OFF. U.S. TREASURY ON 15TH
GARY GRANT
GINGER ROGERS
in Leo McCarey's
"ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON"
WALTER SLEZAK/ALBERT DEKKER
ALBERT BASSERMAN
Added
WALT DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK
CARTOON IN TECHNICOLOR
"DER FUERHER'S FACE"
From which came the song hit
Coming, "ARABIAN NIGHTS"

AMUSEMENTS
Doors Open Today 12:30 P. M.
First Show 1 P. M.
LAST COMPLETE SHOW TONIGHT AT 9:30 P. M.

EARLE
BETTE PAUL
DAVIS HENREID
in WARNER BROS. Triumph
"NOW, VOYAGER"
And ON STAGE
ENRIC MADRIGUERA
and 6 HIS ORCHESTRA
and Other Acts
"W. W. WINNER" Also Today at Indianapolis
Buy War Bonds & STAMPS

Doors Open Today 12:30 P. M.
First Show 1 P. M.
METROPOLITAN
LAST FEATURING TONIGHT AT 9:30 P. M.
LORETTA BRYAN
YOUNG ANIERNE
A Columbia Picture
"A NIGHT TO REMEMBER"

LOEW'S PALACE
proudly presents
ROBERT TAYLOR
BRIAN DONLEVY
CHAS. LAUGHTON
in M. M. M.'s
"STAND BY FOR ACTION"
With WALTER BRENNAN
Directed by Robert Z. Leonard
SEATS ON SALE FOR GALA PREMIERE
WED. EVE. at 8:45
Sponsored by
NAVY LEAGUE OF U. S.
Regular Performances
Start THURSDAY

AMUSEMENTS
Doors Open Today 12:30 P. M.
First Show 1 P. M.
THE NEW YORK THEATERS
ONE WEEK ONLY
BEG. TOMOR. EVE. 8:30

NATIONAL
Begin the New Year by Seeing the Show That Is Rocking the Nation with Laughter from Coast to Coast!
ONE WEEK ONLY
BEG. TOMOR. EVE. 8:30

BORIS KARLOFF
IN PERSON
ARSENIC AND OLD LACE
With THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST
JOSEPHINE HULL • JEAN ADAIR • JOHN ALEXANDER
CLINTON BROWN • EDNA STENI • DONALD MACDONALD
NO INCREASE IN PRICES NEW YEAR'S EVE
EVEN. 8:30, 1:10, 1:55, 2:20, 2:75—SAT. MAT. 5:00, 1:10, 1:55, 2:20
BARGAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY—5:00, 1:10, 1:55 (tax incl.)

ONE WEEK ONLY
BEG. MON. JAN. 4th
SEAT SALE THURSDAY!

THIS LITTLE HAND
With an ALL-FEMALE CAST OF DAZZLING DECEIVERS
Staged by ROBERT DENHAM • Script by JOHN ROOF

AMUSEMENTS
Doors Open Today 12:30 P. M.
First Show 1 P. M.
THE NEW YORK THEATERS
ONE WEEK ONLY
BEG. TOMOR. EVE. 8:30

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particularly fine as the drunkard doctor and Tom Powers is first rate as the pathetic husband of Masha, who loves her in spite of her infidelity. "The Three Sisters" is a lesser Chekov work, I think, but it reaches its full stature in Miss Cornell's presentation.

All Sound Men Have Tough Jobs

Hollywood, Nov. 28 (U.S.)—One of the toughest jobs in Hollywood is that of the sound man, who records voices for the screen. His work is to sit all day and get the best effect possible from a given throat, to make even a bad voice sound good.

Usually this isn't too tough. Most screen players have undergone long years of training in the speech department. The sound man's duties are merely to preserve the dulcet tones of the stars for a gasping posterity.

Not so the man who records the sound for "China."

He has Loretta Young in the picture, of course. And she's all right. So are a lot of the other principals.

But he also has to record the squeaks and breaks of 30 Chinese players. They speak in a falsetto, most of 'em. They send their voices up, drop them, clip their words as no American ever did.

When the picture is finished, the sound man is going away for a good long rest!

AMUSEMENTS

First Dance-Film Festival
Ballet Russe
DE MONTE CARLO
"The Three Sisters" and "CAPRICCIO ESPAGNOLE"
MOSCOW THEATRE BALLET
GARMAN AMATA, KATHERINE DUNHAM
PAUL DRAPER • LA GUARACHA
BILL "BOJANGLES" ROBINSON

LOEW'S
THEY KISS
SHOWS!
ANY BONDS TODAY?
CAPITOL
NOW • Doors open 12:30
A Holiday Hit Show
BRIAN DONLEVY
VERONICA LAKE
ALAN LADD
Stage "Xmas Frolic"
with
PATRICIA BOWMAN
FRANK BABY... others
PALACE
NOW • Doors open 12:30
BETTY GRABLE • **JOHN PAYNE**
Carmen Miranda • **ERRY JAMES** Orch.
In Technicolor Musical Treat
"SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES"
Plus... MARCH OF TIME
"STAND BY FOR ACTION"

COLUMBIA
NOW • Doors open 12:30
GINGER ROGERS
"THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR"

AMUSEMENTS
Doors Open Today 12:30 P. M.
First Show 1 P. M.
THE NEW YORK THEATERS
ONE WEEK ONLY
BEG. TOMOR. EVE. 8:30

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BEG. TOMOR. EVE. 8:30



The Ross Sisters, who will occupy a featured spot in the new stage revue to be presented next at the Earle Theater, in conjunction with first Washington showings of "Now, Voyager," the Warner Brothers' new vehicle for Bette Davis and a distinguished cast. The new revue will be headlined by Dave Apollon, the mandolin virtuoso, dancer and "International comedian," here with Al Jolson in "Hold On To Your Hat"

AMUSEMENTS

Today's NEIGHBORHOOD... MOVIES

FAIRLAWN 1543 Good Hope Rd. S.E.
Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson in "SEVEN SWANKARTS" at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also News and Cartoons.

HIGHLAND 3533 Pa. Ave. S.E.
Rosalind Russell, Janet Blalock, Brian Aherne in "MY SISTER KATE" at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also News and Cartoons.

GREENBELT Adults 25c Free Park.
Hummel Bogart, Mary Astor in "ACROSS THE PACIFIC" Continuous 3. Last Complete Show 9.

HISER 7414 Wisc. Ave. Bethesda, Md.
Patricia Bowman, Frank Baby in "THE SECRET OF A COIN" at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Special attraction, "Hiller's Plan."

LIDO 2827 N. Street N.W.
Double Feature.
Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour in "MY FAVORITE BLONDE" and "SECRET AGENT OF JAPAN."

D

Radio Now Vital Arm In U. S. War Effort

By Ernest L. Schier

This just about winds up the year in radio. It's been an interesting year, almost revolutionary. One which saw an industry transform from a medium whose chief purpose was entertainment for the millions to an important instrument of war.

News coverage was already an active phase of broadcasting when bombs fell on Pearl Harbor over a year ago. With America's active participation in the world conflict, the major networks devoted all their program efforts, slowly at first and then with ever-increasing momentum, toward one single purpose during 1942—winning the war as speedily as possible. This objective was put into effect not only in specifically designed programs but in the contest of familiar long-striding programs already on the air.

By this time the listener is thoroughly accustomed to keeping tabs on what the Government expects from him. But in February and March it was a little startling to hear the loudspeaker blast forth with exhortations to buy bonds, and as time went on the number of requests and the frequency with which they were reiterated mounted, until all one had to do to find out what the bond or rationing situations were, was to tune in and wait for 15 minutes or 15 seconds for an announcement.

Not by Accident

This dissemination of Government needs and information is no accident. It represents the result of careful planning between network officials and representatives of the Government. Early in the year an allocation plan for Government messages was set up. This plan provided that the whole programming structure of radio be designed to carry Government messages on a definite schedule. Both sustaining and commercial programs were included, and the plan reached the largest audience in radio history. In addition to war bond purchases and rationing, thousands of announcements were made telling the public about the special needs of the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Corps, Red Cross, USO, the WPB, OPA and similar agencies.

From hour to hour in 1942, radio has carried to every listener the running story of the war. It has kept America informed. The long distance voices in London or Cairo, Moscow or Melbourne, Algiers or Calcutta have been as clear as if uttered in New York or Hollywood. Radio reporting is one of the outstanding contributions of science in keeping the American people in contact with their Allies overseas.

Men like Cecil Brown, John McVane, Edward Murray and Dick Tennally have followed the changing tides of war. As the Philippines, Singapore and Java fell, correspondents, after broadcasting the news until the last minute, were forced to flee. As war moved to new zones—to Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and North Africa—radio reporters have been there to cover up-to-the-minute news. The radio reporter and domestic commentators have become institutions of the American scene. Radio has proven its ability to render efficient public service under wartime conditions.

Notable Programs

Notable among the specific wartime series are such programs as the "Army Hour," "Report to the Nation," "Let's Fight," "Our Secret Weapon" and "This Nation At War." These are but a few of the programs which the Government has used to bring their messages directly and intimately into home and factories. All in all there have been almost 4000 broadcasting hours devoted to war-effort programs. If one is inclined to grumble about "too much war stuff on the air," there is an answer which fits the situation rather well. When Paul Revere knocked at the door of the house in Lexington, where John Hancock and Sam Adams were sleeping on that eventful night in 1776, a head appeared at an upper window and a voice growled: "Stop that infernal noise!" "Noise!" Revere called back, "... NOISE!" You'll have noise enough before morning!

Contrasted to programs specifically attuned to the war, radio has provided entertainment and relaxation for fighting men and workers hard-pressed by long hours and new duties. Big names of radio have toured from coast to coast, broadcasting in person from camps and bases. The networks have combined to bring such outstanding musical highlights as the Philadelphia and Cleveland Orchestras. These have been conducted by such outstanding leaders as Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Howard Barlow, Dimitri Mitropoulos and others.

Search Is Rewarded

An attempt to find a new medium where the scholarly resources of the university could be made available to the masses of radio listeners has proved highly successful with the establishment of such educational programs as the Inter-American University of the Air, School of the Air, Adventures in Science, Giants of Freedom, Unlimited Horizons and Country Journals.

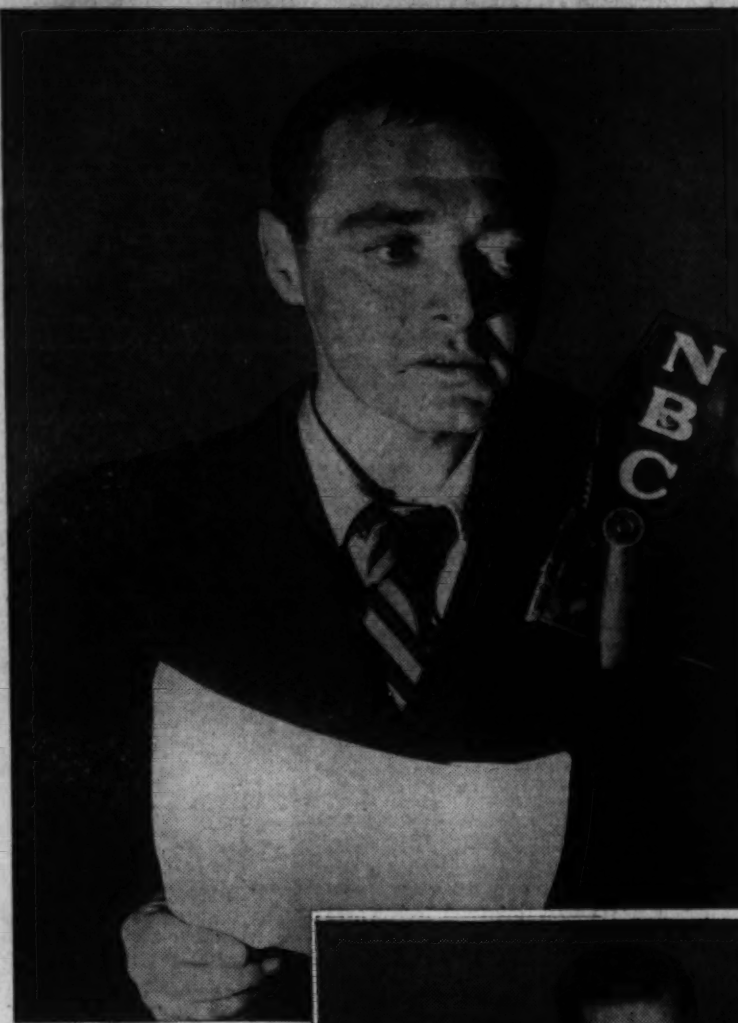
Solidifying of relationships between North and South America was given further impetus through the dedication of the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Las Cadenas de las Americas" which was officially dedicated in May and now services about 100 stations with inter-hemispheric broadcasts. At the same time N. B. C. has undertaken to teach Spanish and Portuguese over the air. "Pan-American Holiday" is the program which teaches these languages to listeners by an effortless but effective method.

In the technical field radio's achievements have been overwhelming. New inventions and important developments, which in normal times might require years to reach practical service, have been rushed to completion in months to meet the demands of war. The scientific achievements of radio in 1942 remain military secrets, but in every branch of its activity, radio is surpassing itself. Radio gives eyes and ears to the Flying Fortress, to the undersea craft, to the warship and to the mechanized infantry.

Action Coordinated

Radio coordinates and speeds modern military action; it is the one factor which has made blitz possible in warfare, and then made possible an effective defense against that blitz. The use of radio in the war and of radio-electronic services in the war effort of industry, to speed production and increase efficiency, which was born of recognition to the word electronics, which was born of radio.

The net result of the war service of American radio is that our Nation is today the largest single body of people in full possession of information concerning its national obligation and its choice of fates. When peace returns, the same men who have brought about this national awareness, will turn their minds to the postwar era to develop new and useful products and services for our country.



Radio Notes

WITH EVERYONE PREDICTING one thing or another for the coming year, Fred Allen, C. B. S. comedian heard over WJVS, predicts that for 1943 the radio listener can expect:

"JACK BENNY advertising a new product. This may start a new trend. Radio comedians who can't find jokes will find new sponsors. Mr. Benny will have nothing new this year but his commercials."

"THE OFFICE of Price Administration will put a ceiling on the \$64 question."

"AN EMINENT etymologist will claim that radio has added 7239 new words to the English language. This will not include some choice words coined by listeners."

"TWO HUNDRED AND nineteen child actors will return from their Christmas holidays to find that their voices have changed. The parents of these children will have to go back to work."

"A RADIO ANNOUNCER, while reading an antiseptic soapface commercial, will sneeze over a coast-to-coast network. His sponsor will say something and it won't be 'goodnight!'"

"A VIOLINIST will play 'Glow Worm.' A blackout warning will interrupt his solo. The violinist will switch to 'Dark Eyes' until the 'all clear' is sounded."

"THREE HOLLYWOOD stars will broadcast a scene from their new picture and 3,342,781 listeners will resolve to miss the picture."

"THE QUIZ KIDS will grow up and become Information Please. Messrs. Fadiman, Kieran, Adams and Levant will finally attain their second childhood and become the Quiz Kids."

"B. O. WILL BE conquered. And 253,795 jingle writers will be thrown into unemployment."

"THIS LOOKS like a great year for listeners. Radio is marching on! On a treadmill!"

"Happy New Year!!!"

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, January 1, 1943, one of the most un-



usual radio programs ever presented by any radio station in the Nation's Capital will be heard over station WWDC when "A Toast to Victory in '43" goes on the air at 10 a. m. and continues for 14 hours until midnight.

The program will be the longest continual production ever put on the airwaves by any station in the history of American radio. "Victory Limited," a mythical train, will set out on a tour of the entire country, visiting the 48 States of the Union, where it will be welcomed by the respective Governors of each of the States via transcriptions which the Governors have specially prepared for the occasion, or, in some instances, via personal messages which will be read on behalf of the Governors by members of the various State societies residing here.

Immediately following the Governor's welcome address that will be given "Victory Limited" as it arrives in each of the States, the

mythical train will make a tour of the principal cities and towns of the States where it will make a stopover to salute the many industrial plants which are helping to win the war on the production front. Music appropriate for each State, historical items, etc. will be the highlights of this gala show.

The production was originated by M. Belmont Ver Standig, written by Norman Reed and Vera Ash, and will be directed by G. Bennett Larson, general manager of the station.

RADIO NOW HAS A 20-YEAR CLUB made up of "Pioneers in Radio Broadcasting." The charter membership as shown by the first published roster totals 84, with 20 others who have qualified since.

The organization was founded by H. V. Kaltenborn, who made his first commentary broadcast in writers, performers and others, are represented. To qualify, a member must have been active in some

Radio

One thing the new year in radio promises to bring to listeners is plenty of thrills and chills via an assortment of mystery melodramas. Students of the Arch Oboler school of horror will find equal satisfaction in either of the two programs pictured here.

To the left is Peter Lorre, Hollywood's eminent interpreter of fanciful fiends, who opens the creaking door of "Inner Sanctum Mystery" on new dramatic triumphs. Scheduled for several appearances on this popular spine-chiller, Mr. Lorre is heard tonight at 8:30 p. m., over WMAL, in "Dig My Grave," which tells of an escape from a Nazi concentration camp with a subsequent session in a state institution for mental cases.

If this fails to satisfy, one can always find a terrorizing moment in "The Adventures of Ellery Queen" (below) which airs Saturday night over WRC. Ellery, back to the camera, never fails to produce the right clue. That's Nikki, Ellery's secretary, and Sergeant Velie standing awe-struck before the great man.

Today's Highlights

DR. CHARLES COUBOIN opens his organ recital with his own arrangement of the cradle song from the "Christmas Oratorio" by Bach. WRC—8:05 a. m.

CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W. MITCHELL of Illinois speaks from Washington as guest on "Wings Over Jordan." WJVS—10:30 a. m.

THE THIRD QUARTET by QUINCY PORTER, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, is played by the Coolidge String Quartet. WJVS—11:05 a. m.

AROUND THE WORLD IN THE NEWS with such noted commentators as Roy Porter from New York, Baukhage from Washington, Edward Tomlinson, Alex Dreier from London. WMAL—12 Noon.

SELECTIONS FROM HANDEL'S "THE MESSIAH" are sung by the chorus on the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ program. WJVS—12:30 p. m.

CANTOR SHAPIRO in a broadcast devoted to cultural, civic and religious activities of the Jewish people in and around the Nation's Capitol. WWDC—1:00 p. m.

LABOR FOR VICTORY. A dramatic sketch on postwar aims will highlight the program, supplemented by a speaker from the Congress of Industrial Organizations. WRC—1:15 p. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ALL-STARS VS. REDSKINS. Russ Hodges from Philadelphia brings a play-by-play description of the second half of the football game. WOL—3:00 p. m.

JOSE ITURBI, as soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, plays Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" and a composition of his own, a Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra dedicated to his sister, Dimitri Mitropoulos conducts. WJVS—3:00 p. m.

WAKE UP, AMERICA. "What Is War Doing to Colleges?" that will be the subject and the speakers will include Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College; Elizabeth Robertson, president of the Student Federation of America. Fred Clark moderates. WMAL—3:15 p. m.

DONALD DUCK and Walt Disney's latest creation, Jose Carolea, will be guests on Andre Kostelanetz's all-Latin American show. Tenor Tito Guizar will be soloist. WJVS—4:30 p. m.

THE NOTED PIANO TEAM of Pierre Lubezhutz and Genia Nemenoff, as well as a chorus, appear with the N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra in the second concert of the all-Brahms cycle. Arturo Toscanini conducts. WRC—5:00 p. m.

FIRST NIGHTER. Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne starring in "Dust of the Road," an allegorical Christmas season story. WOL—6:00 p. m.

THE VOICE OF CAPITOL HILL will feature William Haber, director of the National Resources Planning Board, which has just submitted to President Roosevelt a plan similar to the Beveridge Plan in England. WWDC—6:45 p. m.

FRED ALLEN, well-known comedian, will appear as a guest on the Mary Livingstone program. Also on the same show will be another comedian who goes under the name of Jack Benny. WRC—7:00 p. m.

CAPTAIN L. D. GAMMANS, member of the British Parliament, tells "We, The People" listeners how American fighting men spend their time in Britain. WJVS—7:30 p. m.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, is the guest star on "Radio Reader's Digest." WJVS—8:00 p. m.

THE SUNDAY SYMPHONY features Strauss' "Don Quixote." WINX—9:05 p. m.

A REVIEW of the "hit tunes" of 1942 will be the musical theme of the Hour of Charm, when Phil Spitalny and the girls of his orchestra present a farewell to the fading year. WRC—10:00 p. m.

Anti-Axis World on a Dial

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Art



"Woman and Child in a Courtyard" by Pieter De Hooch (1629-c. 1683) is among the fine examples of Dutch art recently placed on view at the National Gallery of Art when the Widener Collection was opened to the public

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution Avenue and Sixth Street. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener Collections. Chester Dale Collection of Nineteenth Century French painting. Nineteenth century French paintings from French museums on loan. Widener Collection of Decorative Arts. Open daily, 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution Avenue at Tenth Street. Permanent collection of fine arts. Etchings by Ralph Fabri through December. Arts and Industries Building, photographs by Camera Club of New York through December. Open daily from 9 to 4:30, except Monday, 1:30 to 4:30. Open also on Sunday.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, Seventeenth Street at New York Avenue. Clark collection. European paintings, sculpture, tapestries, rugs, pottery, etc. Works by students and alumni of Corcoran School of Art until January 13. Sculpture by Heinz Warneke and prints by Peggy Bacon until the first of the year. Open daily, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5; Mondays, 12 to 4:30.

FREER GALLERY, Twelfth Street and Independence Avenue. Chinese and Far Eastern works of art. American paintings. Whistler Room. Open daily 9 to 4:30. Closed all day Monday, Sunday, 10 to 4:30.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1707 H Street Northwest. Exhibition of French colored etchings and lithographs, through December. Open daily, 9 to 6. Thursday until 9 p. m. Closed Sundays.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 Twenty-first Street Northwest. American and French paintings. Christmas exhibition of paintings. Works by Marc Chagall, through December.

TEXTILE MUSEUM, 2330 S Street, will be closed from Wednesday, December 23, through Sunday, January 3.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, "O Pioneers" exhibition.

CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, Etchings by Armin Landeck through January 4.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY GALLERY, Graphic art by American print-makers, through January.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I Street. Paintings by John Pike, lithographs by Stow Wengenroth, December 13-January 4.

ART MATERIALS MUTH 710 13th St. N.W. 6386

SWING SESSIONS

By Bill Gottlieb

ENRIC MADRIGUERA, the man who brought Latin American music to the United States in the 1920's and who is billed at the Earle Theater during his current run as "One of South America's Favorite Sons" actually is Spanish and never was in Latin America for more than a week or so until long after he established his reputation. Madriguera, in making records acclaimed in South America for their authenticity, has used such gauchos as Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey and Manny Klein, and he is currently creating a fine South-of-the-Border flavor with a crew consisting of the usual complement of Amigos from Brooklyn, plus a sprinkling of Latin and two Madriguera has just come up from New Orleans where he was confronted with a sectional rule forbidding the broadcasting of songs with foreign language lyrics. That was no small blow to Enric's repertoire. It took some diligent work by Washington friends to assure officials that Madriguera would not indulge in secret messages. The bang was finally lifted, at least for Madriguera's music.

"Erratic" is a word often used in describing Dick Himber, currently giving his all for the De Rio. It has never been made particularly clear just how Dick is erratic. And I'm not certain it's the right word. But the guy is certainly screwy. Typical antics for this week:

1. Got out of bed by phone to give me his imitation of Charles Boyer.

2. Spent several hours talking about his honey, Nina MacDougald. Fox film starlet. Decided to knock off a day in the middle of his engagement to go to New York to see her. Did just that.

3. Took another hour to elaborate with long face on his conclusion that the dance orchestra business was the most futile in the world. Dance musicians, insists the man who has been a successful leader for eleven years, accomplish nothing except, perhaps, during wartime when they do relieve a bit of the tension. Classical musicians, who are creative, are somewhat more purposeful. Magicians, among whom he is an outstanding amateur, are more futile than musicians.

4. Took me out for a quick dinner at Ford's on Fourteenth Street, and right in the midst of a rush hour he and a Washington friend, Frank Bonner, who is also a terrific amateur magician, started to knock each other out with amazing sleight-of-hand and pocket tricks. Just as though they were in a private room, instead of wedged in among a flock of tables. Frank and Dick pulled alarm clocks out of nowhere, before the appetizer, turned the silverware different colors, before the entrée, and forced quarters through my own flesh before the dessert.

Tops among Washington cocktail units is the Dave Roberts Trio at the Neptune Room. The boss is particularly strong on the pope and on pretty production numbers. But for the more solid items, ask for pianist Billy Straub and drummer Godfrey Hirsch to come out from under those wraps. Hirsch is particu-

larly relaxed when at the vibes on a number like "Mr. Five by Five."

Now for some words about Billy Strayhorn, the man who gave out with these angles on the Ellington band. Just four years ago in Pittsburgh, Billy was one of these guys who goes back stage to ask orchestra leaders to listen to the wonderful songs he just wrote. His ambition when he was 23 was to get the Duke to listen. The Duke listened. He was impressed with Billy, who is quite small, wears glasses, talks soberly and looks very intellectual. Then and there, the Duke made Billy his protégé and hired him to be "lyric writer" for the band, an honorary title that gave him plenty of time to learn the Duke's technique, even to arranging without a piano. Billy started off arranging for the small Ellington combinations that played under the names of Ellington side men: Johnny Hodges, Rex Stewart, Barney Bigard and Cootie Williams (the last two are no longer with Ellington).

Best of this early work is "You Can Count on Me," "Daydream" and "Black Beauty." He also got the band to do a pre-Ellington composition, "Your Love Has Faded," a ballad that had and still has his possibilities if properly pushed. Billy also substituted at piano for the Duke on the small band records and spoke some jive behind Ivie Anderson on his crazy "Killin' Myself."

Billy's big break came when the A. S. C. A. P.-B. M. I. fight at the end of 1940 made it necessary for Ellington to discard all his old numbers on radio broadcasts and substitute new ones. Since Ellington, unlike other orchestras, scrupulously avoids anything but compositions from within the organization and other specials, it became necessary for all who could write and arrange to work full speed on "originals." Like everything else, Duke's theme, "East St. Louis Toodle-Oh," had to go. Best product of the rush of writing was Billy's "Take the 'A' Train." As a reward, it became the Duke's new theme. It was also recorded by Glenn Miller. Billy's own favorite from that session was the brilliant "Raincheck." The Duke himself prefers Billy's "Clementine."

In four years with Ellington, Billy has done about 50 originals and 25 arrangements. The boys in the band named the record "Weely" after him. "Just a Settin' and a Rockin'" was originally called "Sweetpea," another Strayhorn nickname. Billy is amused at the stories behind Ellington titles. Exotic "Bakid" is not a word, but the first letters of an expression that Hemingway's editors would call "unprintable." Juan Tizol, West Indian trombonist with the band, wrote something he called, for no good reason, "Zoon-La-La-A-Hoom-Ka." It was later recorded as "Never No Lament" and just recently lyrics were added and the same tune recorded by Glen Gray and the Ink Spots under the name "Don't Get Around Much Any More."

Collector Has 12,000 Records Of All Types

By John Ferris
Associated Press Staff Writer

The house at 2201 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, where Ronald Wise lives and keeps his extraordinary collection of 12,000 phonograph records stands a few blocks from Rittenhouse Square, once the citadel of fashionable Philadelphia society.

Wise, himself, a plump amiable person with a manner gay enough to belie his encyclopedic knowledge of music, fits into the place as charmingly. Unlike most collectors, Wise has no catalogue but he can find any record at a moment's notice. His arrangement of the collection is fairly simple (for him) and starts in a big drawing room on the second floor.

There are three tall, ivory-colored sets of shelves in this room. One, of five shelves, holds 91 big Moroco-bound albums, and forms the point of departure for his collection. The instrumental recordings date from the thirteenth century and run through the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, on through Bach and Mozart. Haydn, Beethoven to modern composers, grouped not only by time but by nationality.

Then the arrangement shifts to other musical forms, through concertos to ensembles; quintettes, quartets, trios, duets and solo instruments; and on to vocal ensembles, to tenor, baritone, base, mezzo-soprano, coloratura soprano and so on.

Next the arrangement goes to German lieder, French art songs, choral compositions, religious music, Russian songs and various folk songs, including African, Icelandic, Japanese, Javanese, Chinese.

This drawing room is connected with a smaller one at the other end of the house by a long hall broken by doors leading to other rooms. There are brightly lighted cubicles lined with albums and books—reference books, limited editions, biographies of composers and artists, libretti, scores, notebooks, edited scores.

In the smaller drawing room there is a cabinet jammed with records of Beethoven's 14 symphonies.

Artur Schnabel at the piano in 32 of Beethoven's sonatas and other piano works, six or seven records to the album; the Hugo Wolf Song Society album; volumes of the Beethoven violin sonatas played by Kreisler; seven volumes of the Haydn Society's quartets; the Delius Society albums; the Harpichord Society's records of Scarlatti, Bach and Couperin; and two Schubert albums—Winterreise and Schoene Muellerin.

In the same room are numerous operatic albums—Wagner, Verdi, Donizetti, Bizet, etc., and a variety of British-made dramatic readings, including Southern and Marlowe, Ellen Terry and Sarah Bernhardt; readings from the Comedie Francaise—Moliere, Racine, Corneille, the plays of Moliere and Schiller.

One of Wise's prize records is a small one—seven inches. It is dated 1902. The disc is "The Last Rose of Summer" from Martha, a soprano solo by one Mme. Rosalia Challa. When Wise picked it up he thought he recognized the voice as that of Adelina Patti, who made a similar recording for Victor in 1905 at which time the Challa record was dropped from the Victor catalogue. Emelio de Gogorza, who recorded duets with Mme. Challa under the name of Francesco, has denied to Wise that the 1902 record was made by Patti and insists there actually was a Mme. Challa.

Nevertheless, likes to slip the 7-inch record over the bigger Patti recording and challenge his friends to tell one voice from the other. So far no one has been able to do so.

His total collection, incidentally, on a basis of four minutes of playing time for each side, would require 1600 hours to get through—9 weeks, 3 days, 16 hours of continuous playing.

Wise became interested in collecting records as other boys collect stamps or marbles or butterflies. He got a job selling records, first in Bangor and later in Easton, Pa. He heard his first opera in Easton—Rigoletto and Aida—and his first big-time opera in New York in 1918. (In 1925 he went to the Met and stayed 30 times.)

In the early twenties he attended business college in Philadelphia. Then he studied voice. But singing looked like a poor career to him and he turned to his first love—records.

David Mannes Gives Holiday Concerts

At the Metropolitan Museum in New York City a special series of holiday concerts will be presented by an orchestra under the direction of David Mannes on New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and Washington's Birthday, at 3 o'clock.

Similar series of concerts have been a feature of the museum's winter programs for over a quarter of a century, having been started under Mr. Mannes' direction in 1918 during the last war, primarily for the men of the Army and Navy. Their great popularity among music lovers and the general public recommended their continuance to the trustees, and, through the generosity of friends of the museum, they have been offered each year since then, giving pleasure to many thousands of New Yorkers.

On February 12, the principal work on the program will be the Symphony No. 5 in B minor by Tchaikovsky, followed by several shorter compositions. For the final concert on February 22, the symphony will be the Brahms No. 1 in C minor. The complete programs for these two concerts will be announced later.

Philadelphia Group to Be Heard Tuesday

Presenting a standard program of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, the Philadelphia Orchestra will give a nonsubscription holiday concert on Tuesday night in Constitution Hall. Rudolf Serkin will be the soloist in Beethoven's fifth piano concerto in E flat major, Op. 73. Bach will be represented by two chorale preludes and Brahms by his second symphony in D major, which also happens to be Op. 72.

The nickname of "Emperor" was bestowed on the fifth concerto by Johann Baptist Cramer, composer, pianist and music publisher, doubtless because he thought it to be majestic and masterful. Beethoven probably never heard that name applied to it. The concerto certainly had in his mind no relation to a particular ruler or to the political events of his time.

During the spring of 1809, Napoleon's troops occupied Vienna, times were hard, and Beethoven's wealthy patrons and most of his pupils fled from the city. The composer went into retirement and became absorbed in composition. One of the fruits of his meditation was the fifth concerto with its grandeur and nobility of spirit. It was first performed three years later at a fashionable benefit concert for the Society of Noble Ladies for the Furthering of the Good and the Useful, along with soprano arias and some tableaux.

Three concerts remain in the Philadelphia Orchestra subscription series and are scheduled for February 9 (Fritz Kreisler, soloist); March 2 (Arturo Toscanini, guest conductor) and March 30 (Gregor Piatagorski, soloist). Tickets are available at Snow's Concert Bureau, 721 Eleventh Street.

2 New Music Reference Books Issued

From the press of Simon & Schuster have come two reference books of indisputable value. One is a new and revised edition of the Gramophone Shop Encyclopedia of Recorded Music (\$3.95) and the other Symphony Themes, compiled by Raymond Burrows and Bessie Carroll Redmond, with the editorial assistance of George Seidl (\$2.50).

R. D. Darrell was the compiler of the original encyclopedia which was published six years ago. The work has been thoroughly revised and brought up to July 1, 1942, by George Clark Leslie, and it lists every available work—while recording of music by serious composers. More than 700 composers are represented, from Evaristo Alacá to Efrem Zimbalist, and one will find such recent items as Shostakovich's sixth symphony and the piano quintet by Roy Harris. Criticism is confined to the brief remarks about composers and is not directed at the relative merits of different recordings.

The standard symphonic repertoire of American orchestras is covered by Symphony Themes which contains 1193 themes from 102 symphonies, supplemented by a list of recommended recordings and a chart of performing times and dates of required instruments. All the familiar and "beloved" symphonies are here, as a matter of course, together with less familiar material. Among the unusual items are Robert Russell Bennett's "Abraham Lincoln," Arnold Bax' third symphony, Aaron Copland's "Dance Symphony," the second and third symphonies by Roy Harris, Edward Burlingame Hill's second and third, Daniel Gregory Mason's third and Vaughan Williams' "Pastoral" and London symphonies. The book is a helpful concert companion for those who like to identify principal themes, and do not care to follow a miniature score.

Speaking of miniature scores, there is one just out of George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," that American classic of jazz and blues. A new and legible score, running to 47 pages, it is published at \$2 by Harms and distributed by Music Publishers Holding Corporation. It will be followed by a score of the Concerto in F, to the delight of all Gershwin fans.

Concert to Be Given By National Gallery

Tonight at 8 o'clock, the National Gallery of Art presents a free concert by the Army Music School Choir from Fort Myer, under the direction of William Strickland.

The following program is announced: "Trumpet Song" (Purcell), "Crucifixus" (Lotti), "Adams Te" (Ruffo), "Noel of the Brethren" (Traditional), "Lo, How A Rose E'er Blooming" (Praetorius), "Angels O'er the Fields" (Traditional), "The Isle of Dreams" and "All Through the Night" (Harvey Gaul), "Von Himmel Hoch" (Fachelbel), Christmas Candlelight Carol (Alfred Johnson) Fiat Lux (Dubois).

Directed by Mrs. John Milton Silvester, the Madrigal Singers will give a program of carols and English madrigals on Tuesday night in Southern Relief Home. Since its organization in 1928, the group has consistently followed the custom of singing for one or more charitable organizations at Christmas time. The personnel includes Pierce Mil-

Music



Above are Lester Ferguson as Eisenstein, Sylvia Morgan as Rosalinda and Joseph Lutz as Dr. Frank in a scene from Johann Strauss' light opera, "The Bat," which will be presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company and the National Symphony Orchestra on January 4 in Constitution Hall.

News Notes Of Musicians And Concerts

Music will accompany colored moving pictures at the community musicale in the Washington Chapel of the Latter-Day Saints, Sixteenth Street at Columbia Road, tomorrow at 8 p. m. Harold Doering of the faculty of Washington Missionary College, will be guest organist, and W. J. Brown, resident amateur photographer, has supplemented his artistic views, "Along Western Trails," with a musical score adapted by Joseph H. Gawler. Nancy P. Tufts of Georgetown Presbyterian Church, will be guest organist on Wednesday night, and on Saturday night D. Sterling and Edna C. Wheelwright, organist and soprano, will be heard in a program of lighter music.

A concert of recorded music will be given tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in the Jewish Community Center. The program includes Bach's Passacaglia in C minor, Haydn's Symphony No. 88 in G major, the Brahms double concerto for violin and violoncello, and present its weekly concert on Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. in Baracks Hall. Merritt Langdon will be the soloist in Jules Demersseman's sixth concerto for flute, Op. 82. The program includes Wotan's Farewell and the Fire Magic from "Die Walkure," Howard Hanson's second ("Romantic") symphony, Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods" and Enescu's first Rumanian rhapsody. Concerts by the Marine Band are scheduled for Tuesday at 12:30 p. m., Wednesday at 1:45 p. m. and Friday at 1:15 p. m.

An Evening with the Victrola will be presented in the music division of Central Public Library tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. The program consists of Beethoven's ninth symphony in a Weingartner recording.

Under the direction of Capt. William F. Santelmann, the United States Marine Band Orchestra will present its weekly concert on Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. in Baracks Hall. Merritt Langdon will be the soloist in Jules Demersseman's sixth concerto for flute, Op. 82. The program includes Wotan's Farewell and the Fire Magic from "Die Walkure," Howard Hanson's second ("Romantic") symphony, Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods" and Enescu's first Rumanian rhapsody. Concerts by the Marine Band are scheduled for Tuesday at 12:30 p. m., Wednesday at 1:45 p. m. and Friday at 1:15 p. m.

Jascha Heifetz, whose concert tour was suspended by illness that caused postponement of 11 appearances in various cities, is recuperating in his California home where he will remain until January 1. He resumes his tour January 6 in Newark and will be heard here on Sunday afternoon, January 17, in Constitution Hall, under the management of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey, who is also presenting Helen Traubel in recital one week later. Heifetz has had to extend his tour to the middle of March to take care of postponed dates.

Tickets are reported to be selling rapidly for the recital of Marian Anderson, distinguished American contralto, in Constitution Hall on Thursday night, January 7. The recital is a benefit for United China Relief which will receive the entire proceeds. Miss Anderson is donating her services, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have made the hall available without cost. Seats for sale from \$1.10 to \$3.30 are on sale at C. C. Cappel's concert bureau, 1340 G Street. No telephone orders will be accepted, but mail orders accompanied by check will be filled.

Serjt. William Heasley, ceremonial organist at Fort Myer, will give a recital at 5 p. m. today in Covenant-First Presbyterian Church. His program is as follows: Prelude and Fugue in E minor (Bach), Three Pastels (Alfred Johnson), Moravian Morning Star (Harvey Gaul), Von Himmel Hoch (Fachelbel), Christmas Candlelight Carol (Alfred Johnson) Fiat Lux (Dubois).

Directed by Mrs. John Milton Silvester, the Madrigal Singers will give a program of carols and English madrigals on Tuesday night in Southern Relief Home. Since its organization in 1928, the group has consistently followed the custom of singing for one or more charitable organizations at Christmas time. The personnel includes Pierce Mil-

Three Operas To Be Given In January

Two young American organizations, the Philadelphia Opera Company and the National Symphony Orchestra will join forces for three performances of opera in English on January 4, 5 and 6 in Constitution Hall, under the direction of Sylvan Levin. In the order of presentation, the operas are "The Bat" or "The Flittermouse" by Johann Strauss, "The Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart and the double bill of "The Ciolek" by Giacomo Puccini and "The Old Maid and the Thief" by Gian Carlo Menotti.

Organized four years ago by Sylvan Levin, artistic director, and David Hocker, general manager, the Philadelphia Opera Company operates on the policy that young American singers should be given opportunities denied by the star system and that opera should be sung in the language of the audience. When forming the company, the two guiding spirits sought singers who could also act and they picked their troupe carefully. More than a thousand young aspirants were given auditions.

The selected artists had been trained in American conservatories and music schools, but could find no openings for their talents. One was selling silk stockings from door to door, another taught in a country school, a third modeled in a Los Angeles department store and a fourth was bill collector for the Staten Island Edison Co. The average age of the members is 27, and all are native Americans, except the distinguished stage director, who has proved his Americanism by learning to operate a lathe, in case his adopted country should need his service outside the opera house.

Puerto Rican Singer Visiting Washington

Graciela Rivera, soprano from Puerto Rico, who last summer gave a number of recitals for the D. C. Chapter of the Red Cross from local radio stations, is spending the holiday season in Washington and placing her talent at the service of such charitable organizations, churches and servicemen's recreation centers as may call upon her before her schedule is completed. Mrs. Stuart Godfrey, wife of Brigadier General Godfrey, is acting as accompanist for her in most of her appearances.

On Wednesday at 9:15 p. m. Miss Rivera will broadcast from Station WDCB for the Red Cross and on Friday at 8:05 p. m. from Station WINX for the same organization. Next Sunday at 5 p. m. she will sing in Phillips Memorial Gallery.

'Christmas Oratorio' To Be Sung Tonight

Portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" will be sung tonight at 8 o'clock in Calvary Methodist Church, 1459 Columbia Road. The senior choir, under the direction of Louis Potter, will be augmented by members of the Washington Choral Society. The soloists will be Ruby Potter, Bertha Morgan, Flakley Cheson and Harry Velde. Jane Malone will be at the organ and Sally West at the piano.

Preceding the oratorio, the combined senior and junior choirs will sing carols and anthems in antiphony and ensemble. The program includes the Bohemian carol, "Come, All Ye Shepherds," Holst's "Christmas Song," Yon's "Gesu Bambino," a Catalan carol, and the traditional carols, "The Three Kings" and "The Holly and the Ivy." Dorothy Lien will be junior soloist.

Choral Contest Winners

Franz Bornschein, faculty member of Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, and Eunice Lea Kettering, head of the music department in Ashland College, Ohio, are winners of the choral composition contest sponsored by the National Federation of Music Clubs. The judges were John Warren Eber of New York University and Hugh Ross, conductor of the Schola Cantorum. Mr. Bornschein's work is a setting of Walt Whitman's "The Mystic Trumpeter," and Miss Kettering's is "Johnny Applesseed," based on "Vachel Lindsay's poem of that title. The contest carried no monetary award, but readings by three music publishers were guaranteed, and there is prospect for radio performances for both works.

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American University Creates War College for Junior Degree

Meeting the situation in universities created by the 18-year-old draft and the calling of certain classes of enlisted reserves, the American University has created a war college covering the first two years of work for a junior college degree. This program will in no way interrupt the determination of the university to maintain a liberal arts college admitting only high school graduates who have received their diplomas. President Douglas announced today as a result of planning conferences which have been held by the faculties of the university for more than a month.

Has Obligation

"The American University," President Douglas said, "holds its obligation to be quite as much the training of men and women with sound and flexible intelligence which can make the best men for the armed forces and the best women for posts of responsibility in government and industry. The program of the university, as announced today, is directed to the needs of the winter graduates of the high schools of metropolitan Washington, to the thousands of young men and women who find their college education interrupted by full-time employment, and to both men and women who desire specific vocational training to fit them for immediate service."

The important feature of the university organization in facing the new situation, President Douglas pointed out, is that the regular four-year liberal arts college admitting graduates of four-year high schools will continue unaltered. Everything which the university is doing revolves within the orbit of that decision. The approval of high school principles of teachers, of parents, and of students, themselves, has demonstrated that the decision of the university is one which most deeply concerned with the real issues before us.

Four Basic Courses

The University War College will offer four basic courses directly related to the war effort. These are secretarial science, administration and leadership, accounting and statistics, and science with specialization in biology, physics, chemistry and bacteriology. A general junior college course will also be offered leading to the associate in arts.

By the program of the War College, men who are 17½ years of age may complete their junior college work before induction in the armed forces when an accelerated program is followed.

As a part of the War College program the undergraduate division of the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs offers programs by which full-time

students may take the degree of associate in administration in three semesters and one summer session, completing junior college work begun in February by June, 1944, and the bachelor's degree in administration by September, 1945.

To serve the hundreds of employed men and women who are planning to take undergraduate work to better fit themselves for positions of administrative responsibility during the war and to develop the background and specialized knowledge basic to postwar employment when positions will become more selective, the university is offering two full curricula of evening study. Both curricula may be pursued to the junior college or senior college degrees. The College of Arts and Sciences evening program, directed by Dr. Edward William Engel, offers courses in all fields, especially in the laboratory sciences.

Comprehensive Course

The undergraduate division of the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs has developed a comprehensive course offering for the spring semester which begins February 1, placing in the service of these courses teachers of national reputation and long experience so that the undergraduates will have the best possible instruction. The courses include human living, the social sciences, by Prof. Leon C. Marshall; human living, the humanities, by Prof. Eugene Anderson; general psychology, by Assistant Prof. Norma Bird; basic accounting, by Assistant Prof. B. E. Goetz; elementary statistics, by J. Stevens Stock; principles of economics, by Dean Harry W. Ketchum; introduction to American government, by Dr. John W. Manning; introduction to the principles and problems of world affairs, by Prof. Charles E. Martin; historical background of contemporary American problems, by Prof. Charles E. Martin; introduction to public relations, by Adjunct Prof. William Bottwell; writing Government letters, by James F. Grady, and a series of courses in public speaking, diction and voice by R. E. Hutchison.

Students may take their junior college degree in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs by September, 1945, if they begin in February, according to Dean Ketchum.

Program Aims

The programs of the university are thus arranged (1) for full-time students with emphasis on war service as well as general education, (2) for part-time students who go to school a part of each day and pursue a partial schedule, and (3) for employed students who take evening work. President Douglas has named Dr. Earl A. Dennis, professor of biology, as liaison officer between the university and the armed forces, and Assistant Prof. Peter Stapp of the Department of Secretarial Science as director of the work-study program.

"The changes in the field of higher education has so confused both students and educators," President Douglas said, "that additional counseling service is being provided by the university. The enrollments for the spring semester in the college are nearly double those of last year, one reason being the desire of parents to keep their sons and daughters in Washington."

Ground Course In Aviation at Southeastern U.

Southeastern University will begin on January 11 an intensive ground course in aviation under the Government War Training Service, it was announced by Dr. James A. Bell, president.

The course will run for 72 hours with navigation, meteorology, civil air regulations, and general service of aircraft as the subjects to be taught before a private pilot certificate can be issued.

C. L. Skarren, pilot training coordinator for Southeastern, said that the course would be taught by an approved Civil Aeronautics Administration instructor. The work will be open to both men and women. Mr. Skarren reported that the training of pilots for the Army and Navy is progressing from airports at Martinsburg, W. Va., and Winchester, Va. Ground school work for these men is being given from the former city where extension service has been established in buildings forming a compact campus.

It was also announced by President Bell that, beginning February 1, a special program would be inaugurated for those persons desiring to complete their high school education. Only those who have finished at least one year will be eligible.

Sweet Briar Alumna Named Ideal WAAC

A Sweet Briar graduate of 1940, Mary Petty Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Johnston of New York, will be cited by the January Ladies Home Journal as an ideal WAAC. Born in Virginia, the native daughter of both her parents, Officer Johnston went to Todd-Hunter School in New York and made her debut there.

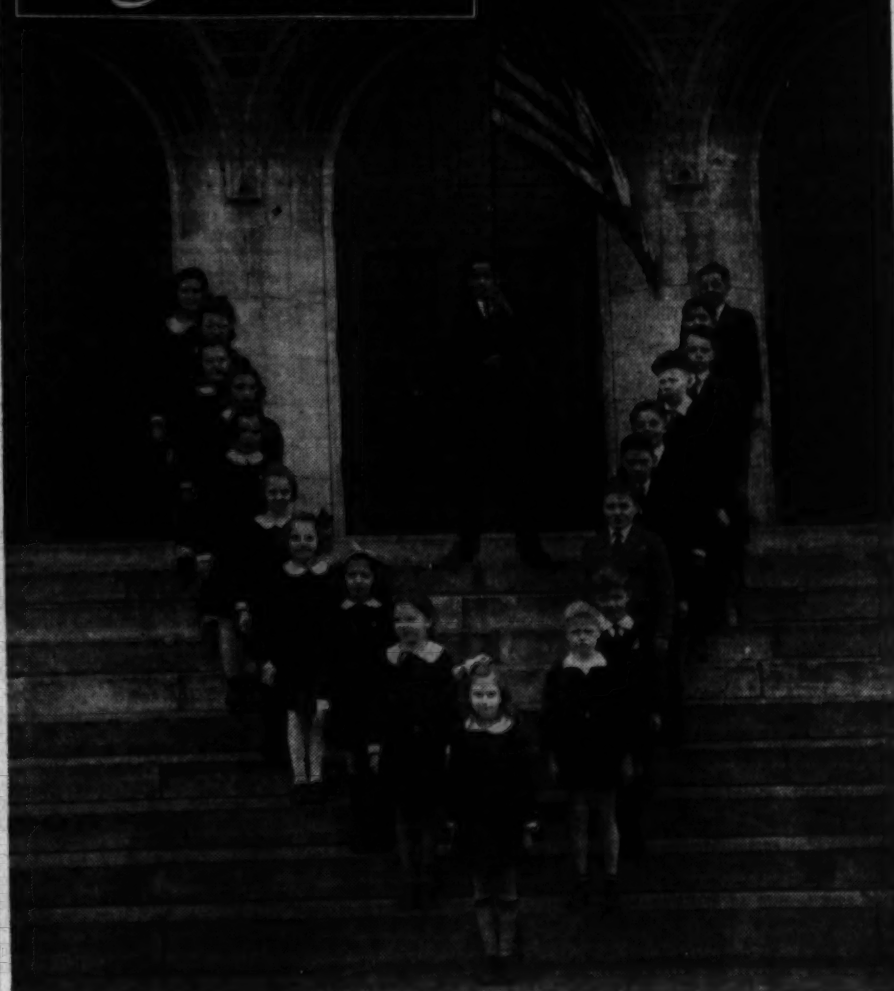
Before joining the WAACS, she served in the American Women's Voluntary Services at the New York City aircraft warning headquarters where she instructed new women volunteers in this job. She was picked for the first WAAC officer's training group, an unusual honor because of her age. Fellow WAAC officers average around 30 years old and most of them have held responsible civil jobs.

At Sweet Briar, Miss Johnston was well liked by her fellow-students and she held many offices. She was president of her class as a senior, and the preceding year she was house president of a dormitory. She was active in dramatics, hockey, tennis, and lacrosse, and she was a member of the Italian and of the International Relations Clubs and of Tau Phi, honorary upperclass society. She was also elected second vice president of the alumnae association and served a term of two years in that capacity immediately following her graduation.

Miss Schreiber Honored

Miss Mary C. Schreiber, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Schreiber of 2740 Thirty-fourth Place Northwest, was inducted into Phi Delta Gamma, honorary journalistic society at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., at the annual initiation held recently. Miss Schreiber is a student in the college of arts and sciences at Cornell.

Schools



Champion bond salesmen at Saint Gabriel's School form a V for Victory

Tax Clinic To Be Held at National U.

During the winter term of the National University, as a special feature there will be a tax clinic, commencing on January 6, opening with a lecture on "The Highlights of the Revenue Act of 1942," by Stanley S. Surrey, of the Treasury Department.

Following this lecture there will be a two-hour session every Wednesday evening and among the lecturers will be Senator Taft, of Ohio, and Representative Jerry Voorhis, of California, whose subject will be announced at an early date.

Many specialists will lecture throughout the session, among them Randolph E. Paul, general counsel of the Treasury Department; Prof. Gerald L. Wallace, of Yale University, who will discuss the tax division of the Department of Justice; William V. Crosswhite, A. W. Carnduff and Clifford G. Beckham, of the claims division in the counsel's office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue; S. S. Faulkner and Miss Marguerite Rawalt, of the chief office of the chief counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue; J. V. Morgan, of the District of Columbia Board of Tax Appeals; Judge John W. Kern, of the United States Tax Court, and Jack L. Friedlander, C. P. A.

The clinic will be brought to a close on March 10 with a discussion of British taxation by Redvers Opie of the British Embassy, and of Canadian taxation by A. F. W. Plumptre, financial attaché of the Canadian Legation.

Dr. Milton I. Baldinger, of the law faculty, is director of the clinic and himself will lecture on "Deductions for Income Tax Purposes."

D. C. Youth Gets High Honor at Duke

Durham, N. C.—The highest honors which can be accorded a student at the College of Engineering at Duke University was bestowed on William Hall Wetmore of Washington, D. C., when he was officially invited into the membership of Delta Epsilon Sigma, honorary engineering society.

In addition to distinguishing himself for scholarship, Wetmore is a student member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Pi Mu Epsilon, Omicron Delta Kappa, and president of the Engineering Student Government Association.

He is a senior mechanical engineer, and should receive his bachelor's degree in science degree in mechanical engineering in April, 1943.

Rural Schools in Dire Need Of Repairs and More Teachers

Chicago, Dec. 26 (AP)—The little red schoolhouse needs repair badly, the wartime rural teacher shortage is becoming critical, and something should be done about it all, a group of educators reported today.

Agreeing that schools are the foundation of democracy in both war and peace, they declared that rural schools need as much or more attention than city schools, pointing out that in 1940 there were a million more children in rural areas than in cities.

"The little old weatherbeaten country schoolhouse too often stands just as it was at the close of the last war," the educators said. "There is a great need for better rural school buildings. In one sense, the building is a symbol. Rural education is one of the most poorly housed enterprises in America."

These views were expressed in a report on a conference of rural education leaders, after study by the American Council on Education and the committee on rural education, and were released through the farm foundation.

Problems Listed

The educators decided these problems needed attention:

1. The growing rural teacher shortage due to transportation, war and financial problems.
2. The financing of rural schools, which is imperiled by shrinkage of local revenues resulting from the war.
3. The integration of the rural school into the wartime life of its community; and
4. The planning of post-war rural education.

In the report, C. S. Marsh, vice president of the American Council on Education, wrote: "It is essential to winning the war itself and to the preservation of democracy for which we are fighting that the schools be kept open and the children provided with the facilities essential to this end."

His report cited figures from the United States Office of Education that the Nation lacks 50,000 teachers for the 1942-43 term, and listed as one cause the fact that rural teachers on the average are paid only \$864 annually, slightly more than half the salary of their city counterparts.

Higher salaries in war work was listed also as a contributing factor. "A stenographer," Marsh wrote, "who is not a high school graduate and has had no previous work experience can go to work in the Government at an entrance salary of \$1,440. An experienced teacher with a master's degree works in a Southern State for less than \$1,000."

The draft likewise is taking its toll among pedagogical ranks, the report said. In Michigan between 70 and 80 per cent of rural teachers are 35 years of age or under—"the age group most sought by war needs"—and by way of contrast Marsh set forth that in Michigan 48 per cent of the teachers are within the war age grouping.

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250 Catholic U. Students Serve In Secret Tests

Upward of 250 first and second-year students of Catholic University have served as individual subjects of special tests of a confidential nature conducted by the United States Navy. The examinations were held in the Chemical Building Auditorium and at the conclusion the students were asked not to disclose details of the tests in which they served as guinea pigs.

The Navy has been using a mechanical aptitude test in connection with students of colleges and engineering schools who have been applying for aviation service. With the "teen age" draft now in effect, the Navy finds that it must now reach into the high schools for candidates and must consequently secure different norms from those used in the past. To obtain these norms it needed the cooperation of selected college and high school students.

Selected by Navy

The freshmen and sophomores of Catholic University were selected by the Navy to furnish the information needed from the college world. The Right Rev. Msgr. P. J. McCormick, acting rector of the institution, ordered that all first and second-year men on a full-time basis, both religious and lay students, report at the Chemistry Building on the day of the tests. Each of the students was directed by Monsignor McCormick, as a matter of patriotic cooperation, to do his best in the test so that the Navy's information may be as reliable and complete as possible. The examination in all lasted for about two hours.

It was explained that the tests had nothing to do with induction into military service, but were devised wholly to furnish the Navy with information which would be helpful in the selection of future candidates for aviation in the service. The examination included all the student body of the two first and second-year classes some of whom, however, have already enlisted in the reserve arms of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Meetings Called Off

Contributing to the relief of the congestion in traveling during the holidays, two national associations of which Catholic University faculty members are principal officers, have abandoned their customary Christmas vacation meetings. The Catholic Historical Association, which was founded at Catholic University by the Right Rev. Msgr. Peter Guilday, professor of history, in 1919, was to have met in Columbus, Ohio, December 29-31. Instead, a luncheon meeting will be held in the Mayflower Hotel on January 10 to hear reports and elect officers. The American Catholic Philosophical Association meeting, which was to have been held at Notre Dame University next week, also was canceled. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Hart, national secretary, announced. He urged that contributors of all papers for the meeting, send them in promptly so they may, in turn, be furnished to the association membership.

Marines Call 17 Georgetown Seniors Before Graduation

The United States Marine Corps is calling 17 Georgetown University seniors to active duty before they are graduated on January 31, the university announced yesterday.

They are among 440 undergraduates of Georgetown enrolled in the various reserve units of the armed forces. Three of the group of Marines are Washington boys.

Every effort will be made by the university to award them their degrees before they go into the service, it was said, provided they have no conditions in their studies. Their names will be carried on the list of graduates next month as "absent in the military service."

Others Called

The others going into the Marines are John F. Barrett, another football varsity man, of River Forest, Ill.; Frank L. Cleary of Somerville, N. J.; Henry William Davis, Foreign Service School, of Youngstown, Ohio; William E. Erickson of Pompton Lakes, N. J.; William Capers James, Jr., Marine Barracks, Washington; Thomas Francis Kearns, Jr., Foreign Service, of Salt Lake City, Utah; John Kohl of Detroit, Mich.; William E. Offutt, Jr., of 4540 Chesapeake Street, Washington; William Ragan of 4905 Fifth Street Northwest, Washington; John R. Smith of Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y., and Benjamin J. Zintak of Chicago, Ill.

James is a son of Col. William Capers James, U. S. M. C., who is on duty in Washington.

By the time the students return from the Christmas holidays, on January 4, it is expected that the whole picture of the status of the R. O. T. C. men and others in the

various Navy and Army Reserves will have been clarified.

Georgetown's new president, the Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., has been busy keeping in touch with the situation and there have been conferences with the deans and others serving as liaison officials of the armed services.

Father Gorman is familiar with such dealings by reason of his prior services as dean of Loyola College, in Baltimore, where he established a successful program in cooperation with the Army and Navy.

"The War and Its Background" is the title of a list of books compiled by the Georgetown library, tending to provide a reading background of the war. A total of 180 books are listed, including those issued by the armed services and others dealing with every phase of the war.

War-time Reading

The list was compiled for the use of Georgetown students and faculty members by Prof. B. M. Wagner of the English department, with the collaboration of E. Phillips Temple, the university librarian. Others assisting were Prof. Walter J. O'Connor, department of economics, and Prof. Josef Solter, also of the department of economics.

Copies of the pamphlet listing the reading material may be obtained from the office of the registrar, White-Gravenor Building. It contains this admonition: "Though reading may be thought to be voluntary in time of peace, in wartime it rises through a wise self-interest to a high patriotic duty. Read at least one worthwhile book a month."

Announcement was made at the university last week that Capt. Victor W. B. Wales, Jr., who was graduated from the Foreign Service School in 1941, was killed in the recent invasion of North Africa. While a student here he was a cadet company commander in the R. O. T. C., and also a member of the rifle team.

Captain Wales' father, Colonel Wales, is attached to the 5th Air Force in England. While in Georgetown, Captain Wales was an active member of Delta Phi Epsilon Fraternity. Upon his graduation he went to the Fort Knox (Ky.) headquarters of the armored forces and completed the course in the officers' school.

The Washington Post EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

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TRAVEL

Jacksonville
Anticipates
Big Influx

Jacksonville, Fla.—Some are fleeing the fuel rationing, some are coming to see sons, husbands and sweethearts, some because they are confirmed Florida sun-addicts but war or no war those who can get away from the chilly north are heading for this Florida gateway city.

Frank Winchell, manager of the Jacksonville Tourist and Convention Bureau, asserted that many winter visitors have come to his headquarters to ask for assistance in finding seasonal accommodations.

"It's hard to tell whether this year's visitors are regular tourists or whether they're here for some other reason than sunny relaxation," said Winchell. "But the fact remains that Jacksonville is already host to a lot of newcomers and others are coming on every train and bus."

Winchell anticipates an exceptionally large number of relatives of servicemen during the winter months. Jacksonville is one of the Nation's most important defense centers. A vast Navy air station, a number of special Army units and nearby Camp Blanding all center on Jacksonville.

Because of these elements of the Armed Services and because of several large and active war industries, Jacksonville is bustling through the busiest and most colorful winter in its history.

Jacksonville's famed attractions are unchanged by war conditions. The renowned beaches, 600 feet wide at low tide and firm enough for motoring, are extremely popular with members of the armed forces and, of course, with visitors.

Lovely Ocala Gardens is visited daily by the women soldiers who are seeing flowers in December for the first time in their lives.

Because of the presence of large numbers of men and officers of all branches of the service Jacksonville's night spots are livelier and more brilliant than ever.

Change in WAAC
Plans Leaves Room
For Daytona Guests

Daytona Beach, Fla.—A change in Army plans for the training program of WAACs in Daytona Beach will result in there being plenty of room in this resort city for civilian visitors.

The Army will build a cantonment large enough for several thousand troops in the western part of this city, and as a consequence will not occupy as many hotels as originally had been planned.

The exact number of hotels that will be used by the women soldiers has not been announced, but the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce gave positive assurance that a number of the hotels and apartments sought after in peace-time by winter visitors will be open for civilian use this winter.

Thousands of friends and acquaintances of the WAACs will be numbered among the season's visitors as well as other persons whose health demands that they seek Florida sunshine as usual this winter.

Daytona Beach is inviting everyone to this winter visit whose coming will not impair the Nation's war effort.

Terrace Begins
Sarasota Season

Sarasota, Fla.—The Sarasota Terrace Hotel has opened for the season and Timothy M. Hall, manager, makes the statement that the Boston Red Sox have definite reservations for the period covering their training season.

Sarasota is one of the few cities in Florida where the hotels haven't been taken over by the Government and from present indications, based on advanced reservations, the Terrace should have its best season.

With a desire to help the war effort, Mr. Hall has planned a series of nightly events that will tie in with bond selling, Red Cross and the different war activities of local communities.

Most of the usual vacation sports and activities are all within a few minutes walking or bus ride from the hotel.

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Miami, Fla.
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Visitors in Daytona Beach, Fla., lick the gasoline rationing problem by using trains for long distance and bicycles for pleasure

Military Occupations Fail
To Dim Miami Beach Gayety

Miami Beach, Fla.—Post-holiday visitors to Miami Beach will find a lively winter season in progress when they arrive.

Two months ago not even the most optimistic resident of Miami Beach would have predicted that Miami Beach would enjoy anything approaching a normal winter season. Yet, despite occupation of most of the hotels and a portion of the apartment houses by the military, this resort city is experiencing a season far better than was expected under war conditions.

The influx of winter visitors got under way early in December, more than a month ahead of the influx in normal times. This was caused in part by motorists who drove South earlier than usual to get under the line of Nation-wide gasoline rationing and by winter residents who opened their homes here to escape the fuel shortage up North.

There is no doubt, however, that the greatest percentage of persons now here are those who have come by train and bus to combine a holiday in the warm shine and a reunion with soldier relatives stationed at Miami Beach.

Whatever the cause, life is anything but dull at Miami Beach. Night clubs and theaters are packed, restaurants are enjoying business reminiscent of the boom times, and visitors have their choice of a varied and unexcelled recreational and sport program. The horses and dogs are running and there are no restrictions on daytime bathing or fishing in the Gulf Stream or inland waters about Miami Beach.

The Army has occupied almost all Miami Beach hotels, but more than 700 apartment houses are available to civilians. If accommodations cannot be found in Miami Beach, the Greater Miami area of

Pullman Officer Analyzes the
Factors Affecting Rail Space

Three factors will determine the rail and sleeping-car accommodations that will be available to civilian travelers this winter, George A. Kelly, vice president of the Pullman Co., said yesterday.

These are the size of troop movements, which have been setting peak records; regional conditions, with demands heavier in some sections than others; and the cooperation of the public in observing travel rules recommended by the railroads and the Office of Defense Transportation.

While Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, is working to discourage purely pleasure trips, even those on essential missions may have difficulty in obtaining sleeping and parlor car accommodations unless they make reservations early, cancel unwanted space promptly and ride when trains are least crowded, the Pullman executive pointed out.

"Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of canceling in advance of train departure, reservations for accommodations that will not be used," Kelly asserted. "In most cases, failure to do this deprives another traveler of vitally needed space. Furthermore, when reservations are canceled too late for resale of space, refund of fares for unused tickets cannot be made under provisions of the tariff

filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"There is a shortage of space on practically every train nowadays. It is obvious, therefore, that those cooperating with the refund provisions aid greatly in the wartime program of conserving the available transportation facilities for essential travel, thereby making it possible for more travelers to secure accommodations."

On the subject of essential travel for our military forces and war business, mere pleasure travel cuts into and robs the supply for those necessary purposes and will do this more and more as time goes on.

The Pullman Co. estimates that during 1942 more than seven million men in uniform will be moved in sleeping cars. The company states that a carload of troops climbs aboard a Pullman on an average of every 2 minutes 48 seconds. With each journey averaging 1500 miles Pullman cars will make approximately 185,000 long-distance trips on military service.

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Draft-Freed
Kids and Kubs
Begin Training

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Clash of ball and bat, punctuated by resounding cheers from the bleachers, are being heard here again this winter as the only clubs in America unthreatened by the draft swing into action at Waterfront Park.

The clubs are the famous Kids and Kubs of St. Petersburg. The Three-Quarter Century Club, every member of which is 75 years old or over. Every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m., larger crowds gather in the park to see the oldsters play than often turn out at the same park for the annual city series between the world champion St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Yankees, who train here.

Rivalry for positions on the two teams is as keen as that among the rookies of the Yanks and Cards during their spring workout. Members are chosen by Manager C. J. Schlussen, 71, former New York police inspector, and himself several years too young to play, on the basis of performance only. It was remarkable that this year, despite travel restrictions, practically every member of last year's squads, assembled from 18 cities and 10 States in the Union, was on hand to defend his position.

Games terminate at the end of seven innings, unless the score is tied, and regulation soft ball rules are employed. Years ago, when the idea of the oldsters' ball teams originated with Evelyn Barton Rittenhouse, former actress and patron of the Three-Quarter Century Club, it was suggested that the players walk around the bases and in pursuit of the ball. Early in the first game a white-bearded octogenarian slammed the pellet over second base and lit out for first with all his might. After that running was in order, and there has not been a sign of ill effects on any player, although the clubs have a doctor handy, just in case.

The rosters of the Kids and Kubs are divided as equally as possible at the beginning of the season to insure competition. Last year the Kids won the two-team league pennant by the margin of two games.

Holiday Affairs
Are Arranged
At Pinehurst

Pinehurst, N. C.—Midwinter horse shoe, golf tournaments, dinner dances and other parties are among the many activities scheduled for the holidays in Sunny Pinehurst, N. C., where the winter season is busier than ever before, due greatly to its convenience to New York and Washington.

Invitations are out for the New Years Eve gala, a dinner dance to be held in the large dining rooms of The Carolina. A special orchestra and entertainment from New York will highlight the evening and reservations are now pouring in, with many officers as well as hotel guests and cottage colony planning to see the New Year in at this attractive hotel.

Golf tournaments on the championship Donald Ross courses are scheduled and many informal dinner parties and golfing boys over from camp, will be played off, while mother and daughter enter the putting tournament.

In contrast to the auxiliary game the parent organization's team match fell below normal figures since it was played too near Christmas, on December 23, at the Shoreham. By mutual agreement the Corley Cup challenge round was played privately the day before in the home of Dr. C. C. McDonnell, member of the custodians of the trophy; a male foursome including Col. Edward Clifford, O. L. Veerhoff and Charles Lyons. It was a battle of the sexes, the challengers being the all-female team of Mrs. M. R. Reddy, Mrs. T. M. Boyle, Mrs. Harold Young and Mrs. Martha Hall. The stronger sex prevailed by a narrow margin of 800 points. This is the Clifford team's second win on the trophy. In a previous match they defeated the Lemons.

Another big upset occurred at the Capital Chess Club in the bridge game of December 17, when the Sharks, pere et fleu hopped over two fair contestants to land at the top of the cumulative series, Martin Stark leading, with an average of 54.02; C. W. Stark second

A cheering note in recent cold, gloomy days has been the whistle of the cardinal who has thus announced his return to our feeding station. He has paid us one or two visits during the summer months but now has returned to give color and life to the garden which has taken on its winter dress. We assume that this is our same favorite bird, who with his more than usually brilliantly colored wife, has been a regular visitor for years.

Last winter we saw him return alone and were saddened at the apparent loss of his mate whom we had grown to recognize by her brilliant coloring. We called him "Widower" during last winter but as is the way with widowers he consoled himself and in the spring came to the station with a new mate to whom he showed the ways of the feeding in her new surroundings.

Routine Is Interesting
One of the interesting things about a bird station is in checking the routine which the birds soon seem to adopt. The jays take first place for impudence and greediness, allowing no other birds to approach until they have eaten their fill. The cardinals stand by, watching for their chance and then they take over, glad to find a few sunflower seeds which the jays have left. Sunflower seeds are the cardinal's delight and if they are kept in the station one is sure of cardinal visitors. After the cardinals the lesser birds gather with many little side tussles but no claiming of the whole field.

Many birds will find new occupants of the old houses in Washington where in former years they found food aplenty. It may be perhaps that the new occupants, busy with war work, have not considered the necessity of taking on a bird-feeding routine with their other duties. It is certain, however, that the newcomers will be repaid if they make some plan for bird feeding. The Washington area is particularly wealthy in its variety of

birds. Theodore Roosevelt counted more than 40 varieties in the White House grounds. They are found in all parts of the city and any feeding station owner can count on nine or 10 regular varieties besides the migrant birds, which come for a day or two on their way South, and like all other good Americans take a day or two off to visit the Capital City.

A feeding station and a bird book will repay everyone. There may be little time in our dawn-to-dusk wartime program for watching the tiny chickadees or titmouse as he nibbles away at suet and seed mixture alone makes their feeding worthwhile and the wrens and varied woodpeckers each give their moments of interest to the station.

Hobbies

BRIDGE

The days immediately before Christmas are the worst in the year for tournament bridge, but once that holiday is over the genius fan returns to the tables long before pine needles start dropping off the Christmas tree. Even so, there are an unusual number of extra-special occasions scheduled in the Capital this week.

They include the Federal Bridge League's open monthly master-point pair contest, on Tuesday evening at Wardman Park; a "fifth-Wednesday" game the next night at the Agriculture Bridge Club in The Manor, 2108 Sixteenth Street; the Capital City Chess Club's final session on the cumulative bridge series, on Thursday, and a New Year's duplicate party Friday evening at the Euclid Studios.

All these games will be record-breakers, now that fans are pleasure-bent. In the Federal League game are preparing for the biggest game of the year, which is "saying a mouthful." The present dearth of master-point opportunities have popularized these monthly contests beyond wildest expectations.

Mrs. D. E. Stephan's New Year's party will be reminiscent of the old days at The Fairfax when the whole gang gathered there annually to partake of her famous hospitality. This is wartime now, the 1943 celebration can't compete with former times, but there will be special prizes—and other inducements on New Year's night.

The Women's Auxiliary's Christmas party was a foretaste of what the Euclid Studios can do when it really gets going. Twelve full tables turned out, but more toys are contributed than can be accounted for by 48 players. Gaily wrapped in the traditional Christmas manner this craft of joy was delivered to Children's Hospital. A portion of the receipts of the game also will be contributed to this pet cause of the Washington Bridge League.

Our armed forces fared equally well in the cigarette collection. Competing tobacco companies would be interested in which brand predominated, for every player, of course, produced his own favorite.

With 12 tables in action a Mitchell movement was used, the winners north-south were Miss Kathleen McNutt and Mme. Boschan, both auxiliary members. John McEwen and W. Jackson won in the east-west position. The game, directed by Mrs. Stephan, was played in most orderly manner. Refreshments served after the play—which made it a party—included that rare beverage, coffee, contributed by a member who went without her ration.

In contrast to the auxiliary game the parent organization's team match fell below normal figures since it was played too near Christmas, on December 23, at the Shoreham. By mutual agreement the Corley Cup challenge round was played privately the day before in the home of Dr. C. C. McDonnell, member of the custodians of the trophy; a male foursome including Col. Edward Clifford, O. L. Veerhoff and Charles Lyons. It was a battle of the sexes, the challengers being the all-female team of Mrs. M. R. Reddy, Mrs. T. M. Boyle, Mrs. Harold Young and Mrs. Martha Hall. The stronger sex prevailed by a narrow margin of 800 points. This is the Clifford team's second win on the trophy. In a previous match they defeated the Lemons.

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Routine Is Interesting
One of the interesting things about a bird station is in checking the routine which the birds soon seem to adopt. The jays take first place for impudence and greediness, allowing no other birds to approach until they have eaten their fill. The cardinals stand by, watching for their chance and then they take over, glad to find a few sunflower seeds which the jays have left. Sunflower seeds are the cardinal's delight and if they are kept in the station one is sure of cardinal visitors. After the cardinals the lesser birds gather with many little side tussles but no claiming of the whole field.

Many birds will find new occupants of the old houses in Washington where in former years they found food aplenty. It may be perhaps that the new occupants, busy with war work, have not considered the necessity of taking on a bird-feeding routine with their other duties. It is certain, however, that the newcomers will be repaid if they make some plan for bird feeding. The Washington area is particularly wealthy in its variety of

birds. Theodore Roosevelt counted more than 40 varieties in the White House grounds. They are found in all parts of the city and any feeding station owner can count on nine or 10 regular varieties besides the migrant birds, which come for a day or two on their way South, and like all other good Americans take a day or two off to visit the Capital City.

A feeding station and a bird book will repay everyone. There may be little time in our dawn-to-dusk wartime program for watching the tiny chickadees or titmouse as he nibbles away at suet and seed mixture alone makes their feeding worthwhile and the wrens and varied woodpeckers each give their moments of interest to the station.

Essential Here
Bird feeding can be as elaborate and troublesome as we wish to make it. It is essential with our sudden, heavy snows to have feeding stations which have covers so that seeds will not become hidden just at the time when most needed. Many of our stores carry an interesting variety of feeders and many of the Boy Scout units make funds for their troops by the sale of rustic types. In some of the hospitals, birds' houses and feeding stations are also made by the convalescents.

There are many types of feeders which have a hopper which lets the food down a little at a time so that they require only weekly filling. Others are equipped with paper cups filled with suet and seed and nut mixture. These refills can be purchased for a few cents. For the climbers such as the chickadees, nuthatches and woodpeckers there is a "dinner" along whose sides are openings for the cups of feed for moments of interest to the station.

Stamps

BY
MARIAN
BARRE

Chess

STAMP NEWS

The first of the new stamps to be issued by the Postoffice Department in many months will appear January 14. Postmaster General Frank C. Walker says the new denomination is a tribute to the unity with which the liberty-loving nations of the world are marching to victory over aggressors. "Although the burden of wartime work," said the Postmaster General, "has necessarily resulted in a reduction of the number of new stamps issued, it was felt that an occasional new issue stressing in outstanding wartime theme would be well worthwhile because of its psychological effect on the public. In this way, also, some of the great principles and achievements of the United Nations in their struggle for victory and for a better world may be commemorated permanently."

The new stamp will be red, of the regular size, 0.75 by 0.87-inch, and vertically arranged. It will replace the current 2-cent National Defense Stamp. Details as to design will be announced later. The stamp will be placed on first day sale in Washington on January 14. The Philatelic Agency as well as all Washington postoffices will sell the stamp on that date. Sale throughout the country will be on January 15, or a soon afterward as distribution will permit.

Those desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number of self-addressed envelopes, not exceeding 10, to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance for the amount of stamps to be affixed. It will be noted that in order to secure a first day cancellation it will be necessary to place at least two stamps on each cover, as the new stamp alone will simply take a local cancellation.

In order to permit the return of stamps in the sales circuit of the national philatelic organizations to owners living abroad, the Office of Censorship has authorized the return of such circuits now in this country the contents of which conform to censorship requirements.

They should be sent to the Philatelic Control Unit, Office of Censorship, 244 Seventh Avenue, New York City, before February 15, 1943. Among the organizations affected are the Society of Philatelic Americans and the American Philatelic Society, both societies having branches in Washington. Sales managers in the United States should not accept new approval selections from foreign members unless they are prepared to hold returns until the end of the war.

The Office of Censorship also announces that in order to expedite philatelic mail, all permit holders must enclose two duplicate export certificates with each shipment, besides sending the original copy to the Philatelic Control Unit in New York. Both duplicate export certificates will be removed by the censor. If the shipper desires to have a copy of the content go forward with the shipment, he must enclose, in addition to the two export certificates, his own regular memorandum or invoice prepared on his own stationery.

The 1943 edition of the Catalogue of United States Stamps

Specialized has been issued under the editorship of Hugh M. Clark. This is the twenty-third edition and its 500 pages are filled with valuable and interesting information for every collector of United States stamps. Included in the catalogue are the last two commemoratives the 3-cent "Win the War" stamp and the 5-cent China commemorative. Also the war savings stamps are listed.

Editor Clark, writing on market conditions in the fall of 1942, says that "many collectors and dealers have asked us for our observations as to the dealers' supply of and collectors' demand for the various classes and grades of stamps of the United States." Consequently all stamps listed have been graded as follows: Gems, as to both in form and condition, in every detail; choice, perfect condition and standard, "indicates the condition of the vast majority of stamps in dealers' hands." Defective stamps are not considered in the catalogue. The nineteenth century supply is very small but the demand is very strong. The commemorative market is strong with a small supply.

The new series of stamped envelopes that have been decided upon are expected to be released early in the new year.

The one-cent and two-cent denominations of the National Defense series will remain on sale at the Philatelic Agency until supply is exhausted.

The office of Third Assistant Postmaster General has been petitioned for a stamp honoring Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Those interested in the proposed stamp request that it be issued on Mother's Day, the 125th anniversary of her death.

There will be no meetings of stamp clubs the coming week owing to the holidays.

The Christmas party at the Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A. on Tuesday evening at the Thompson Community Center was well attended in spite of the weather. C. H. Vaughan presided and Paul D. Weeks assisted in the evening's entertainment and acted as auctioneer. The donations of canned goods, fruits, clothing, etc., for the benefit of the Community Center were most generous and about \$25 in cash was received from the auction and donations. Mr. Hendrickson exhibited his excellent collection of Christmas seals. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 5, the meeting the coming week being omitted owing to the holidays.

STAMP EXCHANGE
Uyeno's Stamp Shop
1205 Penn. Ave., N.W. Tel. ME. 9014
CULLEN'S
"Washington's Biggest Little Stamp Shop"
405 South St., N.W. ME. 3317
NATIONAL STAMP MART
1217 P St., N.W. Room 411 DL 3313

BUT WHY
Pay more for stamps elsewhere?
Harry B. Mason, 918 F.N.W.
Stamps—Coins—Autographs
Bought and Sold
HOBBY SHOP
716 17th St., N.W. Dist. 1777
DAILY STAMP AUCTION
WEEKS STAMP SHOP
1410 N Street N.W. HA 3330

Write—Five Pieces.
K on K123, G on G123, B on B123 and K123 on K123.
Write to State in five moves.

By S. C. Foster, Pittsburgh, Pa.
K on K123, G on G123, B on B123, K123 on K123.
Black—Two Pieces.

This Wednesday at 8 p. m. the Divan will feature a unique solving contest, devised and conducted by D. H. Mugridge. Contestants may expect a written quiz on opening traps, end-games, problems, etc. The public may compete without cost but prizes will be restricted to club members.

Capital City Chess Club's point award contests have progressed to the point where some of the competitors are selecting the \$10 worth of prizes which they earn by accumulating 50 point awards. Current leaders are Dell Floyd, 49; H. M. Green, 48; C. W. Stark, 45; J. Shelton, 39, and W. H. Mutchler, 35. Play occurs each Saturday evening.

Events Nos. 42 and 43, inclusive, were rapid tournaments won by Green, Floyd and Mutchler, respectively.

Events Nos. 42 and 43, inclusive, were rapid tournaments won by Green, Floyd and Mutchler, respectively.

The Inward Enemy

By Albert Lennard

DR. KARL MENNINGER is president of the American Psychoanalytic Association, and the head of a clinic at Kansas City which ranks with its famous predecessors at Vienna and Zurich. A few years ago appeared his "Man Against Himself," a study of self-destruction in all its forms, tracing the drive from the unconscious and explaining the mechanism which turned inward the energy that might have been used for constructive, instead of destructive purpose. It contained much, that to laymen, was curious, shocking and implausible, but the empirical data lay piled in the records of the Menninger clinic. Like most psychiatrists he has used the findings of Freud, the innovator, and then proceeded upon his own way, altering, elaborating, delimiting theory as practice may require. Freud himself did as much in later years, although his critics may refuse to admit it.

In this newest, short book, Dr. Menninger has written a corollary of his earlier one, but this is not to say it is repetitious. He relates in a foreword, he was perplexed about the choice of a title that would have sufficient descriptive meaning. He considered several, among them "The Will to Live," "The Conquest of Hate," "The Conflict Within," "The Power of Love." But because the book set forth simply and specifically the basic conflict of human life and of our civilization, "Love Against Hate" was finally given to it.

This is a book of hope. By exposing the basic fallacy of the trite saying that "human nature is always the same," this writer has at the same time taken the necessary step beyond analysis, which in turn may lead to change. The approach is simple, for the opening chapter deals with babies, babies who, far from being just cute little bundles to be cuddled and rocked, are bits of dynamic energy filled with destructive force as soon as born, if not sooner. As they increase in destructiveness, which may soon be termed aggression, they are evolving into those creatures who when full grown—not mature, mind you, for that is a difficult achievement indeed—make war upon themselves, their wives, their own children and at last upon other groups in society. These groupings and their aggressions make a Hitler possible, his own sinister distortions of personality allowing him shrewd access to similar elements in the emotionally twisted lives of those he harangues. Thus, war on the home front in a real sense, is simply a forerunner of war everywhere. Aggressive men need additional fuel of attack.

Dr. Menninger's chapter on the frustration of women is so concise and complete an explanation of the sexless, loveless marriages that flourish in the American scene that it might well be used as an educational treatise in the upper schools of the land. His long diversion into the subject of modern education and its methods is a devastating critique of its failures. If anyone has misgivings about the inadequacy and strictures of schools as the means of affording children proper development, he may find here the reasons for the damage and faultiness.

What is to be done with the aggressive energy of the hypothetical "normal" person? This is the problem and having propounded it with the assistance of many examples of false direction, Dr. Menninger proceeds to lay down not rules, but principles which turn man (and woman) away from the urge to self-destruction. The term here is not used for suicide, but for the many ways of life that lead to emotional and spiritual death, which prevent the proper use of the essential forces of the individual and turn the distorted by-products into suffering, malice and hate.

Love, hope, work, play and faith; these are the remedies. Merely to state them is meaningless. You will have to read beyond this review and into the book for the development of the theme, for it is not intended here to give a summary of solutions, even were that possible. Dr. Menninger's own words, however, go a long way toward the clarification of the problem.

In a day when the lid of war has been clamped down, and the individual is lost in the emotionally barren wastes of economics, politics, military strategy and logistics, it should be remembered that all of this began with man and that the misdirected urge of a single member of society, multiplied almost to infinity, basically involves society as a whole. Dr. Menninger falls naturally into the line of great physicians who have contributed in a broad sense to our enlightenment, men such as S. Weir Mitchell, Oskar C. C. C. Cabot, A. man of action, he is also equipped to tell of it wisely and lucidly, thus bringing to a public beyond his patients some of the results. His mind has covered many things beyond the practice of medicine, as a glimpse at the full bibliography at the back of the book will disclose.

"LOVE AND HATE," by Karl Menninger, M. D. (Harcourt, Brace, \$3.75.)

Ethel Vance Again

"REPRISAL," by Ethel Vance. (Little, Brown, \$2.50.)

THE WRITER who calls herself Ethel Vance here abandons the smoothly calculated suspense of her earlier and highly successful novel, "Escape," and attempts the more artistic though perhaps less profitable method of character development and intellectual insight.

The book centers around six people and their several reactions to the murder of a German officer of occupation in the Breton village of Rusquec and the threatened reprisal. The mind of Francoise Galle, the introverted heroine, serves as the backdrop. The conflicting forces and personalities are amplified in her sensitive reaction. The former appeaser, the idealistic Andre Galle, Francoise's father, is strengthened in his determination to resist by the sacrificing manliness of his 18-year-old son. Blaise, after experiencing the bewildered despair of French youth, escapes to England to continue his fight for the future.

The American, Simon Astley, Francoise's lover, has fashioned the will to struggle from a debilitating aestheticism and joined the R. A. F. Shot down near Rusquec, he is saved from detection by the murder of the German sergeant. The venality of Edouard Schneider, collaborator, is revealed as mere cowardly self-preservation. The Communist, Maurice, butler to the Galle menage, with typical Gallis fortitude inured with contempt, confesses to the murder so that Blaise and Simon may escape. He is executed. The unusually receptive temperament of Francoise, likewise, attains a faith in the future. Through it all the appealing love of Simon and Francoise slows and humanizes the almost unbearably fast flow of events and emotions.

Though "Reprisal" is scarcely comparable to Maupassant's stories of the French behavior during the War of 1870, Ethel Vance, on her own level, has keenly imagined and reproduced the psychology of people under the stress of war and defeat.

HENRY H. WASSER.

Florida Cooking

"CROSS CREEK COOKERY," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. (Scriveners, \$2.50.)

IT IS downright cruel to send Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' "Cross Creek Cookery" to a soldier. It isn't that we're not well fed, for in spite of the most determined efforts of the director of physical training, which includes a trip around an obstacle course that would thwart Tarzan himself, I still contrive to put on five pounds every month, to the detriment of my uniform. Mrs. Rawlings herself would be the first to admit, however, that there is a vast difference between cooking for two or three guests and preparing a meal for several thousand hungry dog faces.

I lay on my bunk and read about Creole oyster soup, custard Johnny cakes, jellyed chicken, braised quince, St. Augustine deep-fried shrimp, squash-baked roast chickens, stuffed avocado rings, black chocolate cake, baked guavas, mango chutney and the like, till I could stand it no longer. Then I went over to see the mess sergeant, whom I had met in a professional way the last time I did K. P., and requested the use of his range.

"Is there anything else you would like?" asked the mess sergeant, the soul of courtesy.

"Why, yes," I replied, opening "Cross Creek Cookery" at page 85: "Four cups crab meat, one cup milk, three slices of white bread, crusts removed; ¼ pound Dora's butter."

"I'm awfully sorry," said the mess sergeant, "but I seem to be fresh out of crab meat. Couldn't you come back some other time?"

I am, therefore, unable to state how these recipes work out in actual practice, but I am willing to take Mrs. Rawlings' word for it.

They sound luscious. This is the most attractive cookbook I have ever seen. The drawings by Robert Camp of the Cross Creek country are superb, and the cover is a work of art. Mrs. Rawlings' tales enliven the recipes, if any enlivenment be needed. The only way in which the book could be made more attractive would be to wrap up a roast chicken with each copy.

JOHN T. APPELEY.

BOOKS

A WEEKEND REVIEW OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

Unfettering The World Press

Kent Cooper's Fight Against Foreign News Monopolies

By Frank L. Dennis

ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1914, the newspaper La Nacion of Buenos Aires, one of the great newspapers of South America, cabled the Associated Press in New York asking the text of the German communique in the great war that had just begun, and for all other official news concerning the war.

The Associated Press general manager, then Melville E. Stone, did not even reply to the cable, because he was bound by terms of a contract with the European news agencies that he would not serve South America.

The message from La Nacion had been prompted by the fact that Havas, the French agency, had exclusive territorial right to South America under the quadri-lateral contract (Associated Press, Havas of France, Reuters of England, Wolff of Germany). Havas was sending only news agreeable to the French government to South America now that the war had begun. Thus the South American countries were dependent upon the service of an agency which, while purporting to be a news agency, actually was merely a branch of the government of France.

The cablegram lay in a basket of other unanswered correspondence for several days, until Kent Cooper, then manager of the A. P.'s traffic department, chanced to see it. He inquired at once why nothing had been done about what seemed a reasonable request, and began to learn the details of the news agency contract which served as a barrier to news, rather than as a conduit of news.

THE BOOK "Barriers Down," is the story of Mr. Cooper's fight to break these barriers. The fight was 20 years long, and it was a successful one, but there were plenty of times during those 20 years when it looked as if it were going to be a losing fight. For one thing, Melville Stone, great newspaperman though he was, was so convinced that a break in relations with the European agencies would be disastrous to the A. P. that he was only lukewarm in his support of Cooper's campaign. Cooper (who is Stone's successor) therefore had to work with extreme tact because he was in a subordinate position and because Mr. Stone was his friend.

There were several things about the news agency contracts which served as barriers to freedom of news exchange. One was that each agency was without competition from any other agency (until recent years) in getting at the sources of news. A second was the arrangement for exclusive service by geographical areas (thus Reuters was without competition in Britain and the Orient, Havas was without competition in France and South America, Wolff was without competition in Germany and the Baltic and Russia). A third was that each of the big



KENT COOPER

European agencies dominated those of smaller European countries, in some instances owning them outright. Havas in addition was primarily an advertising agency, which could and would withhold advertising from papers which did not subscribe to Havas or which otherwise couldn't "play ball" with Havas.

The effect of this monopolistic set-up, in which three of the four participants were virtually government-subsidized agencies, was to poison the source of foreign news at its sources. If the French government wanted a particular version of a story to get out, that was the only version which had any currency.

Another practical effect of this set-up was that the European agencies controlled the kind of news from America that was distributed to those parts of the world under their jurisdiction. Thus the stories of North America which Havas permitted to reach South America were almost entirely those of Indian uprisings, lynchings, gang murders and other sensationalist news.

The effect of this on world affairs is of course, incalculable. It is entirely probable that this polluting of the news streams has had a lot to do with the intensifying of national hatreds and may have hastened World War II, Mr. Cooper supposes.

In undertaking the fight to break down the monopolistic contracts, Mr. Cooper's principal opponent was the Reuters agency of

London. Reuters was the kingpin of the European set-up. Unlike the A. P., it was a privately owned, profit-making enterprise. It was financially interested in preservation of the status quo, and in addition was imbued with the stuffy British imperialistic state of mind that prevailed until September 3, 1939.

In carrying on this fight, Mr. Cooper's principal supporter was the President of the Associated Press, Frank B. Noyes of the Evening Star in Washington. A weapon which Mr. Cooper also had was the fact that its chief competitor in the news agency business in America, the United Press, was bound by no such fetters as the contract put on the Associated Press. Thus the United Press blithely went into South America and offered its services to all who would buy. This smart business move on the United Press' part was a threat to Associated Press usefulness which the blindest could see. It gave a talking point that the most commercially-minded opponent could understand. It led to a relaxation of the news agency contract to permit the Associated Press to go into South America. The first contracts with South American papers were effective January 1, 1919.

THE CRUSADE, as Mr. Cooper calls it, continued for another 15 years until, in 1934, the Associated Press became completely free of the agreements which in binding the Associated Press bound the press of the world. It is noteworthy that the newspapers of Japan were foremost among those

How The A. P. Was Liberated From Its Crippling Agreements

which wished for "unfettered" news and which helped break down the barriers—but too late to have any effect on the Japs' military ruling caste.

Mr. Cooper feels very strongly that a free press in the world is one of the surest safeguards of peace. He tried unsuccessfully to have the principle of free access to news made a part of the Versailles agreement.

He believes that in the peace terms that conclude this war, the following terms should be included:

1.—Guarantee of freedom of the press throughout the world—the freedom of the press as we know it in the United States.

2.—Guarantee that at least one news agency in each country be owned and controlled by the newspapers it serves, as is the Associated Press.

3.—Guarantee that each agency may make such international news exchange arrangements as it chooses.

4.—Guarantee equality to all in the matter of availability of all official news and transmission facilities.

5.—Prohibit the international covert inclusion in any news service of biased international propaganda.

"Barriers Down" is important because it tells so well the story of the kind of private international agreement which has so often led to wars. In giving the behind-the-scenes information not hitherto known to the public, it points the way to avoidance of such agreements in the future.

The experience of the A. P. in being restricted by cartel agreement in obtaining and spreading news is worth studying in deciding what to do about other industrial cartels.

Mr. Cooper has told the story very clearly and very interestingly. Sometimes he has told it repetitiously, but in repeating, his intention always has been to emphasize points that seemed extremely important to him. If Mr. Cooper sometimes appears to be a knight in this crusade, that probably is because Mr. Cooper felt himself to be just that, and there was no way to tell the story accurately while omitting the main figure.

The last chapter is a particularly eloquent piece of writing, in which he makes the wholly valid point that if all men have equal access to the news, they will have the opportunity to understand each other, instead of being made by their governments to misunderstand each other, and to seek to war on each other.

The book deserves to be read by all who have an interest in how news is obtained, and in how it is capable of being controlled—and that is everyone, particularly it should be read by newspapermen, members of Congress and treaty-makers. The Congressmen and treaty-makers ought to read it in anticipation of peace that will end World War II. They will learn much that will be helpful to them and to their countrymen.

"BARRIERS DOWN," by Kent Cooper (Farrar & Rinehart, \$3.)

The Great Air Power Controversy

By Robert E. Runser

Mr. William Bradford Huie has given us a survey of all the personalities and events connected with the advance theories of air power in the United States. This problem, without question, is one of the hottest potatoes our military leaders have been forced to juggle since the birth of the Nation and there is ready to hand evidence that it will continue to be such for some time to come. The fireworks began at the close of the last war when the aviators, who had nursed the infant airplane through its first real military test, began to advance theories concerning its future use in war. These theories, thrown in the teeth of a bunch of victorious generals and admirals, precipitated a feud.

The early air power enthusiasts, with what seems a decided lack of tact, advanced claims which carried the implication that the era of sea and land power was at a close and that the generals and admirals might as well throw away their tin swords and toys of war and retire. A new military age, so they claimed, was coming into being, and as in the days of old, the plumed knight was ready to ride forth against the forms of force and oppression. This time in a flying machine instead of on a charger.

The generals and admirals were ready and willing enough to admit that the airplane was here to stay and was a valuable adjunct to their methods of waging war. But they found it utterly impossible for them to subscribe to the notion that the airplane was to be the only strategic weapon, complete in itself and decisive enough to justify its complete independence from the existing military establishments. Thus it was on the questions of development and control, that the bad blood began to boil.

The aviators wanted a free hand to develop the airplane according to their theories, while the admirals and generals wanted it to conform to an auxiliary to land and sea power.

Through the years of peace, the claims made by both sides were based more upon theory or prejudice than upon fact. It was not until the present conflict that there has been enough empirical

data on which to base a just conclusion. Up until this moment, at least, events appear to justify the reasoning of the generals and admirals rather than that of the aviators. Auxiliary aviation has already been responsible for an impressive garland of victories while the slate of independent aviation remains remarkably clean. This fact, however, has not been accepted by the partisans of air power and so the ghost of Billy Mitchell goes marching on.

Mr. Huie attempts to clarify the issues in the fight for air power. But in this he fails, primarily because the Mr. Huie, an avowed partisan of air power, continues to belabor the same dead dogs. He does admit, however, that the Army and Navy have a great role to play in this war. This coming from the ranks of the air power strategists is an extremely important admission. But at that, Mr. Huie still supposes air power to be the decisive element, at least in the European theater of war, and that unless steps are taken to rectify our past mistakes by emancipating our air force we stand a good chance of losing the war.

Mr. Huie showers praise and blame, rather freely, on both proponents and opponents of air power. For this reason another deluge of confusion and condemnation should soon be on its way to enliven the continuing verbal struggle for air power.

"THE FIGHT FOR AIR POWER," by William Bradford Huie (Fischer, \$2.50.)

The Chestnut Tree

"A TREASURY OF THE FAMILIAR," edited by Ralph L. Woods. (Macmillan, \$5.)

"POEMS I REMEMBER," compiled by John Kieran. (Doubleday, Doran, \$3.)

THE \$8 WORTH of anthologies whose titles are given above aggregating 1350 pages of print are perhaps the last of a long list of "treasures" that have come off the presses during the year 1942. There have been subtrees of American and British humor, great poems of the English language, Viking books of verse, reservoirs of innocent merriment, eclectic aggregations of magazine poetry, and perhaps others that have escaped my notice. And now come two more, which have little other reason for being than to satisfy the collector's whim.

Still, they are interesting and entertaining volumes, with a certain potential utility. It is something of a comfort I suppose, to know where to put one's hands instantly not only upon the text of the Declaration of Independence but also upon "The Cremation of Sam McGee" by Robert W. Service. I am referring now especially to Mr. Wood's book, which might perhaps have been just as properly called "A conglomeration as a treasury." Its covers are all-embracing. Nothing is too sublime, nothing too lowly, to qualify. There are old songs, old sayings, old declarations that one hasn't heard or thought of since 1910—"Spartacus to the Gladiators," "The One-Hoss Shay," "Frankie and Johnny," "Little Annie Rooney," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," Kipling's "If," "The Eve of St. Agnes," etc., etc. Things sacred, things ridiculous, things sentimental, things deadly serious—all are here. It is a book that proves that it's not politics that makes strange bedfellows—it's an anthology; and one of the strangest appears on the very first page, where Ella Wheeler Wilcox (saying "Laugh, and the world laughs with you") consorts with Thomas Paine ("These are the times that try men's souls").

Of the two collections Mr. Wood's is the more exciting. It contains more surprises. Mr. Kieran's memory seems to run a good deal to the "Ah, Nightingale" sort of thing, the "classics" that we all learned to love (?) in school. His book is harmless enough, but it convinces us that the same thing by a name less in the public ear would have a devil of a time getting published. I have myself thought at times what a nice thing it would be to be able to garner in the title from somebody else's writing. It is good work if you can get it.

So, in summary our advice would be that if you think you must buy either of these sublime scrapbooks, let it be Mr. Wood's (even though he insists on calling Edwin Arlington Robinson "Edward") for it will give you several evenings of good fun, fond memories, and a general good feeling, especially if read aloud. PAUL H. OEHSE.

Mexican Portraits

THIS IS a careful and objective series of 17 life sketches of men who may be said to have performed major parts in the construction of modern Mexico.

It begins, rightly, with the first "Mexican" of whom there is some degree of accurate historical knowledge: Moctezuma (that spelling is not a fad. Moctezuma is the Mexican form, not the more widespread Montezuma).

The next four men of the series are: The Conqueror, Cortez; Las Casas, Bishop of Chiapas, the great protector of the Indians and of their rights against the ruthless iron men of the conquest; Zumarraga, friar, first Bishop and Archbishop of Mexico, the much maligned victim of the inevitable clash between the two powerful forces symbolized by the Conqueror and Las Casas; Quiroga, first Bishop of Michoacan and member of the administration of the new colonial possessions.

The lives of these four show clearly the course of the rising struggle between uncontrolled military domination and orderly civilian government, which convulsed Mexico for practically four centuries.

It is unnecessary to condemn the conquerors out of hand. They were the product of 700 years of practically continuous war between the isolated, small, Hispanio-Gothic kingdoms and the cultured Moorish invaders. Unification of the two principal military kingdoms, Aragon and Castile by Ferdinand and Isabella, at the moment of the discovery of America, and the pacification or expulsion of the weakened Moors from Spain, placed first emphasis upon ordering civilian government rather than upon two-fisted, hereditary, fighting men. Small groups of these were encouraged to go overseas and perish or survive to form new royal possessions. Their traditions of turbulence, factionalism, and revolution laid the pattern for future Mexican generations. They were a crude, vigorous, powerful, and brilliant breed.

After these, the first civilia viceroys, Antonio de Mendoza, comes the true founder of modern Mexico, a great and forward-looking colonial administrator, whom no one has recorded more accurately than Aiton and Calcott against the background of these six, the following eleven character sketches, varied as they are, fall into their places and sequence. The several revolutionary and liberal reformers of the independence of the early nineteenth century, all priests but unfortunately instantly unfrocked in the interplay of politics and class are treated fairly and sympathetically by the author, himself a distinguished cleric.

From Porfirio Diaz, both legendary romantic hero and villain of the transition from the Spanish Creole-Mexican to the recent Indian-Mexican and world revolutionary period from which Mexico is just at this moment emerging, these are the most typical figures chosen: Carranza, Elias Calles, and lastly Cardenas, who, in spite of controversy and much misunderstanding and misinterpretation, receives a fair, reasonable and—one might almost say—affectionate presentation.

As "Epilogue," the author offers the final portrait of the actual president, Avila Camacho, as bidding fair to a solution of Mexico's four centuries of social, political, economic and interracial strife.

"MEN OF MEXICO," by James A. Wagner. (Bruce, Milwaukee, \$4.) WILLIAM FRANKLIN SANDS.

A message of vital importance to the American people



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With the Fighting Forces

Has the Postman Come?
 "With The Fighting Forces" a page of news about men on duty in the armed services from this area, appears regularly in The Sunday Post.
 If you have a letter "from the front" that you think would be of interest to others, send a typewritten copy of it to the Letters Home Editor, Sunday Department. These copies cannot be returned and cannot always be run in full, but we welcome your entries.

Men From Washington Area Are Graduated In All Branches of the Military Services

Second Lieut. David B. Hall was a graduate of the Officer Candidate Department of the Eastern Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States on December 18. He is now assigned for duty with the Signal Corps. Lieutenant Hall is a former resident of Washington and resided at 1001 Douglas Street Northeast. He is the son of Mrs. Dare C. Hall.

Orville E. Shepherd, son of Mr. O. A. Shepherd, 1340 Shepherd Street Northeast, Washington, was commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve and designated a Naval aviator at the weekly graduation ceremonies held December 15 at the Naval Air Training Center in Corpus Christi, Tex. Immediately following the ceremony, in which the graduates were addressed by Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, U. S. N., commandant, Shepherd and his class mates planned on the "Navy wings," distinguishing mark of a naval aviator. Before being transferred to Corpus Christi, Shepherd received preliminary flight instruction at the Anacostia, D. C. Naval Reserve Aviation Base, where he was assigned to the Naval Reserve School of Naval Aviation, which included an intensive ground school course in addition to flight training in various types of naval aircraft. Shepherd is a former student of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Harry Ehrlich, 5007 Third Street Northwest, Washington, was graduated December 16 from the Army Administration Officer Candidate School No. 3 at Gainesville, Fla., University of Florida campus and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

His class was the first to graduate from this school, including rigorous physical and military training as well as comprehensive administrative academic instruction, the 12-week course concluded with a formal parade and review and simple but impressive graduation exercises.

Lieutenant Ehrlich has been assigned to duty at Randolph Field, Tex. Max Wall, of Washington, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army upon successful completion of the Officer Candidate Course at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. He is the son of Mrs. Samuel Wall of 1325 Taylor Street Northwest.

The new lieutenant was inducted into the Army on April 21, 1942, and served with the Fourth Battalion, Second Training Regiment, Camp Wheeler, Ga., before going to Officer Candidate School three months ago. He held the rank of corporal before being commissioned.

The new officer is a graduate of Central High School and Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and Law School. He practiced patent law in Washington from 1931 to the date of his induction.

Charles T. Foltz was graduated from the Officer Candidate Division of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery School at Camp Davis, N. C., and has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Lieutenant Foltz is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Foltz, 2560 Thirtieth Street Northwest, and was foreman of mains for the Washington Suburban Gas Co., Hyattsville, before entering the Army.

Three Washington men were among the graduates of the Eleventh Officer Candidate Class at the Army's Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, on December 23.

Receiving their commissions as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps, U. S. Army, were Roger B. Farquhar, 1333 Euclid Street Northwest; Leonard Lieberman, 5759 Thirteenth Street Northwest; and Sumner J. Maletz, 4618 Hunt Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, assistant surgeon general of the Army and commandant, presented the diplomas and letters of commission. Col. Albert S. Dabney, the assistant commandant, gave a brief sketch of the Medical Field Service School which was created just after the World War and is conducted at one of the Army's oldest posts which dates back to 1757 when it was established by the British Army.

The graduation and promotion to staff sergeant of Robert J. Howe,

son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Howe, 33 T Street Northeast, has been announced at AAF Flexible Gunnery School, Fort Myers, Fla., by Col. Delmar T. Spivey, commanding officer of the southwest Florida Aerial Gunnery School.

Staff Sergeant Howe has just completed an intensive five weeks' course of instruction in the operation of the large guns that arm American planes against enemy attack.

The course of instruction consisted, in part, of training in aircraft identification and recognition, a close study of the mechanism of the .30 and .50 caliber machine guns, instruction in methods of estimating the speed and distance of a plane, rifle and machine gun practice on ground ranges, training in the operation of modern and complex power turret operated guns, and finally, practice firing from a plane at a target towed behind another plane.

Elta P. Evans of 1911 C Street Northeast; First Lieut. David M. Nolan of 2811 Pennsylvania Avenue Southeast; Second Lieut. Frederick J. Bashwitz of 2737 Devonshire Place Northwest; Capt. Homer A. Callaway of Hotel Annapolis; Second Lieut. Arthur H. Hosick of 1232 Euclid Street Northwest; First Lieut. Eugene W. Blackwood of 5020 Fourth Street Northwest; First Lieut. Edward R. True, Jr., 2016 Wyoming Avenue; Capt. Joseph F. Chase of 325 Emerson Street Northwest; Capt. John W. Fillius, 808 D Street Southeast; Capt. Donald B. Stone of 1509 Sixteenth Street; First Lieut. James T. G. Gaghan of 3726 Connecticut Avenue; Capt. Leonard B. Lincoln of 314 Elm Avenue, Takoma Park, D. C.

Maj. Harry R. DuChaine of 1235 Everts Street Northeast; Second Lieut. Thomas F. Slaughter, Jr., of 1830 Kilborne Place Northwest;



The following letter was received by Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Jacobs of the Shoreham Hotel, from Lieut. Kaufman Ray Katz of the Fourth Special Service Unit, United States Army.

23 November, 1942.

Dearest Mother and Harold:
 I just this moment received the Christmas box which was mailed some time in October—the date is blurred. What a tremendous kick it gave me! Packed with the care and thoughtfulness that is typical of you, it contained so many of the things which are closest to a soldier's heart and stomach. Added to that, such articles aren't to be had in England for love or money. They're worth their weight in gold—which isn't to be had, either, 'cause it's all buried back yonder in the States.

The "tremendous kick" works in two ways: first, the joy in opening the package, and the delight in opening and caressing each succeeding thing; second, in the use or consumption thereof. It was like an old-fashioned Christmas, or one of my earlier birthdays, when gifts were torn open with such glee. After a time, I learned to value the thought of the giver much more than the gift itself, for I was one of those fortunate human beings who wanted for no materially important thing. But now—now all is different. The gift and the giver are equally appreciated, because these things—formerly in so much abundance—simply don't, for the most part, exist any more—at least, over here.

Imagine a few packages of my favorite cigarettes, or any popular brand, for that matter. . . . Go down the street to the drug store, or better, phone for them and have them delivered and charged. So simple. So convenient. So unimportant in the daily scheme of things. That's all been changed now, as the doctor said in Moliere's "Le Medecin Malgre Lui," when the patient plaintively asked if the self-appointed physician weren't listening for the heart on the wrong side. Yes, Hirohito & Co. have changed all that, all right. We're learning a new sense of values, or perhaps we are learning the REAL relative value of many taken-for-granted things in our plush-bottomed civilization. What we used to make such a fuss over we find we can go without, if the reason for that lack is sound. I don't mean that we don't miss them, or even yearn at times for them; it's just that nobody says anything about it most of the time. I haven't got it, you haven't got it, nobody has it—so what the hell? We'll get along without it and, strangely enough, we do get along, and not so badly either, that is, as it affects our lives as a whole.

On the other hand, so many of the things that are really important we suddenly realize we haven't paid much attention to. I mean, for example, the true greatness of our country, the love of home, of family and of our dear ones, and a thousand other aspects of our past lives. Faith in God, a hope for a better world and kindred thoughts have all been rippled into 20-year moth balls. When we take them out and look them over once again we see they haven't been preserved and safe by a long shot; the moths have gotten in and they are sadly in need of major repairs. That's what we're fighting for, and must keep fighting for, even after this war is over. . . . Maybe you have an idea now why I prize your gifts so much. They make the fighting easier. . . .
 —All my love, KOFFY.

The following officers of the Washington Area, having completed a six weeks' course of military instruction and physical conditioning at the Air Force Officer Training School at Miami Beach, Florida, have just been graduated with their class in the Air Forces of the Army of the United States. They are prepared to take over executive duties in Air Force maintenance that parallel the responsible positions they held in civilian life.

These officers, along with their home address, at the time of entering the service, are: First Lieut.

Second Lieut. Morton Nesmith of 4303 Forty-seventh Street Northwest; Second Lieut. Sanford Friedman of 1915 Kalorama Boulevard Northwest; Capt. Stephen E. Kramer of 1911 Thirtieth Street Northwest; Capt. Charles W. Archbold of F Street Northwest; First Lieut. David F. Lady of 1810 Shepard Street Northwest; Second Lieut. George W. Vass of 604 Quincy Street Northeast; First Lieut. Charles L. Holt of 116 R Street Northeast; First Lieut. Richard C. Orrison whose mother resides at 1361 Otis Place Northwest.

Second Lieut. Charles J. Thomas of 403 Ellsworth Drive, Silver Spring, Md.; First Lieut. Frank T. Linton, Jr., 108 Grafton, Chevy Chase, Md.; Maj. William N. Wood of 4614 Church Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Md.; Capt. Walter E. Carter of 4610 Morgan Drive, Chevy Chase, Md.; First Lieut. Curtis L. Hillier of 4608 De Russey Parkway, Chevy Chase, Md.; First Lieut. Richard T. Milby of 1002 North Irvine, Arlington, Va.; Maj. Anthony Canepa of 1607 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.; First Lieut. Dorn S. Hower of Fort Royal, Pa.; Maj. Charles L. Ladson of Alexandria, Va.



Camp Shows

Paul D. Hinkel Now a Major At Camp Lee

Paul D. Hinkel of 4225 Seventeenth Street Northwest has been promoted from captain to major in the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Lee, Va. He is plans and training officer for the Seventh Regiment in Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center where Quartermaster soldiers are trained to take their places on the farflung battlefronts of this global war.

Major Hinkel, a native of Washington, attended Centur High School and the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the S. A. E. and Beta Gamma Sigma fraternities. Commissioned in 1935 through the ROTC, he arrived at Camp Lee for duty on February 17, 1941, following previous assignment with the Twelfth Infantry at Fort Washington, Md. Prior to call to active Army duty he was treasurer of E. P. Hinkel & Co., Inc.

Major and Mrs. Hinkel, who is the former Miss Alma W. Schmidt of Washington, are making their home at 1645 Monticello Avenue in nearby Petersburg, Va. He has two brothers also in the service, Maj. John V. Hinkel at Camp Ritchie, Md., and Capt. Thomas S. Hinkel with the War Department.

John J. English, son of Dr. and Mrs. Merton A. English, 3516 Massachusetts Avenue, has been promoted to captain according to an announcement from the Twelfth Armored Division at Camp Beale, Calif., where he is stationed.

Captain English is a graduate of St. Albans School and Dartmouth. He trained for his commission at the CMTC at Fort Myer, Va.

He is headquarters commandant of the Thirteenth Armored Division.

A first lieutenant's commission has been awarded to George Lyon Miller, 24, son of Col. and Mrs. George A. Miller of 3028 Windom Place Northwest, Washington. He is in the Army Air Forces and has reported for duty with the Ferrying Division, Air Transport Command, according to Col. Ralph E. Spake, commanding officer of the California group.

Lieutenant Miller attended Johns Hopkins University and was a member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He lived for eight years in Honolulu.

Three Washington men stationed at the Airplane Mechanics School of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command at Keesler Field, Miss., have recently been promoted to the grade of sergeant. They are:

Corpl. Lewis W. Lawder, former sales manager for Action Fuel Co., Corpl. Everett B. Cavanaugh, son of Mrs. Penelope Cavanaugh, formerly attached to Walter Reed Hospital.

Corpl. Lewis S. Price, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Price, 2726 Connecticut Avenue.

Augustine A. Sampogna, formerly of 906 Quincy Street Northwest, now stationed at the advanced flying training school at Foster Field, Tex., was recently promoted to the rank of sergeant from corporal.

Herman Greenberg son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris of 410 Surrey Street, Somerset, Md., has been promoted from technician fifth grade to sergeant in Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center.

Sergeant Greenberg is commissary sergeant and is attached to headquarters detachment, Tenth Quartermaster Training Regiment. He was formerly credit manager of the State Finance Co., Washington, D. C.

Private First Class Sam T. Ferruzza, formerly of Washington, now corporal at Army Air Base, Bolling Field. He promotion was announced by Commanding Officer Col. Lewis H. Parker. Corpl. Ferruzza is the son of Mrs. Mary Ferruzza of 732 Newton Place Northwest.

Pvt. Thomas H. McNamara, who is corporal at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Kohler, Calif., has been promoted to the rank of corporal, according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. S. H. Sherrill, commanding general.

Corporal McNamara, a resident of Washington, D. C., is the husband of Mrs. Hazel G. McNamara, 5521 Colorado Avenue Northwest.

Private First Class Ira E. Fenton son of John W. Fenton, 4316 Fourteenth Street Northwest re-

U. S. Forces Have Victory in Bag If Laughing Army Always Wins

By Kay Kyser

Someone once said that a laughing army is a winning army. And if that is so—and I believe it to be so—the American fighting forces have victory in their pockets because our fighters are the laughingest men that ever happened.

The greatest thrill I ever had was to hear 10,000 soldiers laugh at the same time over some joke I'd told them. The very thought of making 10,000 men laugh is humbling. That's a real privilege!

In the last 18 months we've been in more than 125 camps all over the country. It is a safe estimate that we've performed for more than four million men. The usual routine is to play a couple of songs, then tell jokes, then bring on Ish Kabibble. Believe me, we've learned a lot about what is funny to men in the service.

Sure-fire jokes are those about M. P.'s and second lieutenants. There is something essentially funny about any mention of a second louse and the interesting thing is that the second louse laughs the hardest at jokes about themselves. The M. P.'s, who today are rather suave diplomats and not rough, tough and nasty seem to enjoy being kidded.

For instance, my first crack is usually: "Get those M. P.'s out of here. Hit the road, you bums." And the boys scream . . . and then I turn toward an imaginary M. P. and yell, "Look, an M. P. smiling." And after the laughter and yells subside, I mention, "You must be new here." And the ones who get the biggest kick out of that little bit are the M. P.'s.

Not Too Subtle
 Bob Hope, Edgar Bergen, Eddie Cantor, Bing Crosby, Al Jolson and many others who are members of the entertaining group who have gone out to entertain the boys in uniform all say the same thing—the guys in the service like jokes that aren't too subtle. Not dirty—Uncle Sam's boys don't seem to go for dirt—but they do go for humor that is—shall we say "provocative." If you know what I mean and I think you do!

Of all the stories I tell, I think this Jap story gets the biggest laughs. A scout was marching six Japanese spies out to be shot. They were taking them to a spot about 8 miles away, and all along the way the sergeant heard the Japs complaining. He finally turned to the interpreter and asked, "What the devil's going on?" "I'm sorry," said the go-between, "but they don't like the idea of an 8-mile walk." "What are they kicking about," said the sergeant, "we have to walk all the way back."

And then the one that has nothing to do with the Army, but they love it anyhow. This chap was sitting opposite a drunk who was alternately mumbling to himself and laughing. Then he'd mumble again and say "phooey." This went on for a while, mumbling . . . laughing . . . mumbling . . . "phooey." The observer finally couldn't take it any more and walking over to the drunk, he asked: "What are you doing, Bud? What's all the grumbling and laughing?" And the stow replied: "Oh, I'm just telling funny stories." "Yes, but why do you tell myself a joke I've heard before?"

Working to servicemen, I try to establish what seems to be contact with guys in the audience. There's always an imaginary chap who has to leave in the middle of the performance and we can have a lot of fun with him. There's another imaginary guy who never cracks a smile and I have a lot of fun with him. I would never pick on a real person to tease—that isn't fair—and anyhow he might be a lot bigger.

Classic About Duck
 Ish Kabibble has taught me a lot about what soldiers laugh at. Ish's humor is very whacky. It's the sort of stuff that Lewis Carroll wrote in "Alice in Wonderland." When Ish pulls his classic "What is the difference between a duck?" and comes out with the fantastic answer "because one of its feet is both the same," it takes the boys at least two minutes to calm down. Soldiers love nonsense and that's good, too. Because appreciation of nonsense is something that doesn't go with nazism, fascism and what have you. And Ish's definition of a drizzle—a couple of drops going steadily—is a high spot in American humor.

Bob Hope brings down the house when he tells the one about the parachute-trooper who has been sent out on his first regular military assignment. He's been told that he can jump at a certain spot when he gets to 15,000 feet. And that when he reached the ground there would be a station wagon under a haystack waiting for him. And that he should get in and he'd be driven to his objective.

So the lad jumps . . . but when he pulls the ring, he finds there's no parachute in the pack. . . . With that he shakes his head and comments, "And I bet the station wagon won't be down there either."

Julian J. Webb, son of Mrs. John B. Webb of 1530 Newton Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., was recently promoted from the rank of private first class to corporal. Corporal Webb, payroll clerk at Post Headquarters, is a member of the 1081st Basic Flying Training Squadron at the new Army Air Field at Winfield, Kans.

Private First Class William E. Hoyle, son of Mr. Harry M. Hoyle, 1101 Congress Street Southeast, Washington, D. C., now is a corporal at Army Air Base, Bolling Field, D. C. His promotion was announced by Commanding Officer Col. Lewis H. Parker. Corporal Hoyle is the husband of Mrs. Helen Edith Hoyle of 1729 Thirtieth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Beresford J. Ellis, son of Mrs. Mae Lyles, 2411 East Washington Street, Washington, has been promoted from the grade of technical sergeant to that of master sergeant. It has been announced by Camp Croft, S. C. headquarters. Sergeant Ellis is a member of Third Band, I. R. T. C. at Camp Croft, an Infantry Replacement Training Center.

Lieut. Edward Fancher of Washington, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fancher, received his bombardier's wings at Midland, Tex. Lieut. Jack T. Golden of 1224 N. Stafford Street, Arlington, Va., was graduated as a bombardier from the Victorville, California, Army Flying School.

By the Associated Press

Transfers Of Local Men To New Posts

Pvt. Samuel Green of 809 Seventh Street Northwest and Pvt. John W. Isaminger of 4300 River Road Northwest have been selected by officials of the Fort Bragg Field Artillery Replacement Training Center to seek second lieutenant's commissions in the Field Artillery.

Before being chosen to go to Fort Sill, Okla., for the officer candidate training, they had to pass a thorough preliminary course in the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center School. Here they were introduced to many of the subjects which a prospective officer must take at Fort Sill. Gunnery, firing battery, motor maintenance, dismounted drill, administration, and mess management were all studied intensively. To pass the preliminary course is no absolute guarantee that a man will win his commission in the Fort Sill course, but statistics show that almost all candidates who have passed the course here are likewise successful at Fort Sill.

The Field Artillery Replacement Training Center School offers two courses, one for enlisted men who are preparing for the regular Field Artillery Officer Candidate School, and another course—known as a "refresher"—which is given for reserves who already hold commissions but need new study to improve their military knowledge.

Since being inaugurated more than a year ago, the school has produced many prospective officer candidates and has "refreshed" many commissioned officers.

Twelve Naval aviation cadets from Washington this week completed their course at the United States Navy Pre-Flight School at Athens, Ga., and have been ordered to Naval aviation bases for further flight training.

Four of the group have been ordered to the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Kansas City, Kan., for primary flight training. They are Thomas Malcolm Harrell, 3014 Cleveland Avenue; John Cardwell Borjes, 2850 Twenty-eighth Street Northwest; Edward Anthony Shanley, 1351 Downing Street Northeast; Howard Thatcher Willey, 1628 Arizona Place.

Those who will receive primary flight training at Anacostia, D. C., are Vernon B. Dodge, Jr., 4018 Illinois Avenue Northwest; Harry James Yost, Jr., 3534 Eleventh Street Northwest; Thomas Edison Archer, 5339 Thirtieth Street Northwest; Robert Edward Grissett, 3636 Veazey Street Northwest; Robert Edward La Hayne, 317 Eighteenth Street Southeast.

Two cadets have volunteered for lighter-than-aircraft training and will be sent to the Naval Aviation Station, Lakehurst, N. J. Marshall Elliott Jacobs, 5120 Chevy Chase Parkway, and Alger Lindsey Loving, 1233 North Blumount Drive, Arlington.

Forrest Fletcher Goodrick, 326 North George Mason Drive, will report to the Naval Aviation Station Base at New Orleans, La., for primary flight training.

Pvt. Henry M. Thompson, who joined the United States Army on December 3, 1942, at Lovettsfield, Va., has arrived at Camp Chaffee, Ariz., where he is assigned to the Fourteenth Armored Division.

Private Thompson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thompson of Lovettsfield. In civilian life Private Thompson was employed as a carpenter.

The Fourteenth, which was activated November 15, was commanded by Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard and is one of the newest of the hard hitting armored divisions to be organized by the Army. Camp Chaffee is near Fort Smith, Ark.

Andrew J. Heard, Jr., Wins Navy Advancement

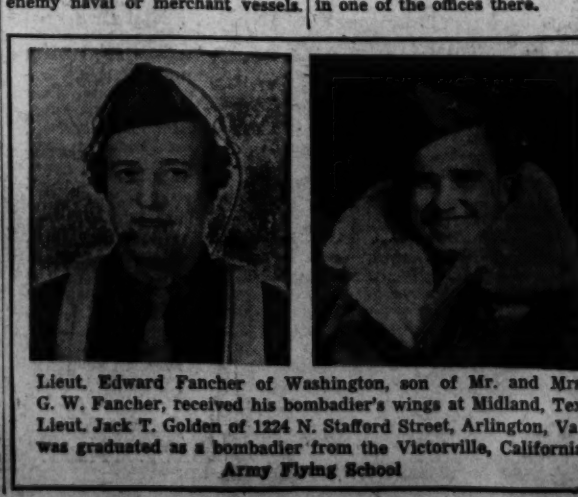
Andrew J. Heard, Jr., 23, son of Mr. A. J. Heard, Jr., 1819 Massachusetts Avenue Southeast, has been advanced to the rating of aviation metallsmith, second class, at the Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Fla.

Heard enlisted in the Navy at the recruiting office here in April, 1941, and was sent to the Naval Training Station in Norfolk, Va., for preliminary training. While there he entered Aviation Machinist's Mate School, completing the course sixth in his class of 63.

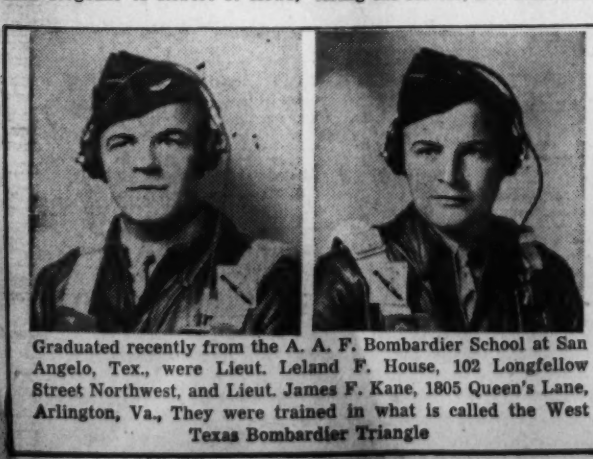
Upon reporting to Pensacola, the "Annapolis of the Air," in May, 1942, he was assigned to duty with a ground crew of one of the Navy's flying squadrons.

Neil Edgar Armstrong, son of Mr. L. E. Armstrong, 11 U Street Northwest, Washington, has been advanced to the rating of Yeoman, third class, at the Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Fla., according to the public relations office of that station.

Armstrong enlisted in the Navy in September and was sent directly to Pensacola for preliminary training. He was then assigned to duty in one of the offices there.



Lieut. Edward Fancher of Washington, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fancher, received his bombardier's wings at Midland, Tex. Lieut. Jack T. Golden of 1224 N. Stafford Street, Arlington, Va., was graduated as a bombardier from the Victorville, California, Army Flying School.



Graduated recently from the A. A. F. Bombardier School at San Angelo, Tex., were Lieut. Leland F. House, 102 Longfellow Street Northwest, and Lieut. James F. Kane, 1805 Queen's Lane, Arlington, Va. They were trained in what is called the West Texas Bombardier Triangle.